6 – 9 September 2023, Florence

EUROCRIM2023

23rd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

THE RENAISSANCE OF EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY

Book of Abstracts

EUROCRIM 2023
Florence Conference
23rd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

The Renaissance of European Criminology

001. Pre-conference Meetings (all on September 6) - See description for details

ESC

Pre-Conference Meeting

9:00 to 3:30 pm

Other places - see description: Other places - see description

This is where you can find the pre-conference meetings, all of which are on Wednesday: Environmental crime working group 09:00 15:30 Congressi 6 Europe Horizon project 08:30 15:30 Affari 1 COST Action CA18228: Global Atrocity Justice Constellations (Justice360) [invitation event] 09:00 15:00 Congressi 2 Policing Working Group 09.30 15.30 Congressi 4 Atrocity Crimes Working Group 09:30 13:00 Affari 5 Routledge Handbook on European Penology 14:00 15:30 Affari 6 Juvenile Justice working Group (ESC TWGJJ) 10:00 11:30 Affari 2 European Network for Open Criminology 11:00 13:00 Congressi 5 European Sourcebook Working Group 13:00 15:30 Congressi 3 European Homicide Monitor Steering Committee 14:00 15:30 Congressi 1 Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies Working Group (WG-QRME) 14:00 15:00 Affari 3 ESC Working Group on Organized Crime and Criminal Networks 14:30 15:30 Affari 4 CSM Meeting 14:00 15:00 Congressi 9 International Self-Report Delinquency Network (WG ISRD) 14:00 15:30 Congressi 11 Steering Committee of the ISRD WG 10:00 13:30 Confressi 11 Victimology Group Meeting 11:00 12:30 Affari 7 Immigration, Crime and Citizenship of the European society of Criminology WG 14:30 15:30 Affari 7

002. Calling Out Carceral Responses to Reproductive Choices and Bodily Autonomy in the United States

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Roundtable

4:00 to 5:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1

This roundtable discussion will bring together American scholars deeply steeped in the growing carceral responses to reproductive choices and bodily autonomy, and in the push to decarcerate and ultimately abolish incarceration in the United States. Bringing together health law, criminal law, and restorative justice scholars, the roundtable will build from their established scholarship, with representative pieces listed below. Using this backdrop, the roundtable will critically analyze the carceral responses to reproductive choices, sex work, and pregnancy behaviors in light of Supreme Court and lower court decisions in the past year. This timely discussion will address new U.S. case decisions and legislation on abortion, abortion medication, gender affirming medical care, and substance use disorder during pregnancy, and discuss crucial alternatives to incarceration.

Chair:

Ji Seon Song, University of California, Irvine School of Law

Participants:

Policing Pregnancy "Crimes" *Valena Beety, Arizona State University Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law; Jennifer Oliva, University of California College of Law – San Francisco*

The Supreme Court's decision in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization held that there exists no right to abortion healthcare under the United States Constitution. This essay details how states prosecuted pregnant people for pregnancy behaviors and speculative fetal harms prior to the Dobbs decision. In this connection, it also identifies two, related, Post-Dobbs concerns: (1) that states will ramp up their policing of pregnancy behaviors and (2) that prosecutors will attempt to substantiate these charges by relying on invalid scientific evidence. This essay examines the faulty forensic science that states have used to support fetal harm allegations and reminds defense attorneys of their obligation to challenge junk science in the courtroom.

Talking Back in Court *Eve Hanan, University of Nevada – Las Vegas William S. Boyd School of Law*

With few exceptions, legal scholars have treated the occasions when defendants speak directly to the court as a problem to be solved by appointing more lawyers and better lawyers. While effective representation is crucial, this Article starts from the premise that defendants have important things to say in court that currently go unsaid. Because the defendant is the object of the proceedings, the defendant's subjective view of the proceedings—including the defendant's assessment of injustice—goes unsaid. This silencing can be understood as a form of epistemic injustice. Likewise, the act of the defendant speaking in court can be a form of epistemic resistance, a kind of "talking back," to borrow the definition of that phrase used by bell hooks in her classic work on Black feminist thought in which she defines "talking back" as "speaking as an equal to an authority figure." This Article analyzes three types of power that prevent defendants from talking back in court: sovereign, disciplinary, and social-emotional power. While sovereign power silences defendants through fear, disciplinary power silences defendants by imposing a system of order within which talking back seems disorderly. Finally, social-emotional power silences defendants by imposing an emotional regime in which self-advocacy is both a breach of decorum and an affront to the court's perception of itself as a source of orderliness and justice. The dynamics of social-emotional power are particularly critical to evaluating court reform efforts focused on improving courtroom culture. Paradoxically, the more solicitous the judge, the less the defendant may feel comfortable raising concerns that challenge the court's narrative of justice.

Patient or Prisoner in the "Free World" Hospital *Ji Seon Song, University of California, Irvine School of Law*

Just as hospitals serve an important function for society as a whole, "free world" hospitals are indispensable to the United States' system of policing and incarceration. Hospitals take up the slack for inadequate correctional healthcare and treat injured or sick people in police custody. But the use of hospitals by police and correctional institutions is more than incidental or situational. The Article argues that "free world" hospitals have become part of the carceral infrastructure. Despite popular conceptions of the hospital as a place of care, this Article posits that hospitals perform functions essential to the operations of mass incarceration by identifying criminals, helping build criminal cases, preparing people for incarceration, and treating and returning people to imprisonment. Carceral authorities alter the complex, structured, and regulated hospital workplace by their immense formal and informal powers. Carceral rules and norms on security, isolation, and control regularly displace hospitals regulations, practices, and ethics on patient privacy, autonomy, and dignity. The Article articulates this deference to and incorporation of carceral rules and practices as an expansion of the modalities of policing and custodial practices. Further evidence of hospital's inclusion in carceral infrastructure can be seen in how hospitals perpetuate racial subordination and loyalty to carceral logics of "public safety." An examination of the role of "free world" hospitals in mass incarceration is particularly important now. Public health and care-based institutions and solutions are offered as alternatives to incarceration and policing at a time when the criminalization of abortion brings heightened attention to the intersection of carceral authorities and healthcare. Identifying "free world" hospitals as part of the carceral infrastructure paves the way for evaluating the effectiveness of future reform proposals. The Article concludes by asking whether hospitals can extricate themselves from the carceral system, and if so, proposes institutional, policy, and doctrinal changes.

Emergency Holds and the Fourth Amendment *Jamelia Morgan, Northwestern University School of Law*

This Article argues against the uncritical application of Fourth Amendment standards governing criminal investigations to

searches and seizures for the purpose of mental health evaluation, stabilization, and treatment. Using a critical disability lens, it reconsiders key doctrines (exigent circumstances and emergency aid) and legal standards (probable cause and reasonableness) that are most relevant to people experiencing, or labeled as experiencing, mental crisis. In doing so, it demonstrates how and why current standards governing criminal investigations are not appropriate in the context of mental health seizures. More fundamentally, it situates cases involving emergency holds within a broader historical and sociopolitical context of state institutionalization to demonstrate how these cases implicate the broader privacy and security interests of people with disabilities. This Article unites two areas of law—Fourth Amendment law and mental health law pertaining to civil commitment—to present a comprehensive view of mental health crisis response systems in the United States and the legal regimes that govern these systems. Fourth Amendment doctrine and standards can be reconciled with the unique history of subordination experienced by people with disabilities as a group and interpreted to protect their unique interests. Recognizing how doctrinal standards in the mental health context can be distinguished from the criminal law context, and how the balance of interests between the individual and state shifts when the state seizes an individual for mental health purposes, are important initial steps in providing courts with appropriate frameworks for applying existing legal standards meaningfully and consistently with the text and spirit of the Fourth Amendment.

003. POL Panel 18. Policing and AI

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2
Chair:
Diana Miranda, University of Stirling
Participants:

AI, cybercrime, and moral responsibility *Jens Erik Paulsen, The Norwegian Police University College*

It is often maintained that law enforcement needs artificially intelligent technologies to be able to prevent, detect and investigate different forms of cybercrime, as well as traditional types of crime (big data analyses, fraud detection, facial recognition…). Some of these systems are automated. This paper explores the issue of moral responsibility in the context of AI technologies from a philosophical viewpoint, making use of resources both from the discussion of free will and the discussion of values and principles in ethical guidelines/codes of ethics. On this basis, the paper discusses to what extent "deep learning" can substitute human responsibility. The aim is not to conclude the discussion in a binary fashion, but to point out when, and to which degree, AI systems can be considered to take care of moral concerns in an adequate manner. Briefly, the paper also discusses whether traditional anthropocentric ethics is adequate to address these issues, or if a novel form of AI ethics is needed. I consider answers to these questions as crucial for "fighting cybercrime" in a morally legitimate manner, as well as for the current European discussions on AI legislation.

Emotional AI (EAI) in policing and security - Can we "live well" with EAI? *Diana Miranda, University of Stirling*

Emotional AI (EAI) technologies are emerging in our everyday lives. These technologies allow new forms of somatic surveillance and control. Well-illustrated by advances in machine learning, data analytics and affective computing, these technological changes bring new tools that aim to read the body through its physical and behavioural features. Through physiological monitoring (e.g. heart rate), voice recognition or video analytics, EAI technologies aim to infer intent and interpret emotional states. This presentation will situate how EAI technologies are emerging in policing and security

settings. Departing from a set of semi-structured interviews with policing and security stakeholders, I will discuss examples of EAI use and highlight the socio-technical, ethical and contextual challenges associated to these technologies. Different scenarios will be discussed, in particular the use of EAI in public order policing, in crowds, parades and protests, in social media or in processes of decision-making more generally. Two main questions will be addressed to situate these scenarios: Can we live well with these technologies? Or should we use EAI for policing and security purposes at all? This reflection contributes to ongoing debates in policing, security and surveillance studies, namely in relation to smart city initiatives, soft biometrics, and how to 'live well' with emergent surveillance technologies.

How Accountability is Integrated in Algorithmic Policing Applications: Perspectives from Different Stakeholders *Martijn Wessels, Erasmus University Rotterdam & TNO*

Accountability is essential to well-functioning democratic governmental systems. It ensures that public organizations are able to provide explanations and reasoning for their decisions and practices, and that these decisions can be redressed by others. Law enforcement agencies are now adopting a wide variety of artificial intelligence (AI) and big data which requires to rethink how to ensure accountability. This not only requires post-ante accountability mechanisms such as oversight, but is also dependent on the design-choices made during the development of algorithmic policing applications. The design choices can have far-reaching consequences as they determine how accountability in policing practices is safeguarded. AI applications are a result of human interaction which is challenging to comprehend. Algorithmic policing applications are reliant on human interpretations, decisions, and interactions between different stakeholders involved in their development. Therefore, it is essential to gain an in-depth understanding of how accountability is viewed during the development of algorithmic policing applications. The aim of this research is to shed light on the different perspectives on accountability of the involved stakeholders in the research and development of algorithmic policing applications. This research explores through participatory observations and semi-structured interviews the different perspectives of stakeholder surrounding the development of a real-time algorithmic policing algorithm. It is studied how different stakeholders -within the Dutch National Police, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, and the Dutch research institute TNO- that are involved in the development of an automated prioritizing algorithm of surveillance footage perceive and understand accountability. Through this empirical research, the study illustrates how different stakeholders interpret accountability and how this guides the design of policing algorithms. Based on these insights, the study argues how algorithm design choices can affect policing processes and specifically the accountability of policing practices.

Implications for rights and ethics in the era of AI-driven policing *Pete Fussey, University of Essex*

Digital technology has become increasingly ubiquitous and progressively integral to virtually all aspects of our lives. Companioning these developments has been the increased importance of digital data, now generated in unparalleled quantities and analysed with unprecedented speed and depth. These changes hold particular implications for the commission of, and responses to crime. Regarding the latter, the law enforcement uses of AI, predictive technologies, merged data hubs, algorithmic decision-making and advanced biometric video analytics such as facial recognition have generated significant attention and commentary. The speed and character such change brings many new ethical challenges. Drawing on empirical insights involving ethnographies of digital policing operations this paper explores a range of rights-based issues generated by the use of such technologies.

Policing the future in the age of AI, is policing moving in the direction of the Minority Report *Keith Kazvita Silika,*

Liverpool John Moores University

Minority Report is a film that came out in 2002 which depicted a police officer played by Tom Cruise depicting future crimes via technology. Cut to 20 years later, could some of the ideas depicted in the film become reality via Artificial Intelligence (AI). As AI continues to evolve and become increasingly sophisticated, it has become an integral part of modern policing. AI can be used for a wide range of purposes, from detecting patterns in criminal activity, data analysis, visualisation, decision making, and mapping future crimes. However, the use of AI in policing also raises questions about privacy, bias, ethics, and accountability. In this paper, we will consider the advantages and weaknesses of using AI investigation and discuss some devices that police might need in the future to tackle crime. The purpose of this paper is to consider policing in the context of AI, crime, and investigation. The paper should also consider the strength and weaknesses of AI in investigations and devices of future policing

004. POL Panel 1: Police and Social Media

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:

Stanislaw Rabczuk, University of Warsaw

Participants:

Caught in the Web: Examining the Use of Social Media by Law Enforcement in Criminal Investigations through Review of Court Records *Stanislaw Rabczuk, University of Warsaw*

The study examines the use of social media by law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. It seeks to explore the extent to which social media platforms are being used as a tool for gathering evidence and intelligence in pursuing justice. The research methodology used in this study includes a qualitative analysis of 27 court cases in which social media material was admitted as evidence. The dataset comprises case files from 23 Polish courts. The findings of this study suggest that social media platforms are being used by law enforcement agencies to assist in criminal investigations, but the initiative to admit such material as evidence usually belongs to witnesses. The most common practice for securing evidence from social media is to present a hard copy of a printout of the website in court. The study highlights the challenges of using social media as a source of evidence. Specifically, issues of data collection, authenticity, and admissibility in court are discussed. The paper concludes with recommendations for law enforcement agencies and legal professionals on how to effectively use social media as a tool in criminal investigations while ensuring that the rights of individuals are protected. Overall, this research highlights that social media is becoming increasingly relevant to criminal investigations and that its use needs to be carefully considered.

Digital rituals: encounters and interactions in the emergent symbolic landscape of policing *Alistair Henry, Edinburgh University*

More and more everyday social interaction is mediated by digital communications technologies. Interaction is fundamental to the negotiation of order, and so it is unsurprising that the police, as the state institution most closely associated with maintaining it, have been active adopters of social media. This article draws from interaction ritual theory to develop the concept of digital ritual to characterise the continuum of ephemeral to intense encounters that are enabled by social media affordances. The application of digital ritual to police uses of social media provides some support for there being symbolic solidarity benefits to be derived from even the more cautious forms of information broadcasting and image work. Further orientation of police social media interactions around the component elements of interaction rituals (mutual focus, shared interest, reciprocity) offers greater potential in terms of solidarity-enhancing police-public engagement, and is preferable to misplaced aspirations for authenticity. However, digital interaction rituals also come with a health warning, contributing just as much potential potency to social media use that is (intentionally or otherwise) divisive or manipulative. The article provokes reconsideration of how we scrutinise the symbolic dimensions of policing in an age of digital ritual.

Police visual communication in the online world: Does it matter to citizens? *Liam Ralph, Northumbria University; Matthew Jones, Swinburne University; Mike Rowe, Northumbria University; Andrew Millie, Edge Hill University*

'The Visual' is central to how people communicate in the online world and across social media platforms today. Police services across the globe too can be found sharing images and videos relating to police dogs, police horses, officers on patrol, 'wanted offenders', and their engagement with residents. Clearly then, visual content serves a diverse range of purposes for the police on social media. However, what do citizens think about these types of posts, and do they matter? After all, to understand if police visual posts are effective, we need to recognise the meanings that citizens attach to them. In this research, we examined public perceptions of police posts that were 'softer' in nature and that were premised on subject matter that was less about the strict rule of the law and more about having positive citizen engagement. In total, we conducted 52 image elicitation interviews with UK citizens using examples of police social media posts. Our research findings point to the various meanings that citizens attribute to police visual content and the different ways in which these posts are judged. Broadly, citizens do this by making assessments relating to both an instrumental style of policing associated with fighting crime and a normative style linked to the way that citizens are treated by the police.

#WEAREALLPF: a study on the communication strategy of Brazil's Federal Police on social media *Carla Campos Avanzi, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Cleber da Silva Lopes, Universidade Estadual de Londrina*

The Federal Police (PF) in Brazil is the investigative police institution responsible for investigating federal crimes, such as embezzlement of public resources and international drug trafficking, similar to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the United States. Recently, the mega operations against corruption carried out by the Federal Police have gained prominence, such as the Lava Jato operation, in parallel with the relevant growth of its institutional capacity. As a result, the agency's social media have become important instruments of direct communication with the population. This study analyzes the communication strategies used by the Federal Police in social media, in order to understand one of the aspects of legitimacy construction by police institutions in Brazil. What are the strategies used by the Federal Police in social media to reinforce its legitimacy? Is the dissemination of information on social media proportional to the patterns of activities carried out by the Federal Police? For this, the contents of 5,528 publications made by the institution between 01/01/2017 and 31/12/2018 on its Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter pages were analyzed, as well as the PF's annual activity reports. The data surveyed were compared with the information contained in the reports, followed by content analysis of the information. The results show that the content disseminated on social media differs from the patterns of operations carried out, with emphasis on publications to combat crimes against human rights and the environment, indicating an approximation with the activities of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, a judicial institution with high autonomy in Brazil. Moreover, the strategy used by the Federal Police in its social media distances itself from the tools of mobilization of fear and moral panic, with publications predominantly focused on emotion and valorization of its technical capacity, such as the use of motivational phrases, dogs and vehicles.

Influence policing: exploring the use of targeted digital 'nudge' communications by law enforcement in the UK *Ben Collier, University of Edinburgh; Shane Horgan, Edinburgh Napier University*

This paper describes an emerging phenomenon in UK policing: the use of behavioural 'nudge' communications campaigns. These campaigns are both a reaction to a UK political and policing context of multiple overlapping crises, many of which are perceived by government to have a 'digital' aspect, and also part of an ongoing professionalisation of public sector communications. We study the use of these campaigns by a single force - Police Scotland - in depth, drawing on empirical research conducted with their dedicated strategic communications team. These campaigns, which involve targeted digital communications designed to directly 'nudge' behaviour and shape the culture of particular groups, began in counter-radicalisation as part of the UK's Prevent programme, but have since moved into a range of other policing areas, from child sexual abuse, to domestic violence, knife crime, and cybercrime. They use the highly-developed digital advertising infrastructure to profile and segment the public, which facilitates targeting adverts to particular groups based on demographics, location, and online behaviour. We study the developing institutional and professional arrangements around these campaigns in Police Scotland through interviews and document-based research, exploring case studies of campaigns across a range of areas. We also highlight two particularly interesting examples from UK preventative policing involving 'hybrid hotspots', both of which show police using the targeting infrastructure as a digital overlay on physical spaces. We then give an overview of the wider landscape of these kinds of digital behaviour change communications campaigns for preventative policing across the UK. Taking these together, we theorise the rise of influence policing as an embryonic but rapidly emerging domain of police practice, and the attempts to establish influence officers as a legitimate sub-profession within the police. Finally, we discuss the implications for potential UK policing futures, and ethical and democratic critiques of these strategies.

005. Violent Crime: Investigation and Solvability
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4

This panel considers the challenges of investigating and solving violent crime and considers why solvability varies by crime characteristics and what we might learn from this. The papers explore a range of aspects that impact both the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes generally, as well as homicide specifically, including organizational, political, and legislative factors, and the role of drugs and organized crime. Perceptions and roles of forensic evidence and technology and cross-national differences are considered. The studies draw on a variety of methodological approaches that incorporate both quantitative and qualitative analyses.

Chairs:
Fiona Brookman, University of South Wales
Wendy Regoeczi, University of South Carolina

Participants:

Unsolved Homicides in Western Europe *Marieke Liem, Leiden University*

Homicide is a rare, but serious form of interpersonal violence, causing a ripple effect that goes far beyond the actual event. The societal impact of homicide is exacerbated when cases take a particularly long time to solve or even remain completely unsolved. This presentation provides an overview of differences in homicide clearance in several West European countries. Relying on data from the European Homicide Monitor, we aim to assess which factors influence differences in homicide clearance both within and between these countries. In doing so, we pay particular attention to homicide category, focusing on the role of drugs and organized crime in homicide clearance.

The Challenges of Forensic Science and Technology for Homicide Investigations *Christina Whitt, Calgary Police*

The challenges accompanying the investigation of homicide have been observed for some time. Although police today can gather evidence in ways not imagined decades ago, the use of forensic science and technology (FST) have created challenges and consequences for modern-day homicide investigations. While 'digital footprints' are increasingly expected in court proceedings, the provision of and analysis of FST data falls to the police who face resource shortages and other challenges. We surveyed homicide investigators across Alberta to examine their perceptions of FST and the implications of FST for their work. Participants revealed that data volume, lack of expertise and resource constraints result in frustration with FST and the demands it creates. At the same time, most participants pointed to civilianization as the means through which technology can provide full advantage to homicide (and other) investigations.

Uncertainties and Limitations of Mobile Phone Data and Evidence *Fiona Brookman, University of South Wales*

Based on qualitative data drawn from an ethnographic study of British homicide investigations, this paper explores how police and other criminal justice actors, acquire, process, analyse and interpret mobile phone data during the course of investigations and in preparation for trial. I focus, in particular, upon how detectives, intelligence analysts, digital forensic practitioners and prosecution barristers discern and manage the uncertainties and limitations of mobile phone data. Findings reveal some of the risks associated with current practice and illustrate how these can jeopardise the credibility of mobile phone evidence. I discuss the implications of these findings for practice, policy and criminal justice and consider their relevance to questions about the socially constructed nature of forensic scientific knowledge.

Exploring the Contextual Effects of Forensic Evidence on Homicide Solvability *Wendy Regoeczi, University of South Carolina*

The role of forensic evidence in solving homicides has been the subject of a great deal of attention by the media and the public more generally, yet the empirical literature in this area continues to be relatively small. This paper uses data on homicide cases from Cleveland, Ohio from 2008 through 2011 to assess the impact of a range of types of forensic evidence on homicide solvability and prosecution. In particular, I seek to explore whether the influence of different kinds of forensic evidence (including DNA, latent fingerprints, firearms, gunshot residue kits, and electronics) on homicide case clearance and conviction varies by the characteristics of victim and/or incident and whether particular combinations of forensic evidence are particularly likely to result in the arrest and/or conviction of a suspect.

006. Collaborating with Children and Young People to understand violence, criminalisation and desistance
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Pre-arranged Panel
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5

Challenging social and economic conditions, including pandemic, endemic youth unemployment and intersecting generational inequalities are deepening the marginalisation of some children and young people. This arises in part through slow violence, including the institutionalised racism of state organised race crimes (Ward 2015) and the denial of toxic pollution which is destroying the environmental conditions encountered by whole communities and nations (Davies 2022). Although some children and young people are being celebrated for challenging or resisting these forms of slow violence, others are being criminalised for analogous behaviours. Alongside this, in a necessary move to reduce the epistemic injustice of children and young people's exclusion from knowledge generation, children and young people

are being asked to engage in participatory processes designed to inform laws, to reshape community relations and to improve youth justice and diversion services (Bateman 2020). This move towards more participatory research, consultation and policy making is to be welcomed as a step toward inclusion of marginalised perspectives, which may in turn ensure that children and young people's views lead to better social provision. However, there is a risk that participation can become another form of slow violence, in which children and young people labour on adult agendas, fundamental questions of justice remain hidden and changes in social provision are not forthcoming. Injustice may be perpetuated if participatory processes do not allow the time, methods and collaborations through which children's accounts of their lived experience and slow violence can be identified, explored and overcome. This panel discussion explores how these tensions can be addressed so that collaborative research can move towards its transformational potential. Using insight from three UK examples of collaborative research with children and young people investigating violence, desistance and divergence we identify the need for critical awareness, agenda setting, adapted methodologies, creative engagement and ongoing dialogue.

Chair:

Cath Larkins, University of Central Lancashire

Participants:

Co-Creating change with Black young people in contested spaces through a Post-Colonial lens *John Wainwright, University of Central Lancashire; Darren Sharpe, University of East London; Cath Larkins, University of Central Lancashire; Nora Morocza, University of East London; Alastair Roy, University of Central Lancashire; Nicola Farrelly, University of Central Lancashire; Rebecca Nowland, University of Central Lancashire; Cora Rooney, University of Central Lancashire; Charlotte Ennis, University of Central Lancashire*

This paper will discuss a co participatory study with Black and Mixed heritage boys and girls who explored their experiences and understanding of violence in their local communities in England and Wales. This co-creative study included 170 children and young people (aged 10-25) as co-inquirers across ten regions in England and Wales to discuss their understanding of the experiences of violence in its multi-dimensional and ever-changing forms in local communities. In particular, this paper will discuss how 22 Black and Mixed heritage boys and girls experience and navigate their lives through these contested places and spaces that are their local communities, their homes. The paper will explore how Black and Mixed heritage boys and girls made sense of their everyday lives in these contested places and spaces and discuss the research and personal strategies that they developed to ensure they were as safe as possible, while avoiding, the push and pull of individual /groups of children and adults involved in gangs, drugs and violence. The paper discusses the trauma that Black and Mixed heritage boys and girls and their families experience through generations of structural racism and uses a post -colonial and intersectional lens to contextualise their lived-experiences. Finally, the paper provides suggestions regarding how authentic co-creation can provide possibilities for Black and Mixed heritage boys to have power and control over shaping their lives, avoiding violence and aspire to a positive future.

Methods in their place: participatory(?) research with children at a distance *Zoe O'Riordan, University of Central Lancashire; John Wainwright, University of Central Lancashire; Rebecca Nowland, University of Central Lancashire; Cath Larkins, University of Central Lancashire*

The Covid pandemic put a stop to a great deal of participatory research with children. Not being able to be physically in the same place took away many of the methodological options that are usually the mainstay of participatory researchers. The pandemic is no longer restricting us in the same ways, but there are many reasons why it might be desirable to do participatory research with children at a distance, so it is vital that we examine the possibilities and pitfalls we have learnt about so far. In this paper, we describe the way we co-developed a research project with children who were involved with youth justice services, under pandemic conditions. We used online interviews to work with a core group of children to co-develop a measurement tool and interview framework based on their priorities and experiences. This was followed by distribution of the measurement tool, and online interviews with other children, and finally, when restrictions lifted enough to allow it, mobile interviews, conducted outside. Here, we will explore the impact of the way the research was done on the information shared by the children and consider what lessons this offers for future research at a distance. We argue that there is no easy substitute for the place-based walking tours through which children told some of their intimate truths, and which in turn revealed some of the slow violence experienced in certain communities. However, there are benefits in terms of breadth and inclusion in mixed method participatory research which deepens understandings through iterative cycles.

Making imaginative leaps in youth participatory research on violence: visibility, temporality, and transgression *Alastair Roy, University of Central Lancashire; Cath Larkins, University of Central Lancashire; Darren Sharpe, University of East London; Nicola Farrelly, University of Central Lancashire; Nora Morocza, University of East London; Rebecca Nowland, University of Central Lancashire; John Wainwright, University of Central Lancashire; Sarah RTatham, University of Central Lancashire; Jacqueline Dodding, University of Central Lancashire*

The ideas for this paper emerged from a peer research programme which explored young people's understandings and experiences of violence in 10 regions of England and Wales between 2021-2023. The programme reflects a desire for young people's experiences and perspectives to inform public discussions about violence, as well as change. The paper draws on interviews with youth peer researchers towards the end of the programme in which they reflected on what they had learned about research, violence and researching violence through the project. The subject matter of violence is complex and that the vast majority of violence that young people experience remains unseen, because it accumulates slowly, systemically and struggles for visibility in a (research, media and political) climate driven by speed, immediacy and concern with the spectacular (Nixon, 2011). Hence, although participatory research is driven by important political commitments around involvement, process and benefit, it contains no inherent magic and does not guarantee improved understandings about violence, or change which is valued by those who take part (Roy, Kennelly and Larkins 2021). Pat Carlen (2010: 1) has argued that one rationale for investigating crime and social responses to it, is to imagine the 'conditions for them being otherwise'. In this project, the early interests of many peer researchers focussed on visible and spectacular forms of violence, often those perpetrated by young people, such as knife crime. As the programme developed, some peer researchers broadened their interests, drawing other manifestations of young people's experience of violence into view, including structural and systemic issues, the unequal distribution of resources and exploitative relations. We reflect on the structures and conditions that allowed young people to make these imaginative leaps and we draw these discussions into conversation with the literature on imaginative criminology.

Coproducing Quantitative Measures through Dialogue: a commitment to learning from the ground *Rebecca Nowland, University of Central Lancashire; Cath Larkins, University of Central Lancashire; Darren Sharpe, University of East London; Alastair Roy, University of Central Lancashire; Nora Morocza, University of East London; Nicola Farrelly, University of Central Lancashire; John Wainwright, University of Central Lancashire*

Youth participatory evaluation moves evaluation from being framed

as something that is done to young people to evaluation with or by young people (Montrosse-Moorhead, Bitar, Arévalo, & Rishko-Porcescu, 2019). Youth participatory evaluation, which has been developing for more than 20 years (Flores, 2007), typically prioritises qualitative methodologies. Where quantitative methods are used these are most likely to involve semi-structured surveys inquiring into children's concerns, rather than involving them in designing quantitative methods for outcome data collection or shaping the evaluation. Partnering with youth in the development of logic models of change and the development of measures can ensure that they are socially meaningful, developmentally appropriate, culturally sensitive, psychometrically valid (Lef et al. 2006) and situated in children and young people everyday language and priorities (Zeller-Berkman, Munoz-Proto & Torre, 2015). This is important when working with children and young people in vulnerable situations where their concerns are seldom heard. In this presentation we outline a cocreation dialogue process, involving asking young people a series of critical questions about their experiences and change that matters to them to enable coproduction of outcome measures. We describe the evolution of this method, and a case study where this framework was used to coproduce evaluations of service provision with young people in contact with diversion and youth justice services. We argue that dialogue can enable youth agency and inclusion, even where young people's engagement as young evaluators is relatively limited. Further, this approach adds value to knowledge generated by measuring what matters to children, they are more likely to engage with evaluation processes enhancing the quality and reliability of data. We also argue that shaping evaluations through dialogue can help ensure that services are held to account on the issues which children and young people prioritise.

007. Addressing Gender and Sexual Victimization
Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:
Garima Jain, O.P. Jindal Global University
Participants:

It was love, they called it rape: Ethnographic Study on Statutory rape *Garima Jain, O.P. Jindal Global University*

The paper analyse statutory rape in cases of runaway marriages of minor and contest the construction of these categories as 'rape.' By increasing the age of consent from 16 to 18 years in the child sexual abuse law, the paper will focus on troubling developments of courts to adjudicate on love, romance and elopement. Siddiqui, 2012 suggested that rape complaints in elopement cases are filed because 'it is less dishonourable to claim to be a victim of rape than to admit to consensual sex.' Women in such cases become persona non-grata both for her native as well as in-laws family causing severe distress to her psychological as well as economic stability. By construction of elopement cases as 'rape', the retributive process have increased the family control on adolescents' sexuality. The study refer to the ethnographic account of the victim and their family members and highlights the importance of restorative processes in dealing with the cases of statutory rape cases. By centering the discourse on 'honour', 'bodily autonomy', 'agency', it poses a serious challenge of feminist movement in recognizing rape as violence, transgression of body integrity and subjectivity and not just a property violation.

Men as victims? Courtroom Performances of Masculinities and Victimhood *Anita Heber, Stockholm University, Dept of Criminology*

Drawing on observations in Swedish district courts, this presentation explores how masculinities and victimhood are performed on the courtroom stage, contradicting and underscoring assigned roles of plaintiff or defendant. The three themes analysed highlight how men both seek and avoid victimhood in court. These theses are: heroic rescuers, capable victims, and fearful men. The analysis show how masculinities and victimhood are performed in fluid and interlocking ways in court.

The revictimisation of sexual violence victim-survivors via informal disclosure *Jade Bloomfield-Utting, University of Bath; Tina Nicola Skinner, University of Bath*

Most research and policy debate on sexual violence focuses on criminal justice responses to victim-survivors, yet victim-survivors are more likely to disclose informally (Home Office 2021). Informal disclosure responses can have a profound impact on victim-survivors in terms of 'healing' and subsequent disclosure/help-seeking. Whilst research has captured the ways in which victim-survivors needs are not met via formal disclosure, less is known regarding how victim-survivors felt heard, validated and understood by informal disclosure recipients and the impact of such responses, particularly marginalised victim-survivors. This paper draws upon the voices and experiences of 30 victim-survivors of child sexual abuse, sexual assault and rape to illustrate the various ways in which the need to be heard, validated and understood can be fulfilled by informal disclosure recipients in relation to: the affirmation of experience(s) and impact; active listening; empathy and compassion; 'tailored' support; continued support and a willingness to learn; and being emotionally available and present. HM Government. 2021. Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls. London: Home Office.

The Invisible Wounds of COVID-19: Exploring domestic abuse victimisation experiences of Minoritised women in the UK *Ankita Mishra, University of Sheffield; Jilly Gibson-Miller, University of Sheffield; Chantelle Wood, University of Sheffield*

It is known that crises, including public health emergencies, compound gender-based power dynamics and underlying inequalities in socio-economic and health systems, and further exacerbate violence against women. The COVID-19 pandemic is no exception. In the context of the rising cases of Violence Against Women during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Black Lives Matter movement, circumstances have unmasked existing structural forces the world is wrestling with, patriarchy and institutional racism. These resonate as major struggles of racially Minoritised women experiencing domestic abuse. However, vast majority of the research does not centre the 'voices' of Minoritised victims. Using narrative interviews with Black and Minoritised victims of domestic abuse (n=20) in the UK, the present study aimed to explore their experiences of domestic abuse victimisation and its consequences on mental health and seeking help in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. We generated three themes from the interviews using reflexive thematic analysis: 'Blurred boundaries of violence', 'The burden of the pandemic', 'Reimagining healing and justice: Multiplicity of victim voices'. Results highlight how the pandemic context influenced victimisation patterns that blurred the boundaries between 'domestic' and 'public' spheres, exacerbated mental health and well being concerns of Minoritised victims and amplified their barriers to seeking help and support through the domino effect the pandemic had on services and support networks. Findings demonstrate the limitations of the simplistic understanding of domestic abuse and shortcomings of taking a 'one-size-fits-all' approach in addressing the complex and diverse needs of Minoritised women victims. It is essential that policy, legislation and practice recognise these complexities and account for the role of the pandemic context influencing victims' experiences to provide more tailored support options and move towards implementing systemic and structural changes to address the invisible wounds of Minoritised women to prevent future harm.

008. Violence and other contemporary victimization issues
Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm

Chair:

Ane Viana Salinas, UPV-EHU

Participants:

Hate Crime Victimization. Spotlights on Discriminatory Victimization Experiences and their Consequences in Urban Spaces in Germany *Eva Maria Groß, Hochschule Polizei Hamburg; Joachim Häfele, Polizeiakademie Niedersachsen*

Hate crimes or prejudice-related acts are motivated by the assumption of unequal worth of different population groups. Victims often feel particularly powerless due to the fact that they usually cannot change the characteristics that motivated the attack. This feeling of powerlessness is typically accompanied by particularly strong fears of being victimized again. Especially since the relatively large influx of refugees from African and Middle Eastern areas in 2015 and the simultaneous rise in anti-immigrant attitudes, hate crime victimization has increasingly become an issue in Germany. Despite the high level of political attention and societal relevance of the phenomenon, until today representative data on such discriminatory experiences are rare in Germany. The Hate Town project, on which the presentation is based, addresses this research gap and aims, among other things, to record how different minority groups are affected by prejudice-based victimization and discrimination in urban areas. Particular focus is placed on minorities such as the Jewish community, political office holders, the Muslim community and the LGBTI community. The presentation will introduce results of multivariate analyses on consequences of prejudice-related victimization with a focus on fear of crime and trust in institutions in a multi-level context. The data basis is n = 4577 persons from N = 96 Hamburg districts.

Help-seeking behaviour of victims of violence *Nathalie Leitgöb-Guzy, Federal Criminal Police Office; Ina Bieber, Federal Criminal Police Office; Henrik Schwarze, Federal Criminal Police Office*

For victims of violence, the willingness to seek and get help is the key to cope with the consequences of becoming a victim. Unfortunately, victims of domestic violence often do not take advantage of these offers and remain alone with their experiences. The presentation will show results on help-seeking behavior of victims of violence, with a focus on domestic violence. A differentiation will be made between police reporting, professional (victim) support services, and private support from family and friends. Moreover, the reasons against the use of support services will be presented. Following the work of Kaukinen (2002, 2004), based on latent class analysis, different groups of help-seekers are presented, considering various types of help. The data base for the analyses is the German Victim Survey "Security and Crime in Germany 2020" with a sample size of over 45,000 persons. These and other analyses show the (close) relationship between the use of different support services and police reporting, especially among victims of domestic violence. The results provide an important basis for understanding help-seeking behavior among victims of domestic violence and for improving the assistance offered.

Lost and alone: Victimization of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors in Alava's Protection Centre (Spain) *Ane Viana Salinas, UPV-EHU*

The present qualitative study aims to investigate the victimization experiences of unaccompanied foreign minors residing in a protection centre in Alava (Basque Country), focusing on their experiences of vulnerability and stigmatisation. The study employed a semi-structured interview approach to collect data from the participants, who are between the ages of 13-17 and from Africa, either Maghreb or Sub-Saharan. The research seeks to identify various forms of victimization they experience, including physical violence, emotional abuse, police victimization, and racism, both in their home country and in Spain, particularly in the Basque Country. The study's results suggest that unaccompanied foreign minors are particularly vulnerable to victimization and it highlights that victimization situation often compounded by cultural barriers and lack of protection. The findings of this study highlight the urgent need to implement intervention policies that specifically address the challenges faced by unaccompanied foreign minors and prioritize their safety and well-being. KEY WORDS: unaccompained foreign minors, victimization, vulnerability.

Perceived Discrimination and Mental Health Among First-Generation Immigrant Adolescents: The Role of Acculturation Patterns *Leonie Dreißigacker, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*

The negative impact of perceived discrimination on the mental health of immigrants is well established. Less is known about how the impact of discrimination differs depending on the acculturation patterns of first-generation immigrant adolescents. Acculturation, as described by Berry (1997), is the process of cultural and psychological change when individuals or groups encounter a different culture and adopt some of its values, beliefs, customs, and behaviors. Immigrants who have adapted to the host culture in many domains may be more susceptible to the negative effects of perceived discrimination on their mental health. They may feel that their efforts for adaptation are not sufficient, given that they continue to face rejection through discrimination. Using a person-oriented approach, this study aims to identify subgroups of first-generation immigrant adolescents based on their ethnic behavior (language use, ethnicity of close friends) and cultural identity (self-perception) to distinguish different acculturation patterns. This approach offers the advantage of classifying individuals based on their response patterns rather than on predetermined cut-off criteria. The study investigates the influence of perceived discrimination on depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, and life satisfaction and examines whether this association differs depending on the acculturation groups. Analyses are based on data from 755 first-generation immigrant adolescents who participated in a representative student survey in Lower Saxony, Germany, in 2019. Preliminary results confirm small negative associations between perceived discrimination and mental health outcomes. Acculturation patterns based on ethnic behavior and cultural identity will be presented and their influence on the association between perceived discrimination and mental health outcomes will be discussed.

009. Mental and physical health in detention I

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment

Paper Session

4:00 to 5:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8

Chair:

Helena Schüttler, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Participants:

Delivering Trauma-Informed Care with Incarcerated Individuals in a United State's Jail *Stephen Tripodi, Florida State University; Tanya Renn, Florida State University*

There are over 2 million people incarcerated in the United States with nearly 750,000 being held in local jails. Approximately 80% of all incarcerated people have experienced multiple traumatic events, which are connected to the development of mental health problems and substance use disorders, and if left untreated, increase the likelihood of re-incarceration once released from jail. Thus, we implemented Skills Training for Affective and Interpersonal Regulation (STAIR) in a Florida jail to help incarcerated individuals manage their symptoms and the consequences of traumatic events. We randomly assigned participants to receive all STAIR sessions while incarcerated or to receive half of the sessions while incarcerated and the other half in the community upon

release. All participants had experienced lifetime traumatic events. There were improvements in aggression, impulsivity, PTSD symptoms, and self-efficacy. Moreover, a smaller percentage of participants screened positive for anxiety and substance use disorders at posttest and follow-up compared to pretest. We were able to successfully provide programming to significantly more people assigned to receive all of the sessions while incarcerated. We also interviewed nine participants to learn their perceptions of participating in trauma-informed care programming. These participants discussed their new awareness of the impact of trauma on their lives along with their new and developing coping skills. These incarcerated individuals greatly supported the delivery of STAIR in the jail and in the community setting after release. This project provides promising results in implementing trauma-informed care in correctional settings. Future experimental studies will help understand the efficacy and effectiveness of STAIR programming with incarcerated individuals before releasing to the community.

Examining Dropout and Success in Risk-Oriented Treatment Programs in Czech Prisons *Zuzana Podaná, Katedra sociologie, Charles University Prague; Jiri Burianek, Katedra sociologie, Charles University Prague; Martina Novopacká, Charles University; Jindřich Hůrka, Prison Service of the Czech Republic; Václav Jiřička, Prison Service of the Czech Republic; Michal Petras, Prison Service of the Czech Republic*

This paper presents the findings of a research project conducted in Czechia between 2020 and 2023, entitled "Determinants of success and failure among convicts participating in risk-oriented offender treatment programs." Despite the existence of several standardized treatment programs in Czech prisons, there is a severe lack of data regarding their participants and outcomes. The project had two objectives: 1) to address the issue by collecting data using a standardized form and 2) to examine the factors associated with program drop-out and low success rates in achieving the desired program outcomes. The final dataset consisted of 679 program participants evaluated by program lecturers at two time points: before and after program completion. Additional data on participants were obtained from prison databases and a risk and need assessment tool (SARPO). The overall drop-out rate was 19%, with roughly half of those dropping out for "justifiable" reasons such as conditional release or health issues. Among those who completed the program, 10% received poor success ratings. Nevertheless, there were substantial differences among the programs that are often related to their inherent characteristics. The failure to complete the program was significantly associated with demographic factors such as gender and education, as well as criminal history and assessed risk. However, the level of success was only weakly or insignificantly related to these factors. On the other hand, offenders' motivation evaluated by lecturers at the beginning of the program was a strong predictor of both program completion and positive evaluation of its success. The implications of the project findings for improving program execution are discussed, along with the limitations of the study.

Incarcerated in a Pandemic: How COVID-19 Exacerbated the "Pains of Imprisonment" *Miltonette Olivia Craig, Sam Houston State University; Mijin Kim, Illinois State University; Dawn Beichner-Thomas, Illinois State University*

Although the exact toll of COVID-19 in U.S. prisons and jails is relatively undetermined, estimates show that deaths due to the virus in the nation's correctional facilities are approximately six times higher than deaths in the general population. During the pandemic, jail and prison structures, as well as significant overcrowding, made it virtually impossible to institute protective measures against infection in correctional settings. Jail and prison administrators suspended in-person visitation, leaving those incarcerated even further isolated, and their friends and family in fear for the health and safety of their loved ones. The present study examines narratives of individuals who spoke about their experiences when they, or close relatives, were incarcerated during the pandemic. The data for the study were gathered from prison reform advocacy organizations that featured personal stories. The narrative findings demonstrate intensified deprivations of liberty (e.g., extreme isolation in solitary and quarantine) and security (e.g., lack of preventative measures to prevent infection), expanding Sykes's (1958) original framework, and also illustrate the long reach of incarceration by encapsulating the anguish of individuals with incarcerated relatives. The findings also provide insight into the traumatic experiences that incarcerated individuals faced during this time, how institutional failures exacerbated their mistrust of the criminal legal system, and their efforts to cope.

The need for treatment among the Finnish prisoners with reduced criminal responsibility *Miisa Törölä, University of Eastern Finland; Mika Rautanen, VTH*

Globally, health problems are very common among prisoners. In the Finnish legal system, a mental state examination aims to help in recognising psychiatric problems among offenders. The legal-medical term 'reduced criminal responsibility' refers to a weakened sense of reality and the ability to control one's behaviour because of compromised mental health and without an evaluated need for forensic psychiatric hospitalisation. Offenders with reduced criminal responsibility generally serve a prison sentence. However, little is known about the actual need for the health care of prisoners with reduced criminal responsibility (PRCR). The aim of the present study was to explore treatment-related visits to prison by PRCR in Finland. The research data comprise information on PRCR's treatment-related visits and that of a matched control group (n = 222). Descriptive cross-tabulation with X²- and nonparametric Mann–Whitney U-tests and Cox regression analyses are applied. In this presentation, I will report the results showing the differences of the need for treatment between the PRCR and the control group and suggest further research and policy recommendations. Keywords: prisoners; health services; hospitalisation; reduced criminal responsibility; prison

The "pains of imprisonment" during the Covid-19 pandemic – Differences between open and closed prisons *Helena Schüttler, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*

The Covid-19 pandemic has posed new challenges for the prison system, both in terms of rehabilitating prisoners and protecting the public from further crime. The „pains of imprisonment" described by Sykes (1974) as deprivations have been exacerbated by pandemic-related restrictions. In particular, the „total institution" (Goffman, 1961) has been significantly affected by pandemic-related measures, resulting in widespread effects on mental and physical health, as well as conditions of detention and preparation for release. The research project "Corona Behind Bars" (CoBiBar) aims to examine the effects of Covid-19 on the prison system and different groups within it. To achieve this, 991 incarcerated individuals from six German states (Lower Saxony, Berlin, Brandenburg, Schleswig Holstein, Bavaria, and Baden Wurttemberg) were surveyed about correctional interventions and intramural changes resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. The objective is to investigate which restrictions are particularly painful and how these burdens differ between different types of prisons. Since open prisons represent a transition between the total structures of closed facilities and life in freedom, it is essential to determine how stress levels vary between open and closed prisons. In addition to the deprivations outlined by Sykes, prisoners noted other restrictions, especially limited contact and changes in detention conditions. Reduced visitation, extended confinement times, and limited sports and group opportunities were particularly stressful. Preliminary results indicate that individuals in open prisons experience these restrictions less severely than those in closed prisons. However, despite similar restrictions, on average, they were perceived as less severe and acute in open prisons.

010.   Challenges and Lessons Learned from Transatlantic Collaboration in Criminological Research & Teaching

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Teaching Methods
Roundtable
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
This roundtable aims to bring together scholars that are interested in collaboration between EU and US universities. The discussion will address research, teaching, institutional administration and transdisciplinary cooperation with non-academic partners. It is our intention that based on concrete examples from formalization processes between EU and US partners, we can generate a set of new ideas that can improve transatlantic collaboration in the above mentioned categories. The discussion of practices and ideas will provide an insight on how to improve existing relationships and create new ones between transatlantic partners.
Chair:
Hedi Nasheri, Kent State University
Discussants:
Noel Klima, Ghent University
Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University

011. Immigration, crime & citizenship, Panel 4, Criminality and migration
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Immigration / Migration
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
Chair:
Meng-Ru Shih, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Participants:

Immigration and violent crime. Does legal status matter? Evidence for Spain *ALEJANDRO IRIBAS, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos*
In recent decades, Europe has undergone a rapid migratory transition that has aroused growing interest in both the media and the academia. While economists have focused on studying the impacts of immigrants on the labor market or the fiscal system, various surveys show that the main concern among public opinion is the potential effects on crime, especially with regards to undocumented immigration (Transatlantic Trends Survey, 2014). However, several methodological challenges have prevented a systematic empirical validation of this question, so the relationship between immigration, crime and legal status remains largely unexplained today. We argue that the Spanish institutional framework constitutes a unique opportunity for shedding light to this relationship, as all immigrants (regardless of legal status) are provided with high incentives (most notably, access to free health care services) to enroll in municipal registers. Thus, we compare registration data with information on the number of foreigners holding a residence permit to obtain a benchmark estimation of the size of both regular and undocumented immigrant population. Next, we use a panel of the 52 Spanish provinces over the period 2003-2019 to assess whether regional crime rates respond to changes in the concentration of irregular immigrants. Regional crime rates are computed as the number of reported crimes (robberies, homicides, rapes and crimes of injury) over total province population. We address potential endogeneity issues by proposing a novel shift-share instrument that exploits the difference in nationality composition between legal and undocumented immigrants over the considered period. Our preliminary results suggest that lawful and irregular immigration have independent effects on criminal violence. Baseline OLS fixed effects results point to a negative and significant relationship between criminal violence and legal immigration, while the impact of irregular immigration varies across the different criminal typologies.

The Prosecution of `loverboys´ - Results of a Criminal Files Analysis from Germany *Nora Labarta Greven, Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen*
Human trafficking violates human dignity and fundamental rights. It involves sexual exploitation, often facilitated by individuals known as loverboys. Loverboys are pimps who exploit young girls and women by pretending to be in a romantic relationship with them. While studies on the loverboy phenomenon exist in some countries, there have been none conducted in Germany. Therefore, the aim of this investigation is to examine the loverboy phenomenon in Germany. Understanding how this modus operandi works is necessary to develop effective prevention measures and combat trafficking for sexual exploitation. To achieve this goal, data from a research project conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony on "The Evaluation of Penal Provisions to Combat Human Trafficking" is used. The project analysed 222 criminal case files of sexual exploitation from 2017 to 2019. The data is analysed to determine how often emotional relationships between victims and perpetrators play a role in sexual exploitation. Additionally, the investigation will examine how often perpetrators use the loverboy method and what typical cases look like. Overall, it becomes clear that emotional relationships between suspects and victims of sex trafficking are a very common tool in the context of sexual exploitation. Preliminary results indicate that in one third of the cases, an emotional relationship between perpetrators and victims played a role in the solicitation and supply of prostitution. Although this is a typical form of recruitment, it seems that law enforcement agencies face challenges in prosecuting these cases. Therefore, prosecution problems and suggestions for more effective prosecution will be discussed.

Traffickers' Representations in UK Policies: Examining the Least Known Component of the Human Trafficking Equation *Konstantinos Kosmas Gaitis, The University of Edinburgh*
Through a framework that combines literature's observations on traffickers' policy-based representations with International Relations (IR) theories, this paper explores the representations of traffickers and anti-trafficking government goals in policies of the United Kingdom's (UK), Scottish and Northern Irish governments. Policies were found to mostly subscribe to a Realist's viewing of human trafficking, emphasising criminal choices. Still, and despite their growing tendency to focus on a wider range of traffickers, their dominant narrative tends to revolve around trafficking stereotypes, often ignoring the full spectrum of traffickers' identities to promote total human trafficking elimination. This discourse may overstate Britain's trafficking problem, sustaining state legitimacy and intervention and narrowing down the scope of anti-trafficking efforts. Conclusively, to ensure a more effective anti-trafficking response, the UK needs to set more feasible goals and based on an in-depth knowledge of traffickers strive to further enrich the policy-promoted human trafficking narrative.

Comparing justification of morally dubious behavior and violence across immigrant generations and native-born individuals: A cross-national assessment *Jaeyong Choi, West Chester University*
A fair amount of research has shown that immigrants do not necessarily commit more crimes than native-born individuals. However, it remains unclear why patterns of crime vary across first-generation immigrants, second-generation immigrants, and native-born individuals. Using a sample of individuals from the World Value Survey Wave 6, we conduct a multi-level analysis to examine the impact of various factors on the justification of morally dubious behavior and violence across different countries. Specifically, we draw on Institutional Anomie Theory to identify individual-level attributes and national-level structural factors and test whether these variables explain distinct crime patterns between different generations of immigrants and native-born individuals. Additionally, we investigate whether geopolitical contexts specific to immigration (e.g., the proportion of immigrants in the population

and discrimination) are linked to crime patterns of different immigrant generation statuses.

Dispelling the Myth - A Study on Crime, Immigrants, and Socioeconomic Factors in Italy *Meng-Ru Shih, University of Louisiana at Lafayette*

Many immigrants have come to Italy since the 2000s. According to the data, the number of immigrants that settled in Italy between 2002 and 2012 is about eight times more than in the previous decade. Is there any impact of the increasing numbers of immigrants? Stefano Maffei and Isabella Betsos's article, Crime and Criminal Policy in Italy, argued that the arrival of immigrants, especially illegal immigrants, may contribute to human trafficking or other criminal activities (Maffei & Betsos, 2007). This study pursues to explore the correlation between immigration and crime rates as well as other socioeconomic factors in Italy. The social factors included the labor force, healthcare spending, education spending, poverty rate, and GDP per capita in Italy. The analysis revealed a protective effect of the growing number of immigrants on crime rates. Similarly, allocating more budget to education and healthcare may also contribute to a decrease in crime. The poverty rate showed a positive relationship with crime rates; however, the result is not significant. Policy implications are discussed.

012. Deconstructing Organized Crime: Production, Trade and Governance

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Transnational Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
The panel presents a set of five papers reporting on theoretical and empirical findings of the ERC-funded project CrimGov (PI Federico Varese). The papers range from studies of international drugs trafficking, to network structure of mafias, criminal governance in Russian prisons and crime data in Nottingham. All papers are in dialogue with each other's and refer to a common theoretical framework.
Chair:

Federico Varese, Sciences Po

Participants:

Production, Trade and Governance: A New Framework for the Understanding of Organized Crime *Federico Varese, Sciences Po*

There is a strong consensus that organized crime (OC) is harmful to society, and its profits are vast, yet the conceptual tools and the data used to study it are mostly limited in their use. Individuals undertaking very different activities—ranging from peasants farming land in Colombia to local gangs in London, to mafia in Italy to transnational corporate actors and even London-based estate agents—are routinely lumped together under the conceptual label of OC. This paper introduces a new framework for the study of OC, and illustrate it with key examples. The framework focuses on three activities undertaken by OC groups: governance, production and trade. The paper will ask whether groups specialise or conduct more than one activity, and under which conditions one set of actors—say, traders--morph into another--say, producers. This paper is the theoretical underpinning of the ERC-funded project CRIMGOV, which undertakes an important and timely theoretical re-orientation in the study of OC.

The Cost of Violence: A Study of Criminal Cooperation in the Drug Trade *Zora Lea Hauser, University of Oxford; Federico Varese, Sciences Po*

Is the drug trade riddled with violence and cheating or does it consist of a series of smooth and sophisticated operations between sellers and buyers, facilitated by intermediaries all the way from wholesale to retail? Using a dataset of 81 international and national criminal transactions extracted from one of the largest actions against organised crime to date in Europe, this paper puts the two

views to test. The data reveal that delays, wrong information, mistakes, and fraud are commonplace in illegal trade. Shipments arrive months late, containers get lost, and intermediaries disappear with the money, in an environment of chronic uncertainty of outcomes and responsibilities. Yet, we find that (1) violence is never used and only rarely threatened; (2) most incidents never develop into disputes in the first place; and (3) disputes and threats of violence are not equally distributed across incidents. Moving from descriptive statistics to a discussion based on the in-depth qualitative study of each transaction, the paper explains why, and under which conditions, the drug trade can be peaceful. In doing so, it makes a significant contribution to the literature on the use of violence in organised crime and the study of cooperation in low-trust environments.

Progeny: Criminal Governance in Russian Prisons through Hidden Written Communication *Elena Racheva, University of Oxford; Federico Varese, Sciences Po*

The Russian mafia, known as thieves-in-law (vory-v-zakone) emerged almost hundred years ago. Today, it is still present all around the world, from Italy and Austria to Turkey and Dubai. In the post-Soviet space, it is involved in all sorts of crimes, from petty theft to money-laundering, but its presence is mostly felt in Russian prisons in many of which they govern every aspect of life. How does it enforce internal rules and external order, control territories or expel wrongdoers? This paper is a preliminary study of the mafia's highly formalized written communication. It conducts a content analysis of 85 mafia edicts (progony), hand-written papers issued by vory between 1988 and 2022 and distributed around the prison population in the post-Soviet space. We also reconstructed the biographies of those who signed the edits (and those who are mentioned in them; n=303) and have conducted 7 in-depth interviews with former convicts. We claim that vory fraternity implements its rules in prisons through progony. This reduces the level of violence although currently it is often challenged by the state or the presence of other extra-legal strong groups (mostly religious Muslims). We conclude that the progony are law-like performative speech acts that appeal to principles of justice and fairness. Besides resorting to violence, vory also appeals to emotions, morals and values through the ritualized language of progony and the Prison Code. In the complex post-soviet period, the vory fraternity has been continuing to adhere to its old-age rules and values, despite the political fragmentation of the Soviet Union.

Uncovering Regional Crime Patterns Using Macro-level Data Analysis and Micro-level Interviews *Fanqi Zeng, University of Oxford; Federico Varese, Sciences Po; Ella Gibbs-Pearce, University of Oxford*

Systematically analysing regional crime trends over time can aid in implementing better crime responses and improving public safety. However, challenges such as a lack of large-scale data and proper analytical methods hinder researchers from comprehensively understanding crime patterns. This study utilises a novel dataset of public phone call records to the police in the city of Nottingham (UK) from 2012 to 2019, containing spatial-temporal information and police-labelled crime types, to conduct a macro-level spatial analysis of eight major crimes over these years. The results reveal an uneven distribution of certain crimes in Nottingham, with some particularly prominent crimes in certain areas. Micro-level investigations into crime patterns are also conducted through field interviews in selected areas in Nottingham to understand the reasons behind the macro results. The study contributes a systematic framework for crime analysis and helps to identify areas of high crime and the factors that contribute to regional crime, such as the presence of gangs that govern communities, providing valuable information for the development of effective crime prevention strategies.

Coordination and Control in Criminal Networks *Alae Baha, University of Oxford*

Criminal groups often choose their network structure as a response

to constraints from their environment such as the nature of their activity and policing. These constraints lead to a trade-off between exposure, which favors more decentralization, and efficiency which requires more communication and centralization. This paper provides a setting to study the properties of optimal hierarchies when a criminal group faces a risk of disruption. The paper provides three main results. First, I show that a higher risk of exposure, for instance, due to more efficient policing, favors less centralized structures. This decentralization is either horizontal through a split in the network and a cell-based structure, or vertical, through more intermediation in communication. Second, I study vertical decentralization and characterize the optimal hierarchy. When the losses from indirect communication are low, hierarchical structures emerge. In this case, when facing higher exposure, the groups opt for a structure that exhibits more levels of hierarchy and an increase in the share of the value created by higher-ups. Finally, I study the effect of the group's activity on the type of decentralization. In particular, I show when this activity requires more coordination, the cell-based structure is favored leading to smaller operational units. Within each unit, direct communication is favored which induces a higher risk of disruption and less resilience. This result is due to higher losses from indirect communication which makes these groups less flexible and more risk taking.

013. Comparative Approaches to Policing and Security

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
Chair:

Jonas Maas, Ghent University

Participants:

(De)politicisation of private security. Parliamentary discourse on the private investigation sectors in Belgium and the Netherlands. *Jonas Maas, Ghent University; Pieter Leloup, Ghent University/Free University of Brussels*

Today, the business of private investigation represents an important place within the security landscape. The sector encompasses a wide variety of services, ranging from criminal, financial and corporate fraud investigations to insurance claims investigations and asset tracing. Private investigators serve various types of clientele, such as insurance and financial companies, lawyer firms, and individual citizens. It has been observed that the activities of private detectives, similar to those of other, more visible, private security actors, have been at the centre of political debate for decades. In particular, issues regarding their regulation and accountability have been high on the political agenda. However, despite this important observation, research on the politics of this particular part of the private security sector remains rather underexplored. In particular, very little understanding exists regarding the exact processes – and their consequences – of politicisation and de-politicisation in the domain of private investigations. Therefore, this paper takes a closer look at how patterns of (de-)politicisation developed in two neighbouring countries, Belgium and the Netherlands. As a point of departure, the research explores and compares the degrees and manifestations of (de-)politicisation since the 1990s, when private investigation regulations in both countries were introduced, until today. In our analytical framework, three processes are examined, including increases and decreases in salience, polarisation of opinion and the expansion or decline of actors involved. Empirical data are drawn from parliamentary records between 1990 and 2022. The finding of our study demonstrates how processes of (de-)politicisation have been largely shaping policies regarding private investigation in both countries. As such, our innovative approach will prove useful in expanding our understanding of how private security policies and regulations have been introduced, amended and adopted.

Pre-socialization to police profession: a comparative study from the United Kingdom and United States *Maria Haberfeld, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Gareth Lee Stubbs, Rabdan Academy*

Prior social influence has been the subject of some recent studies and there is evidence of both social contacts being instrumental for success in the police recruitment process, and for unequal development of identity salience. Identity salience affects feeling of belonging and likelihood of support from within the chosen identity. This in turn suggests that those with lower identity salience may be more likely to act in a way that is contrary to the interests of the group. This study investigates the latter. An on-line survey developed by the researchers contained a listing of existing social contacts at the point of police recruitment, a small set of questions about their disciplinary record, and defining demographics. The results will be discussed and analyzed within the larger context of preventive strategies geared towards police misconduct.

Smart cities and security: the reterritorialization of urban security regimes in Italian and English city-regions? *Adam Michael Edwards, Cardiff University; Marco Calaresu, University of Sassari*

Constructs of the smart city and associated disruptive digital technologies have the facilitative power to reterritorialize urban security regimes, shifting the focus of security agendas from offline relations amongst street populations to new threats emerging from the interface between offline and online relations. However, this facilitative circuit of power is mediated by the power of existing urban security dispositions: those rules of meaning and membership that commit policymakers to certain concepts of risk and justice in the politics of security in city-regions. Insofar as urban security regimes remain committed to conventional dispositions that privilege a focus on offline problems of street crime and insecurity amongst populations in urban neighbourhoods, ignoring the new threats produced by disruptive digital technologies, they will leave citizens increasingly insecure and open to predation from commercial and state organisations as well as individual villainy in smart cities. The paper discusses findings from a comparative analysis of urban security agendas in the three largest city-regions in Italy (Milan, Rome and Naples) and in England (London, Manchester and the West Midlands). These suggest a continued preoccupation with offline street crime and an ignorance of the increasing security threats posed by online-offline relations in smart cities. The argument concludes by setting out a series of strategic dilemmas for urban security regimes that seek to maintain, develop, reform or transform the conventional focus on offline street crime and insecurity.

The birth and the renaissance of judicial Police in Europe - Historical and Comparative view. *EVANGELOS DIAMANTIS, Lawyer - Dr. Professor at the School of Greek Police Officers*

The present study examines the birth of the judicial police (police judiciaire) in France and its adoption by Germany and Italy. Today, there is a renaissance of judicial police throughout the world. The judicial police tasked to solve crimes and arresting their perpetrators. The roots of judicial police can be found in the French Revolution and specifically, in the political thought Montesquieu, for the principle of the distinction of functions. The French have always been wary of concentrating power in one person, after the monarchy was challenged. There was the refusal of the exercise of state functions by a single State Service, in which the police did not escape. Thus was born the principle of the distinction between administrative and judicial police, which proclaimed for the first time in articles 16 to 20 of the famous revolutionary "Code des délits et des peines du 3 Brumaire, an 4 (25 octobre 1795) Contenant les Lois relatives à l "instruction des affaires criminelles". In 1799, six (6) plainclothes police officers were assigned to the Prussian Kammergericht (higher court of the city of

Berlin for criminal and civil cases) to investigate particularly serious crimes. A few years later, the service became an independent branch of the police service, and officers serving in the judicial police were given the rank of Kriminalkommissar as investigators, distinct from the uniformed police called Schutzpolizei. Today, in Germany, the Federal Criminal Police Service (Bundeskriminalamt – BKA). Finally, the abuses and atrocities of the fascist regime in Italy during the monarchical period, led the Italian Constituent Assembly to constitutionally and legislatively enshrine the Judicial Police Service. In conclusion, the historical dimensions of the judicial police and its comparative examination will help the research of the science of criminology.

014. Wrongful convictions in Europe
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making
Pre-arranged Panel
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
The number of confirmed miscarriages of justice has increased significantly over the past decades (Garrett, 2020; Huff & Killias, 2008; Leo, 2005). In many countries, law-firms and non-profit organizations have emerged to support the wrongfully convicted to appeal their conviction. However, in most European countries it is still unclear how many people are wrongfully convicted and what leads to the wrongful convictions, since no official registry exists to provide information on successful appeals. Hence, it is unknown how frequently and for what reasons wrongful convictions occur in European countries, nor what the individual and societal impacts are. It is essential to gain insight in miscarriages of justice on a large scale to estimate its magnitude and to successfully counteract contributing causes.
Chair:
Linda Marjoleine Geven, Leiden University
Participants:
The European Registry of Exonerations (EUREX) *Linda Marjoleine Geven, Leiden University; Jenny Schell-Leugers, University College Maastricht; Teresa Schneider, Philipps University Marburg*
The goal of the European Registry of Exonerations (EUREX) is to collect data on European cases of miscarriages of justice and establish an online registry to inform academics, lawyers, police practitioners, students and policy makers on the number, causes, and consequences of wrongful convictions in Europe. The registry will provide detailed information about exonerations in the European context and this will be aggregated to statistics and reports on demographics of exonerees and case factors in scientific publications and visual infographics. Using an archival approach, jurisprudence investigation and actively contacting local innocence projects in European countries, convictions that were officially overturned by courts and prosecutor will be included. However, it is recognized that these miscarriages of justice may not represent all innocent defendants in Europe. For example, not included are those who are wrongfully convicted but have not successfully obtained exoneration (Gross & Shaffer, 2012). By finding common themes in wrongful convictions in an empirical manner, the EUREX dataset may aid such individuals in future appeals. In this project, legal and non-legal factors that are associated with miscarriages of justice will be examined. All individual cases will be coded for various factors, including – but not limited to – sample demographics and case characteristics. In this talk, preliminary findings of the EUREX dataset will be presented.
Reasonable Doubt Project Netherlands *Stephanie Blom, University College Maastricht*
Project Gerede Twijfel (the 'Reasonable Doubt Project') was established with the aim of investigating alleged miscarriages of justice. At the request of a convicted person, their lawyer or another person involved, a case that could be a miscarriage of justice is investigated by a group of motivated students from interdisciplinary backgrounds, and under the direction and supervision of (senior)

staff at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam. Afterwards, their research and findings are published in the form of a booklet. During the symposium, we wish to focus on the Project's most recent publication. One morning in January 2013 a man was found dead in a park in Weert, a middle-sized city in the south of the Netherlands. Since the victim was a well-known user in the local drug scene, the police investigation focused on the other members of the network from the start. As it turns out, the convict was the last person to be seen with the victim before his death. Even after the police interrogated the convict multiple times, during which they presented him with all the presumed evidence against him in a Prezi presentation, the convict consistently persisted in his innocence. However, after a year passed, the convict voluntarily reported himself to the police and then gave them a full confession to the killing of the victim. Despite the fact that the confession was riddled with inconsistencies regarding both the other evidence in the case and the convict's own statements, it was used as the crucial piece of evidence to support the conviction in both first instance and in appeal. In addition, a few other remarkable pieces of evidence were used. During the symposium, the Project's key findings will be presented from a legal and legal psychological perspective.

Unraveling Risk Factors for Wrongful Convictions in the Absence of Official Belgian Miscarriages of Justice: Legal Psychological and Comparative Reflections *Robert Horselenberg, Maastricht University; Lore Mergaerts, KU Leuven*
The information gathered during an investigation from victims, witnesses and suspects serves as a crucial basis for judicial decision making in criminal matters. On the one hand, an accurate and reliable information gathering from victims, witnesses and suspects is vital to prevent wrongful convictions and other miscarriages of justice. On the other hand, the quality of such evidence gathering is crucial in the perspective of the principle of mutual recognition of judgements and judicial decisions, which is the cornerstone of the judicial cooperation in criminal matters within the EU. Besides procedural rules and safeguards, there exists a large body of legal psychological research that provides insight into the quality of such evidence gathering. When applied in practice, such knowledge would allow to significantly reduce miscarriages of justice. In Belgium, however, this legal psychological knowledge seems to be hardly implemented in practice or used to (re)form criminal proceedings. Moreover, there are surprisingly no official miscarriages of justice, although everyone realizes it is unlikely that none ever occurred while they normally take place in other jurisdictions. This raises the question whether the Belgian criminal justice system is to some extent 'immune' to miscarriages of justice – and in particular wrongful convictions. Against this background, this presentation will reflect on current practices for obtaining information from suspects in Belgian criminal proceedings, on the one hand using best practices and pitfalls emerging from academic research and on the other hand using a comparative perspective, analysing the Belgian practices in light of past and current practices in the Netherlands, where several prominent wrongful convictions have come to light in the past couple of years.

Preventing wrongful convictions: Hurdles to overcome *Enide Maegherman, University College Maastricht*
Wrongful convictions such as the ones discussed in this symposium have shocked several countries which had placed faith in their legal system to protect society. When a wrongful conviction comes to light, a cause is looked for. This is often found in a problematic piece of evidence, such as a false confession or a mistaken identification. A lot research has tried to find ways in which evidence can best be obtained in order to reduce the risk of wrongful convictions. Of course, it can also be argued that the final decision by the judges who convicted the innocent suspect is where the issue lies, and thus, where solutions are needed. Although some research has focused on the decision-making by judges, there are

few potential solutions that have received sufficient empirical support. In this presentation, insight will be given into some of the ways in which research has tried to find ways to improve legal decision-making, as well as some of the struggles that have been faced. There are several challenges which make it difficult to study legal decision-making in an ecologically valid way, and other challenges that prevent implementations of findings. These include ethical and time constraints. Despite these difficulties, there are several potential ways in which decision-making by judges can be improved in order to reduce the chance of a wrongful conviction. The research on these is currently lacking, and therefore, several lines for future research can be thought of. Some of the potential future research avenues will also be discussed in this presentation. Overall, the question to be answered remains how research can best contribute to preventing wrongful convictions.

015. Immigration, crime & citizenship, Panel 5, Criminalization and lack of protection of migrant children and youth
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
Chair:

Margrét Valdimarsdóttir, University of Iceland
Participants:

Former foster youths in Andalusian prisons: an approach to self-reported delinquency and involvement with the juvenile justice system *Angie Steffania Rojas Varón, University of Malaga*

The general aim of the research project JEPRAN: "Former foster youths in Andalusian prisons" is to identify and understand the situation of young foreigners who have been under the child protection system and are currently in prison. Based on the hypothesis that this is an over-represented group, the approach is carried out through a validated questionnaire distributed to four profiles of young people: foreigners former foster minors, foreigners who arrived in Spain with their families as minors, nationals former foster minors and nationals. The questionnaire allows to explore the life course of these profiles and their relationship with criminal and child protection institutions. It specifically asks for self-reported delinquency both before and after adulthood and identifies cases where youths have been processed through the juvenile justice system for an offence committed between the ages of 14 and less than 18 resulting in a sentencing measure. Among the main results we find that most of young people have committed a crime during childhood and adolescence. In all profiles, crime typologies before and after adulthood remain a similar dynamic, with some upturns or decreases. Nationals former foster minors are those most frequently sentenced by the juvenile judges. Although the most common judicial measure in almost all the profiles is custody, nationals and foreigners former foster minors are the groups with the highest percentages. This research highlights the confluence between the fields of law related to foreigners, child protection and criminal law. In particular, addressing self-reported delinquency and the involvement with the juvenile justice system of young migrants and nationals in prison, allows to identify risk situations and vulnerabilities that should be considered in the design of preventive strategies based on the incidence and prevalence of their delinquency.

Improving survivor-informed support for separated children and young people in Scotland who have been trafficked *Scot Hunter, University of Stirling; Maggie Grant, University of Stirling; Maria Fotopoulou, University of Stirling; Margaret Malloch, University of Stirling; Paul Rigby, University of Stirling*

The aim of this research was to gain a deeper understanding of sustainable support over an extended period of time for separated

children and young people in Scotland who have experienced child trafficking. To achieve this aim, we conducted interviews with 19 young people who had been subjected to trafficking, as well as a variety of professionals in the roles of guardians, lawyers, and social workers who provide support to young people. Additionally, we analysed 11 years' worth of administrative service user data provided by the Scottish Guardianship Service, which allowed us to identify the trajectory of needs and support received by all children recognised as trafficking victims over this substantial period. While our analysis highlighted a range of positive outcomes from a system/policy perspective, such as health, education, and employment, the primary consideration for recovery from children and young people's perspective was asylum status and safety. The study highlights a challenge for all support services when immigration decision making is delayed, with implications for policymaking and welfare delivery especially so within the current context of the 'hostile' environment and crimmigration. Overall, this paper contributes to the empirical literature on survivor-informed support and challenges practitioners, policymakers and academics to address the impact of migration policies on the recovery journey for children and young people.

JEPRAN: making visible the former foster youth sheltered in the prisons of Andalusia. *Elena Casado Patricio, Universidad de Maálaga*

The objective of the JEPRAN project (Former Foster Youths in Andalusian Prisons, 2021 -2023) is to visualize the challenge faced by Andalusian society in the inclusion of young ex-residents, both national and foreign, and to identify the social and legal issues they face. in their migratory journey and transition to adulthood. On the one hand, Spain has been the territory of arrival of unaccompanied foreign minors since the 1990s. A growing concern, given that the number of minors arriving from Morocco continues to grow, is their protection and social inclusion, especially from the age of 18. This country also protects national minors who, due to different circumstances, are in a situation of helplessness. Once the age of majority is reached, resources for support and protection are scarce. At the Andalusian level, the JEPRAN project will seek to identify how many of the young people in prison are foreigners and nationals who have been received by child protection services. Our hypothesis is that this group is overrepresented. For this reason, this presentation will present the different profiles of young people between the ages of 18 and 30 who are in Andalusian prisons, emphasizing young foreigners who have been in protection services of child.

Selective social control of immigrant youth in the Nordic countries *Margrét Valdimarsdóttir, University of Iceland; Markus Kaakinen, University of Helsinki*

There is a long-standing research tradition, particularly in the US, that highlights the prevalence of selective policing (i.e., racial profiling) and its negative consequences. While research on targeted policing in the Nordic countries is limited, emerging research aligns with those from other nations. The Nordic countries do, indeed, provide an interesting context for studying selective policing. Traditionally, these countries have had relatively homogeneous populations and a consensus on values such as equality, with strong state-supported social safety nets. Additionally, the Nordic states have generally been welcoming towards migrants, and discourse on policing has focused on multiculturalism, tolerance, and equal rights. However, the Nordic countries have also experienced a rise in right-wing populism that emphasizes cultural homogeneity, raises concerns about declined social cohesion, and portrays immigrants and racial minorities as security threats. In line with racial/minority threat theory (e.g., Blalock, 1967) the recent influx of migration to the Nordic countries may be fueling fears that inadequately integrated migrant groups pose safety risks, which in turn causes increased formal and informal control mechanisms. The aim of the current research is to test hypotheses that the police are more likely to intervene in the criminal behavior of immigrants than other youths. The research

uses the most recent wave of the International Self-report Delinquency study (ISRD4) conducted in five Nordic countries in 2022-2023 (i.e., Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden). While the Nordic countries share many similarities, there are also differences that have implications for the current study. For example, Sweden has historically had, by far, the highest proportion of immigrants and refugees, but Iceland has had the largest relative growth in migration in recent years. The results will be discussed in relevance to threat theory.

016. Youth and Violence: Framing, Vulnerabilities and Resilience
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Juvenile Crime
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
Chair:
  Alyssa Knisley, University of Cambridge
Participants:
  A qualitative analysis of the emergence of weapon carrying behaviours in context among English schoolchildren *Alyssa Knisley, University of Cambridge*
  There have been calls to reframe the debates on young people's participation in weapon-facilitated offences across the United Kingdom. Youth violence is often examined through lenses of group offending, and through narratives of fear and protection. There is a need for research which considers youth weapon carrying holistically in the circumstances of young people's lives. Research involving children and young people directly is critical to understanding young people's experiences and perceptions of the pathways to carrying a weapon. In this paper, I explore the emergence of weapon carrying behaviours among school-aged children across England. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 51 young people, between the ages of 12 and 16 years old, who were temporarily or permanently excluded from mainstream education. The findings situate young people's weapon carrying in context, with a focus on the ways in which violent victimisation, peer groups, and expectations about masculinity influence young people's decision to carry weapons. The results are then discussed in relation to the importance of developing intervention and prevention programming which consider the wider contexts in which weapon carrying behaviours take place.

  Crime Influencers in Social Media Platforms: The Commodification of Violence in Italian Trap Culture *Cosimo Sidoti, PhD candidate at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime, Milan, Italy; Marco Dugato, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime; Alberto Aziani, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)*
  This paper investigates the relationship between youth cultures, social media platforms, and the commodification of crime. The analysis focuses on trap music culture in Italy and explores the various factors and dynamics leading to the creation and dissemination of violent content online. The study examines the involvement of both perpetrators and victims in this process and provides insight into how cultural creators can attain fame, notoriety, and financial success through social media platforms. Additionally, it explores the strategic marketing tactics employed by trappers to increase audience engagement and evaluates the impact on their careers. The study uses a case study involving the kidnapping of Baby Touchè by Simba La Rue, which was filmed and shared on Instagram. By conducting a time-series analysis, it estimates the causal effects of criminal behaviour on a trapper's success in terms of daily observations of followers and views on different social media platforms.

  Resilience and protective factors for youth internment in an educative center in Romania *Roxana Ungureanu, West University of Timisoara; Mihaela Alida Tomita, West University of Timisoara*

Based on the criminological and resilience theories, some general characteristics related not only to the individual, child or youth, and the family but also to the community emerge. What makes individuals evolve differently when confronted with unfavorable situations and/or traumas? Why do some children and youth engage in delinquency as a result of these at-risk situations and others abstain? In this paper, we wish to draw attention to the concepts of resilience and protective factors for youth delinquents and the environment where they return. These areas of research were developed on the premise that some youths manage to "survive" and adapt when exposed to adversity, whereas others develop adjustment problems or psychopathologies. The transition of young people from the period of incarceration to life in the community involves significant challenges both for young offenders and for the social environment to which they return. What differentiates resilient from non-resilient youths? To answer this question, we shift the focus from risk to protective factors, since the latter promote the process of resilience. We also discuss the relevance of these constructs, resilience and protective factors, in the development of criminal and antisocial behavior. To assess the resilience, we used the Children and Youth Resilient Measure (CYRM) for youth, male, internment in educative Centre in Western of Romania. We conclude that when dealing with delinquent youths, professionals should strive to look for their strengths and resources, in other words, on potentialities versus vulnerabilities. These will enable them to resume a satisfactory social development and allow them to rechanneling these strengths to more prosocial outcomes.

017. Ghost Criminology: Explorations of spatial and temporal disjointedness
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
New critical, criminological research, focusing on the temporal dis-ease in relation to crime, has begun to explore the lingering impact of violence and criminality in contemporary society. This includes spaces, places and texts, both physical as well as mediated, where violence and criminality have occurred and forever changed them; 'haunting' them. The use of the spectral and ghostly as conceptual metaphors and theoretical motifs has been part of a 'spectral turn' of the field of criminology, allowing for a renewed focus on how the past lingers in the present, and makes demands on our future. Ghost Criminology is also concerned with exploring the lingering impact of violence and oppression, as well as examining the effects, vitalisation and disowning of state violence. This panel will explore different aspects of ghost criminology, including the haunting and cultural effects of spatial and temporal disjointedness. This includes papers exploring courthouses as weird, disjointed spaces, the haunting effects of a terrain vague in relation to urban space, the spectropolitics of punitive populism in the Swedish electoral campaign of 2022, and the ghosts relating to climate catastrophe, relating ghost criminology to temporality and environmental harms.
Chair:
  Sara Skott, Mid Sweden University
Participants:
  Frankensteinian buildings: A courthouse ethnography of weird space *Tea Fredriksson, Stockholm University*
  Drawing on an ethnographical study of courthouses and plaintiffs' victimhood performances in court, this paper discusses the courthouse as a weird, disjointed space. The courthouse is a space apart from the ordinary spaces that surround it, and it is governed by specific both spoken and unspoken rules. However, courthouses can differ immensely between one another, while still maintaining certain, weird, core traits. This paper focuses on contrasts and coextensions within and between two Swedish courthouses: Stockholm and Södertörn. Using photographs taken during ethnographic explorations of the hallways, waiting rooms, and other

open spaces in and around these buildings, the paper analyzes how these courthouses create liminal mergers. They blend their inside with different aspects of the outside world. This happens architecturally as well as through the interactions that take place there. For example, these spaces bring the outdoors in, and they combine bits and pieces other, elsewhere spaces such as train stations, airports, hospitals, and churches. The result is a disjointed atmosphere, where plaintiffs need to navigate both socially and physically labyrinthine buildings filled with things like distorted, hushed sounds and punitive art in often confining hallways. The paper discusses how the atmosphere of these spaces resonates with the sociopolitical idea(l)s that courthouses embody and enforce.

The Spectropolitics of the Swedish People's Home: Tracing the 'no longer' and the 'not yet' in the Swedish 2022 election campaign *Sara Skott, Mid Sweden University; Sara Nyhlén, Mid Sweden University; Katarina Giritli-Nygren, Mid Sweden University*

Using a hauntological framework, the aim of this study is to trace the 'no longer' and the 'not yet' in the uprising of punitive populism in the Swedish electoral campaign of 2022. Our analysis is based on speeches made by party leaders from the three largest parties in Sweden and their election manifestos. Using a hauntological framework in our reading of the electoral campaign serves to make visible how the spectropolitics of the 'Swedish People's Home' (Sv. Folkhemmet), with its inherent contradictions, is haunting our past as well as our future. Resting on a critical analytical tradition, we argue that election campaigns are important to analyse due to their potential power to shape wider public understanding. Through the Spectre of Safety and the spectralisation of individuals engaged in 'gang criminality', the Swedish People's Home takes on a spectralising power in politics, covering the whole political spectrum, both left and right, that produces a punitive populism calling for the persecution and 'exorcism' of certain racialised groups. The shadowy downsides of the dream of welfare is haunting Sweden; its hidden violence emerges in the politics of punitive populism.

Ghosts of climate catastrophe: using ghost criminology to think differently about temporality and environmental harms *Michael Fiddler, University of Greenwich*

In 2022, the Asian subcontinent endured a heat wave of unprecedented severity. The subsequent drought was then followed by an unusually heavy monsoon and the melting of glaciers. The resulting flooding caused the deaths of 1739 people and 1.1 million farm animals, as well as mass displacement. This followed a similarly devastating set of floods in 2020. There are many such examples of climate weirding: 'out of the ordinary' weather events leading to cascading and catastrophic outcomes. Their effects are similarly temporally 'weird'. This paper synthesizes notions of hauntology and queer temporalities to propose different ways of conceptualising ecological harms experienced where time is 'out of joint' or 'off its hinges'. The ghosts of the Anthropocene haunt a future yet to come. Theirs is the double death of fatalities in the present preceding future death. A 'ghost criminology' framework that takes us outside of a sense of linear, causal time might be a means to think the future anew, as well as reconfiguring notions of debt and inheritance in order to achieve justice for those subject to the harms of climate weirding within the Anthropocene.

Techno-Exorcising Ghost Criminology: Thinking Criminologically about The Commons *Paul McGuinness, University of Sussex*

This paper aims to define neo-feudalism, articulate its criminological relevance, and suggest a research program orientated towards The Commons as a means for our discipline to resist the hauntological harms emerging from neoliberal modernization's paradoxical re-creation of pre-modern social forms and power structures. I position this intervention as a response to Ghost Criminology's (2022) call for "an ethical response to the passed/past while also making demands for praxis for the future". It

is argued that the spectral turn in criminology can, in part, be explained more generally by a nascent neofeudalism- it's social and ontological effects presenting challenges for criminal justice and criminology, respectively. As Jodi Dean (2022) describes, "if feudalism was characterized by relations of personal dependence, then neo-feudalism is characterized by abstract, algorithmic dependence on the platforms that mediate our lives". Neo-feudalism produces new social-property relations, new intermediaries, and new laws of motion that redirects capitalist extraction through platformization of life worlds. With Criminal Justice functions increasingly in thrall to Silicon Valley's capitalist sorcery, repackaging hyper-exploitation as sharing and safety, any serious critical criminology must pull down the new enclosures that promise security but, in actuality, mark our impending cyber-serfery. My analysis of this problem looks to historical examples of worker's councils, medical ethics networks, and grass-roots community organising, that have fundamentally altered the relationship between the design, implementation, and oversight over various technologies, and those they affect most. A Criminology trained on The Commons similarly argues that Criminal Justice technologies and their institutions, too, should become more responsive to protest and innovation from below.

018. Crime prevention, communities and social control
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
Chair:
Rita Elisabeth Haverkamp, University of Tübingen
Participants:
Broken Windows and Community Social Control: Evidence from a Study of Street Segments *David Weisburd, George Mason University and Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Clair White, University of Wyoming; Joshua Hinkle, Georgia State University; Kiseong Kuen, George Mason University*

Broken windows theory identifies community social control as a central mechanism for controlling crime. In turn, controlling disorder is seen as the primary method that police or other government agents can use to strengthen community social controls. Our study examined the antecedents of informal community social control, measured as collective efficacy, at street segments. We used multi-wave primary data collection at 447 street segments in Baltimore, MD including official crime statistics, survey responses, physical observations, and systematic social observations. We used mixed-effects OLS regression models to examine antecedents of collective efficacy at the street-level. We find that social disorder and crime, rather than physical disorder, are the primary antecedents of collective efficacy at the street level. We also find that fear of crime does not have a direct impact on collective efficacy. Our study suggests that police and city government more generally should not look to controlling physical disorder as a means of increasing community controls. At the same time addressing social disorder is an important mechanism to bolster collective efficacy, though care is needed to avoid bias or backfire effects from aggressive order maintenance policing.

Conflicts in ethnic diverse neighborhoods *Rita Elisabeth Haverkamp, University of Tübingen*

Neighborhoods offer a lot of potential for conflict: depending on the social framework conditions (e.g., Covid 19 pandemic), the living conditions, the relationship to the neighbors and one's own sensitivities. In this context, the question arises of how people in ethnically diverse neighborhoods get along with each other and how they deal with conflicts. The qualitative research took place in eight ethnically diverse neighborhoods in four major German cities. From the analysis of interviews with residents and experts as well as (participant) observations, different conflict configurations emerge. These conflict configurations and their dynamics, which are

promoted by social and structural change in the neighborhoods, are presented.

Impact evaluation of a crime preventative approach in a disadvantaged neighborhood – a mixed methods design *Jennie Di Rocco, Malmö University*

In the present paper we evaluate a community-based crime preventative approach implemented in a disadvantaged neighborhood in Sweden. The aim is to investigate changes in neighborhood fear of crime from implementation to a 7 year follow up. The crime preventative approach is based on the model of Business Improvement District and we evaluate the work of a private property owner organization collaborating with the local police and municipality to combat crime and unsafety in the neighborhood. We use a convergent parallel design where the quantitative component consists of community surveys with a pre-post design with control areas of varying levels of concentrated disadvantage. The qualitative component consists of pre-post intervention interviews from key informants with knowledge of the community. Findings will be discussed in relation to theories of neighborhood processes and evidence-based crime prevention. Key words: impact evaluation, BID, fear of crime, disadvantaged neighborhoods, mixed methods

The Role of Civil Society in Everyday Security (BORDEX) *Amanda Kramer, Queen's University Belfast; Allely Albert, TU Dublin; Matt Bowden, TU Dublin*

'Everyday security' plays a key role in making people feel safe and secure within the communities they live and work, and has long been considered a pillar of building healthy societies. In the Irish context, providing 'security' has been even more crucial as building and maintaining security has been a central focus of the transition from conflict and implementation of the peace process in Northern Ireland. While a significant literature has developed around the role of state institutions (such as the police, military, etc) in building and maintaining security in this context, there has been less focus on the critical, everyday role of civil society in contributing to peace, safety and security. Further, the more recent political instability resulting from Brexit serves to reinforce the importance of understanding how local community initiatives contribute to the production of everyday security. This paper will therefore present a brief outline of an ongoing research project investigating these issues, 'The Role of Civil Society in Everyday Security' (BORDEX), as well as some of the key findings from the fieldwork completed to date. It aims to articulate new knowledge on the governance of (in)security on the island of Ireland – specifically focusing on the 'informal' ways in which civil society and local communities produce 'everyday security'.

019. Analysing and responding to illicit drug markets
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

This panel brings together five insightful papers that explore illicit drug markets and potential response strategies. Featuring academic contributions from three continents and six countries, the panel investigates emerging trends and innovative approaches to addressing illegal drug markets. Peter Reuter from the University of Maryland will serve as the discussant. Macdonald and colleagues present an analysis of heroin trafficking revenue trends in Vancouver, British Columbia, amid the fentanyl-induced public health crisis (2016-18). Giommoni highlights the underexplored yet crucial topic of precursor regulation and its potential to disrupt illicit drug markets. Kim Moeller et al. assess the impact of an intervention in Amsterdam's red-light district aimed at displacing dealers from specific areas. David Bright and his team offer fresh insights into the risk and price model using game theory, shedding new light on the dynamics of illegal drug markets. Finally, Manzi and Calderoni examine the resilience of drug trafficking organizations in the face of various law enforcement interventions.
Chair:

Peter Reuter, University of Maryland
Participants:

Does Regulation of Drug Precursors Affect Illicit Drug Markets? An Analysis of Cunningham and Colleagues' Research *Luca Giommoni, Cardiff University*

In a series of eleven studies led by James K. Cunningham, a team of scholars delved into the influence of precursor regulations on illegal drug markets. The findings bring a ray of hope: enforcing precursor regulations can significantly curb drug availability and associated issues. These outcomes are primarily relevant to methamphetamines but also extend to heroin and cocaine. They hold true over several years and across numerous jurisdictions, with validation through various indicators such as purity, price, hospitalization, and treatment demand. Surprisingly, this crucial research has received limited attention from drug policy analysts. This article aims to spotlight Cunningham and his team's work by providing an in-depth analysis of all eleven studies. I will not only explore the strengths, limitations, and discrepancies of these investigations but also chart a path forward for this underexplored yet highly pertinent area of research.

"It's illegal to buy drugs from the street dealers" A Video-Based Study of a Behavioral Intervention to Reduce Dealers in Amsterdam *Peter Ejbye-Ernst, NCSR; Kim Moeller, Aalborg University; Lasse Liebst, Copenhagen University; Jo Thomas, NCSR; Melissa Sexton, NCSR; Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard, NSCR and University of Amsterdam*

A high number of street dealers operate in the open-air drug market in the Red Light District in Amsterdam, The Netherlands selling cocaine and ecstasy to visitors. This is a nuisance to shop owners and inhabitants in the area. To mitigate this problem, the Municipality of Amsterdam installed three text-based light projections on the pavement and walls of a specific street known for attracting high numbers of dealers. The text discouraged visitors from buying drugs from street dealers. The aim of the intervention was to displace dealers from the specific street to surrounding areas. In order to investigate the influence of this intervention, we collected and analyzed video footage from two CCTV cameras located in the street. We analyzed a total of 765 one-minute segments of video footage from before and after the intervention was implemented. The analysis of the video footage showed that there were statistically significantly fewer street dealers observed in the street after the intervention was implemented. This difference amounted to an approximately 25 percent reduction of observed street dealers, when we controlled for time of day, day of the week, and the crowding of the area. These results indicate that the light-based interventions successfully discouraged street dealers from operating in the street. This influence of the intervention might be connected to the nature of the Open-Air Drug market in the Red Light District, which is almost exclusively catering to tourists and where dealers are constantly moving around rather than standing still. The generalizability of the current study to other open-air drug markets therefore remains uncertain.

A Game of Risks and Prices: How game theory can illuminate the dynamics of illicit drug markets *David Bright, Deakin University; James Martin, Deakin University; Ching-Jen Sun, Deakin University*

One of the most influential theories for understanding the impact of law enforcement on drug prices and availability is the risks and prices framework (Reuter and Kleiman, 1986). A limitation of the framework is that it does not take into consideration strategic interactions among market participants such as competition between rival drug traffickers. We argue that an alternative approach is to establish a game-theoretical model to capture market dynamics among the primary market participants (drug traffickers and law enforcement). The present study employs concepts drawn from game theory to examine the interplay of law enforcement strategy and intensity, and the subsequent adaptations of drug

suppliers, to reveal the drivers behind changes in the supply of illicit drugs over time. In the proposed model, various law enforcement strategies can be simulated, resulting in various alternate strategic "moves" by suppliers. In this paper, we present some initial findings and provide an overview of avenues for further research.

The Impact of Efficiency/Security Trade-Off on Drug Trafficking Networks' Resilience to Arrests: A Simulation Approach *Deborah Manzi, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Transcrime; Francesco Calderoni, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)*

Previous research on criminal network disruption has overlooked how criminal groups adapt to law enforcement interventions. This paper investigates the impact of such interventions on drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) under realistic conditions where multiple members are arrested at once, and the group responds with varying strategies. We use an empirically informed agent-based model to simulate drug trafficking activities of a large criminal organization, based on data from a law enforcement operation against an Italian drug trafficking organization and existing literature. Our study examines how different law enforcement interventions affect the resistance and resilience of DTOs that adopt various efficiency/security trade-off strategies. Our results reveal that efficient DTOs are more resilient against single disruption attempts, whereas secure DTOs are more resistant in more realistic scenarios where the group's organization affects the frequency and impact of disruption. Our findings highlight the significant impact of the efficiency/security trade-off on DTOs' ability to survive law enforcement interventions. Although efficient DTOs are highly resilient, they cannot withstand continuous targeting, while secure DTOs are weak in responding to interventions but can persist by avoiding targeting for long periods. These insights can inform the development of more effective strategies for disrupting criminal networks.

020. Advances in quantitative methods 2
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative Methods
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:
   Arjan Blokland, NSCR
Participants:

Do parents and teachers agree? A cross-informant agreement study on children's pro-social and rule-breaking behaviors *Gilda Santos, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Margarida Santos, CEJEA, Lusíada University, Porto; Teresa Figueira, University of Porto, Faculty of Law; Carla Sofia Cardoso, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto*

There has been great interest in understanding the development of children's behaviors, particularly those of a pro-social or antisocial nature. It is usually accepted that in order to have a comprehensive image of children's behavior, it is important to understand how they act in different environments, particularly those which are most relevant during childhood – home, and school. To assess these behaviors, the use of checklists addressing multiple informants is common and considered a best practice. Usually, parents are perceived as the main source of information, however, teachers are also considered privileged informants. Nevertheless, discrepancies usually arise between informants' ratings, even when they complete parallel or similar measures, which reinforces the importance of exploring what might be behind such differences. Thus, based on a sample of elementary-school children (n = 202), aged between 6

and 11 years, this study sought to analyze the parent-teacher agreement on ratings of children's rule-breaking and pro-social behaviors. Furthermore, it aimed to explore the influence of children's gender as well as the symptom expression of each behavior on the levels of agreement. Results revealed that parent and teacher reports were positively correlated and low to moderate cross-informant agreement was observed for the total sample. Similar results were found when controlling for gender, the only exception being for pro-social behavior reports on girls, regarding which no correlation was found. Results also demonstrated the existence of significant differences between parent and teacher ratings on all dimensions assessed for the total sample, but not when controlling for the child's gender, since no significant differences between ratings were found regarding rule-breaking behaviors. It was also found that parent-teacher agreement was higher for children presenting lower levels of rule-breaking behaviors and higher levels of pro-social behavior. This paper seeks to discuss these results in light of previous studies on cross-informant agreement.

Measuring Culture among Incarcerated Women *Jacob Young, Arizona State University*

A large body of research documents relational violence as common among incarcerated women. However, this body of scholarship largely fails to explain this phenomenon, providing incomplete and/or empirically inaccurate representations of why relational violence is so prevalent. In this presentation, I suggest that the question should not be why relational violence occurs, but why prison administrators and incarcerated women are unable to prevent it? Using cultural consensus analysis, I show that women experience a setting in which there is widespread concern about the ability to control information that is shared with others. Implications for the effectiveness of programming in such a climate are discussed.

On the robustness of key player assessment in co-offending networks based on police registry data *Arjan Blokland, NSCR; Ida Adamse, NSCR*

When offenders work together in teams of varying composition, over time elaborate co-offending networks can arise. Both criminologists and law enforcement agencies use these networks to pinpoint the key players in the network, typically by using measures of centrality. These key players are than ascribed importance in the network or are prioritized for law enforcement intervention. Information on co-offending however is usually derived from police registries, which raises questions on the level register data are representative of actual offending behavior. Due to the covert nature of criminal collaboration, register data are likely to underrepresent actual co-offending ties. However, register data may also overrepresent co-offending ties when in actuality one or more suspected offenders is not involved in a particular crime. While criminologists are well aware of these potential biases in police data, their potential impact on centrality measures derived from these networks is often ignored. Using police data on 40 individuals suspected of involvement in serious (drug)crime by local police, and their registered co-offenders, we estimate the robustness of key player assessment under different levels and processes of potential bias.

The effects of BWCs on Violence against Police in the US *Erik Alda, Marymount University*

This study examines the causal effects of Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) on violence against police officers in the US. The large body of scholarly literature on the impacts of BWCs shows the effectiveness of this technology on key outcomes like civilian complaints, police use of force, or police accountability. However, causal estimates of the effects of BWCs on outcomes like violence against police officers are limited. Using a balanced panel dataset of local police agencies, this study exploits the variation in the adoption of BWCs and applies a staggered difference in differences model to estimate the causal effects of this technology on various

forms of violence against police officers. The models show mixed results. First, more violent crimes against police where the officer died or there was serious injury experienced a decline after BWCs were adopted by agencies. In contrast, other forms of violence like ambushes or assaults with no injury increased. Second, agencies that adopted the technology early on experienced larger declines compared to agencies that adopted it at a later time. Overall, the findings contribute to the large and growing literature on the impacts of BWCs by providing insights into the efficacy of this technology in reducing violence against police officers.

021. Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology (I): New Directions

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology

Paper Session

4:00 to 5:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

Chair:

Johann Koehler, London School of Economics and Political Science

Participants:

Contours of Criminological Thought *Johann Koehler, London School of Economics and Political Science; Brooks Ambrose, University of California, Berkeley*

Criminological scholarship is among the key drivers of penal discourse and criminal justice policy. However, those seeking to model the relationships between criminology, penal discourse, and criminal justice policy confront the thorny matter that criminological thought's contours are stubbornly difficult to measure: efforts to date either flatten criminology's underlying variations or focus unsystematically on parts shorn from the whole. We offer an approach that makes possible more systematic and credible claims from which future analyses may proceed. We draw on the most comprehensive dataset of criminological thought to date, which comprises 47,558 Anglophone criminological journal articles citing to 249,659 reference texts drawn from 60 years of scientific production. Upon classifying criminological ideas using socially networked co-citations, we differentiate trends in engagement between criminology's mainstream and its fringe, and we observe four periods of structural change in criminological thought: during 1957–1961, criminological ideas crystallized into coherent research programs; during 1962–1976, they stratified into those deserving attention from those that did not at the same time that the bulk of ideas were relegated from criminology's core to its periphery; during 1977–1999, they institutionalized into accepted divisions of mainstream from fringe; and during 2000-2015, they settled into boundaries that distinguished the 'thinkable' from the 'unthinkable'. Identifying criminology's key currents in this way exposes the 'epistemic marginality' that governs which ideas earn privilege, and thus helps disentangle the complex interplay between criminological knowledge on one hand and its assorted determinants and effects on the other.

Dialectical Criminology: Thinking through the "Science of Crime" with the Antinomies of Pierre Bourdieu *Victor Lund Shammas, University of Agder*

How do we confront a thinker's apparent internal inconsistencies? At times, the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu speaks in a scientistic vein, insisting upon the possibility of an objective empirical science, while elsewhere approaching a form of radical historicism, by which truth discursively arises out of agonistic contestation between dominant and dominated agents in the scientific field. Bourdieu also insists upon the relevance of what he calls social suffering—a form of pain located in the individual, but whose causes are, strictly speaking, societal—and yet this would seem to reintroduce a form of spontaneous, discretionary subjectivism at the core of his political sociology, despite Bourdieu's expressed wish to avoid the "trap" of subjectivism. Finally, Bourdieu repeatedly argues against what he calls the logic of the trial, which seeks to assign blame to agents for social ills; and yet, he devoted the final years of his life to political critique, criticizing the neoliberal assault on the social state, much like a good trial lawyer or activist would. How, then, do we make sense of these apparent internal contradictions? Rather than view them as logical contradictions to be resolved, somehow or other, they are better approached as antinomies, in the Kantian sense: as fundamentally unresolvable tensions. These tensions can nevertheless have highly productive effects or uses. The name of this stance is dialectical thought, which thrives on polarity and contradiction, rather than viewing them as causes for despair. Applied to criminology, this "dialectical pragmatism" can be a useful stance, helping us break out of some of the aporias or dead ends hampering the field. A dialectical criminology weaves between scientism and historicism, suffering-centered accounts and stoic dispassion, political agnosticism and social critique. It would give a "both/and" response, rather than an "either/or," to some of the fundamental problems confronting the "science of crime" today.

Digital criminology: theoretical, epistemological and methodological insights into the interplay between criminology and digital society *Andrea Di Nicola, Associate professor of criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Trento, and director of the Centre of Security and Crime Sciences (University of Trento and University of Verona)*

Drawing on more than a decade of the author's studies on digitization and crime, this paper offers some theoretical, methodological, and epistemological considerations on criminology and digital society. As for sociology and other disciplines, it is time for criminology to give shape to the digital criminology that results from the confluence of criminology and digitization. Cyber-criminology, the branch of the sociology of deviance that deals with cyber-crime, seems no longer able to grasp the radical changes that affect the relationship between crime, its perpetrators and victims, social responses to crime on the one hand, and digital society on the other. Some, albeit few, authors have spoken of digital criminology. Smith, Bennett Moses, and Chan (2017) were the first to do so in the British Journal of Criminology, proposing the term in the context of a multidisciplinary criminology interested in Big Data and digital quantitative research. They presented a clearly articulated definition, although they did not go into depth in terms of content or epistemology. Conversely, the only other criminologists who have addressed digital criminology, Powell, Stratton, and Cameron (2016; 2018), seem more interested in providing guidelines and suggestions for its development than in defining and systematizing it. This is likely because they combine their vision with a strong critical and cultural criminology approach. In this paper, we clarify why we need a digital criminology and what it means to do digital criminology today and we outline its content in terms of goals and objects of inquiry, theoretical and methodological approaches, and possible future directions.

Theorizing technologically generated harm with Bernard Stiegler *Stefano Mazzilli Daechsel, University of Oslo*

Recent efforts in the field of digital criminology have developed sophisticated accounts of the ways in which technologies contribute to social harm. These accounts challenge instrumentalist understandings of technology as passive and neutral means to human ends, and stress the need to take seriously the harms generated by technologies themselves. In this paper, I propose that Bernard Stiegler's philosophy of technology is an important but as of yet unexplored resource for theorizing technologically generated harm. More specifically, I argue that Stiegler's notion of technology as a pharmakon – that which is both a cure and a poison – introduces further nuance to ongoing debates on the role and ontological status of technology in the study of social harm.

Keywords: harm, digital criminology, zemiology, Bernard Stiegler, technology and crime

Evolutionary Criminology: A much-needed framework for criminology's theoretical progression *Evelyn Svingen, University of Birmingham*

Criminology is a multidisciplinary field. Today, you can find criminologists amongst sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, neuroscientists, geographers, political scientists, philosophers, lawyers, city planners, economists, and even architects. Where some see a great strength in numbers, others point to the inherent communication problem when trying to share findings and theories. While proliferation of theories of crime causation continues, some theorists have called for a need to resolve criminology's theoretical crisis. In this talk, I explain how evolutionary criminology can become a tool that can help us in the monumental task of sifting through hundreds of theories of crime causation. Evolutionary theory offers unique insights about the nature of human behaviour and predispositions through which we organise our society. As a result, not only can it add an additional level of analysis to our existing understanding of etiology of crime, it can also help us unify existing theories as well as falsify the explanations that no longer serve the field. In this talk, I explain how evolutionary criminology can serve the field as well as offer an example of how we can use evolutionary frameworks to come up with theories of offending.

022. EUROC 1: State crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:

Henry Pontell, UC, Irvine and John Jay College, CUNY

Participants:

Batka's Beatdown: the repression of Belarusian democracy movement *Willemijn Born, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

After the contested presidential in August 2020, Belarusians took to the streets en masse. Although Belarus has a long history of resistance, the size of the 2020 protests was unprecedented, with some sources estimating the participation of 200.000 Belarussians. By December 2020, over 27.000 protesters had been arrested, with regular reports of torture in detention, and others had been forced in exile. The Lukashenko regime was able to effectively repress the nonviolent resistance movement. Based on a multilevel framework on nonviolent resistance, we seek to explain why nonviolent resistance has not been able to succeed in Belarus. Through a series of interviews with experts and Belarussian nonviolent resisters, it is argued that the Russian-backed repression, alongside pre-existing societal cleavages and strong elite support for the regime, contributed in limiting the potential of the nonviolent resistance movement and to guaranteeing the continuing rule of Lukashenko. The recent context of the war in Ukraine has furthermore increased the presence of Russia within Belarus, moving the country further away from Western democracies and towards Russian authoritarianism.

The January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol and the War Against White-Collar Crime *Henry Pontell, UC, Irvine and John Jay College, CUNY*

The Final Report of the Select House Committee to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the United States Capitol released in late 2022 contains a treasure trove of facts and evidence indicating that former President Donald Trump and his associates engaged in a number of crimes related to the insurrection and attempted self-coup. The unprecedented assault on the Capitol, in addition to previous and ongoing federal and state investigations, provide an opportunity to examine them through the lens of white-collar criminology. This paper considers: 1) how government criminality and corruption are facilitated by rationales and excuses that deny effective social condemnation; 2) their political weaponization; and 3) how they constitute part of a larger existential war against white-collar crime that seeks to normalize such lawbreaking.

Theorising Corruption as a Political Strategy in Mexico *Paulina Leon Avalos, Middlesex University; Myrna Papadouka, Senior lecturer in Criminology, Middlesex University, London*

This study aims to explore the concept of political corruption in Mexico and evaluate its consequences. It presents a theoretical foundation of political corruption in Mexico, examines the role of colonialism, and discusses its economic and social impact. This review was carried out extracting sources from various databases such as EBSCO, SAGE Journals, ScienceDirect, Scopus, and Web of Science. This study provides an in-depth theoretical analysis of political corruption, covering its definitions, theories, and typologies. Additionally, the article examines the historical roots of corruption in Mexico, dating back to the colonial era, and applies Wallerstein's world-system theory to shed light on the prevalence of corruption. Lastly, it evaluates the functional and dysfunctional aspects of corruption by examining the practical elements embedded in the different systemic environments. It was found that a certain degree of political corruption can be functional for society however Mexico should persist in its efforts to decrease corruption.

When the rules change: Civil disobedience during Israel's judicial overhaul *Gali Perry, Institute of Criminology, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

In January, 2023, the Israeli Minister of Justice introduced a legislative package aimed at dramatically changing the underlying structure of Israel's judicial system and regime more generally. Within the 12 weeks that followed, over 150 social movements and 250,000 activists participated in one of the largest protest waves the state of Israel has ever known. The present study analyzes 38 in-depth interviews with leaders of the protest conducted in March, 2023, to examine (1) their views on state actions; (2) the perceived legitimacy of the government and of the Israel Police as its representative; and (3) their willingness to engage in civil disobedience and violence. The findings reveal that while all interviewees perceived the government's actions as a breach of contract – "changing the rules of the game" between the state and its citizens, and most viewed this breach of contract as justifying civil disobedience, only few considered violence as a justified response. Furthermore, personal moral values and practical self-interests were the main barriers to use of violence, not general commitment to the state or to law obedience. These findings contribute to our understanding of citizens' willingness to obey the law, both generally and in extreme, unexpected circumstances.

023. Economic Crime and Property Crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Economic Crime and Property Crime
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6
Chair:

Joanna Klimczak, University of Warsaw and Institute of Justice, Poland

Participants:

Analysis of attempted residential burglaries *Peter Kruize, Center for Crime Analysis*

Crime statistics record the number of times a crime has been reported. For most crimes, this figure includes both completed and attempted offenses. This study, which concerns burglaries in private dwellings, aims to shed light on what distinguishes attempted burglaries from completed burglaries in terms of time, place, etc. and - not least - what seems to have caused it to remain an

attempted and not a completed burglary. An attempted burglary can thus be regarded as a successful thwarting of a burglary. No previous research has been conducted on the phenomenon in a Danish context. However, it is an obvious research topic, as an analysis of burglary attempts can provide insight into the importance of various preventive measures, such as alarms and neighbor help, just as the importance of time and place can be elucidated.

"It's like taking candy from a baby" – Shoplifting in Poland
Joanna Klimczak, University of Warsaw and Institute of Justice, Poland

Considering the value of theft and security costs, shoplifting in Poland causes losses in the retail industry of nearly EUR 1.7 billion annually (Crime&tech report, 2017). In 2021, the police recorded nearly 25,000 shoplifting crimes, i.e. about 5,000 more than in the previous year. In 2022, the upward trend continued. The increase in shoplifting is influenced by current socio-economic events, such as the recent experience of the COVID-19 pandemic and the currently constantly increasing inflation. The growing problem of shoplifting is causing a public debate on how to punish shoplifters. Depending on the value of the theft, it is classified as a crime or misdemeanor. The difference between these qualifications is important because the perpetrator's misdemeanor carries a much lower penalty. The presentation will focus on the characteristics of the phenomenon of shoplifting in Poland and the ways of punishing it. While researching the phenomenon of shoplifting, I conducted an analysis of police statistics, examined court files of theft cases, and interviewed prisoners serving prison sentences for theft. The knowledge given to me directly from the thieves allowed me to learn about their theft techniques and their point of view on theft.

Perspectives of combating economic crimes in modern society
Andrejs Vilks, Riga Stradins university; Aldona Kipane, Riga Stradins university

In the current conditions, both traditional and new forms and manifestations of economic crime are encountered. The state of crime, including in the economic field, is related to the general economic situation of the country and the socio-political environment. Economic crime causes not only large and hard-to-quantify losses to the global, regional and national economic environment, but also transforms social and legal norms, changes behavior patterns of social groups and individuals, transforms beliefs and traditions. Economic crime, according to the nature of the globalization of modern society, the development of communicative and information technologies, changes quantitatively and qualitatively, changing the forms of criminal activity. Economic crime not only limits the possibilities of sustainable development of the socio-cultural environment, but also affects political processes related to possible abuse of power in the state administration system, conflicts of interest and corruption. Economic crimes cause significant damage to financial systems and the economy through tax evasion, unregulated economic activity, illegal economic activity .Economic crimes also have social consequences that are difficult to quantify. Economic crimes undermine the social and economic system, including order in the country, compromise public administration and management, and increase distrust in economic and political reforms. Economic crime is characterized by the move to the digital environment, the use of modern informational and communicative technologies (such as EncroChat), the transnational nature of criminal activities, the increase in damage caused to society and the proportional increase in the income of criminal groups. Fictitious e-commerce platforms are being created .Financial crimes are recognized to affect 47% of companies, resulting in total losses of USD 1.45 trillion. Financial crime affects 47% of businesses, resulting in total losses of $1.45 trillion. The possibilities of combating economic crime significantly lag behind the material and financial potential of criminal organizations

Property Crimes in Portugal: an exploratory study from judicial sentences *Ana Guerreiro, University of Maia; Research Unit in Criminology and Behavioral Sciences (UICCC/UMaia) & School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS); Susana Costa, Centre for Social Studies; University of Maia; Topa Joana, University of Maia; Estefânia Silva, University of Maia; Vera Duarte, University of Maia; Cátia Pontedeira, University of Maia; André Piton, University of Maia; Olga Cruz, University of Maia*

Property crimes in Portugal, especially robbery and theft, represents 50,7% of general criminality and are one of the main and oldest concerns in terms of the criminal phenomenon (SSI, 2022). Although recent data from UNODC (2020) show that with the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a significant reduction in the incidence of reports of robbery and theft caused by the lockdown restrictions, from a criminological perspective, it is expected that this trend change considering the unemployment and socioeconomic difficulties subsequent to the peaks in the health crises. These socioeconomic vulnerabilities might contribute to an increase in crimes against property. Sentencing studies focus on the study of the judicial decision-making process and the analysis of the way in which the law is applied, involving a descriptive examination of the agents, contexts, motives, pre-sentencing phase, and of trial. These types of studies are fundamental for further understanding the context and legal consequences of crimes. This presentation aims to preliminary analyse the trends and characteristics of crimes against property in Portugal, especially robbery and theft using court files from Criminal Courts in Porto (Portugal) between 2017-2022. The profile of the offenders, targets, victims, organizational structure (if existent), related crimes, and penalty applied will be explored. Results confirm a consistent prevalence of property crimes along the years in the Portuguese context, and suggest a change in the target of the crime during the confinement period. Targetted places moved from those where people were present (e.g. houses), to those that were less populated (e.g., companies and factories). Moreover, profit and power are the main motives for the commission of these crimes.

024. The digital divide: Addressing online harms in an age of cyberdeviance
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Pre-arranged Panel
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
The internet is a tool that connects people in new and ever-evolving ways. More than that, the internet is a place where social interactions occur and since its inception has steadily assumed the role of the new 'public square' of our society. Like any public space, physical or otherwise, the internet is also a space where risk increases as individuals with various motivations come into contact with each other, colliding in sometimes harmful ways. This panel seeks to explore various elements of cyberdeviance, and how we as a society seek to respond to said behaviour — whether in a social, cultural, legal, or corporate sense. Papers presented in this panel explore the online behaviours that constitute cyberdeviance, and how new communication technologies designed to bring people closer can also put some at greater risk of online abuse. Other papers explore the cyberdeviance carried out and experienced by the 'digital native' generation, the young people who are both victimised and, indeed, offend online. Finally, the paper explores the experiences of those individuals and entities who work to prevent online harms: online content moderators. Based on the results of a multiyear research project, this panel delves into the role of the content moderator as the frontline in preventing online harms in the current context, including their strategies for coping with the traumatic content they consume in the carrying out these duties.
Chair:
Elena Martellozzo, Middlesex University
Participants:
Adolescent Pathways into different forms of Cybercrime:

Identifying Longitudinal Trajectories of Engagement and Associated Risk Factors *Russell Brewer, University of Adelaide; Katie Logos, University of Adelaide; Christopher Dowling, Australian Institute of Criminology; Thomas J. Holt, Michigan State University; Jesse Cale, Griffith University; Tyson Whitten, Charles Sturt University; Andrew Goldsmith, Flinders University*

There is widespread acknowledgement that digital technologies and the internet feature prominently in the lives of adolescents. However, little is known about the technological and social characteristics that shape differential adolescent pathways into cybercrime. To date, empirical examinations of the nature and extent of adolescent engagement in cybercrime have been limited, both in terms of their scope and size (i.e., cross sectional, small samples of young adults, limited to specific forms of cybercrime). This paper addresses these gaps by examining data from a four-year longitudinal cohort study (N = 1914) of cybercrime amongst Australian adolescents. Three unique trajectories of engagement in various forms of cybercrime (including hacking, cyber-fraud, cyber-hate, cyber-violence, and cyber-bullying) were identified using joint group-based modelling. Further analyses identified technological (e.g., device access, online activities, technical competencies) and social factors (e.g., interactional opportunities, personal characteristics) differentiating these trajectories, independent of key demographic factors.

Youth Pathways into Cybercrime: Understanding risk and motivations *Julia C. Davidson, University of East London; Ruby Farr, University of East London*

In 2020, cybercrime was estimated to have cost the global economy over one trillion US dollars (Smith et al, 2020). Young people are said to experience the Internet as a "potentially criminogenic medium" (Brewer et al., 2018, p. 115) and online presence is likely to have increased significantly during the recent global pandemic (Pandya & Lodha, 2021). Young people are naturally incorporating cyberspace into daily routines more and more, and, in turn, are increasingly at risk of exposure to cybercriminal activity (Schell, 2020). However, there is a lack of empirical research regarding developmental or human factors among juvenile cybercriminal populations. This paper aims to bridge this gap by presenting survey findings exploring a range of potential factors that may lead young people to engage in risky online behaviours, which may be considered as pathways to the perpetration of cybercrime (Aiken, Davidson & Amann, 2016). This novel research survey was part of the CC Driver/H2020 research programme and was conducted across 8 European Countries, with responses from a representative sample of 8,000 young people. This is the first time a survey investigating juvenile cybercrime and online risk taking has been successfully carried out at such a scale. Self-reported data includes device and internet usage, attitudes and involvement in cybercrime, specifically; cyber hygiene, self-esteem, mental health, impulsivity, motivations and the context of cybercrime. Ultimately, this study determined that psychological variables have explanatory value regarding the human drivers of youth cybercrime behaviours. Empirical findings will be presented alongside wider literature, debates and perspectives, including in the context of the recent pandemic.

Sex on the Edge: Exploring the relationship between edgework and sexual interactions online with strangers *Paula Bradbury, Middlesex University*

Studies of edgework have traditionally been preoccupied with physical activity that is at the boundary of life and death, licit and illicit, safety and danger (Merrill, 2015). Loose regulation of cyberspace has resulted in the creation of new platforms where users are able (and enabled) to participate in anormative and/or deviant sexual behaviours in a way that mediates, but does not eliminate, risk. In particular, "live chat" websites like Omegle and Chatroulette. This study explores the underlying motivations of those who take part in sexual behaviours on live chat video services in their own words. A sample of 100 posts were gathered from public websites Reddit and Avvo in which users of platforms like Omegle and Chatroulette have requested (crowdsourced) legal advice in relation to potentially problematic sexual encounters on these services, often dealing with underage children. These posts were thematically analysed, with 649 codes being applied. In this case, the personal disclosures analysed offer greater insight into the drivers of deviant sexual behaviour online, and whether it constitutes a form of sexual edgework, or something else entirely. The results suggest that, while many users come to live video chat websites to participate in boundary-pushing sexual behaviours, only some seek to purposefully transgress, and cross a line into harmful or criminal behaviours, such as intentionally seeking out sexual contact with a child. Some claimed to frequent these platforms to satisfy some kind of anormative "kink" (such as role play, or consensual sexual contact with a stranger) which could be considered edgework, without transgression. Others still, by their own admission, attend live video chat sites with the intent of participating in non-transgressive edgework, yet find themselves in situations which, nevertheless, inadvertently or unexpectedly cross a line, and constitute transgression into harmful (or criminal) conduct.

Invisible risks: Content moderators and the trauma experienced in the frontline protection against online harms *Elena Martellozzo, Middlesex University; Paul James Bleakley, University of New Haven*

The online distribution of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) is a significant issue, and content moderators (CMs) play a crucial role in its removal. However, little primary research exists on the impact of this work on the wellbeing and mental health of CMs. This study used an iterative approach to first qualitatively explore and then quantitatively assess the issues facing CMs as the basis of developing and then piloting an intervention designed specifically for them. Using insight and feedback from industry experts and content moderators, a Theory of Change model for improved psychological wellbeing in CMs was developed. This underpinned in-depth interviews and a large-scale survey, which explored the psychological effects on CMs, coping strategies, and organisational factors that may improve or exacerbate workplace stress. The studies found that CMs are highly affected by their work with CSAM, with negative cognitive effects, an emotional toll, and desensitization to the material being among the main impacts. CMs use various coping strategies, including talking to colleagues and strengthening the boundary between work and home life. An empathetic organizational culture and leadership were found to be particularly important for reducing the impact on CMs.

025. Behaviors and rationality in a new world

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Rational Choice Perspectives
Paper Session
4:00 to 5:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

Chair:
Elisa Orofino, Anglia Ruskin University

Participants:

Adolescent Illegal Earnings and Romantic Partnerships in Adulthood *Holly Nguyen, Pennsylvania State University; Brandy R. Parker, Pennsylvania State University; Bill McCarthy, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University*

The financial returns to crime, one dimension of success in crime (McCarthy & Hagan, 2001; Nguyen, 2020), are a key element in theories of choice. As such, financial success from crime may be an early formidable experience that may have long-term consequences. We draw from theories of choice and the life course perspective to assess whether earnings from crime are related to adult life course

transitions. We analyze data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth - 1997 (NLSY) to examine if variation in money from crime during adolescence is associated with the prevalence and timing of entry into romantic partnerships: cohabitation and marriage. We find evidence of the former, but not the latter.

Brexit and the Opportunities for Organised Crime in the United Kingdom: A Policy Delphi Study *Jakub Pinter, UCL (University College London)*

Brexit marks the first time in history that a state has withdrawn its membership from the European Union. This has naturally impacted every aspect of the EU-UK relationship, including the EU-UK cooperation in the fight against organised crime. Following Brexit, the UK faces limited access to the EU's security and criminal justice infrastructure as well as limited influence on the agenda-setting of its crime-fighting institutions. This reduction in the capability of the UK law enforcement comes at a time when major serious crimes are increasingly transnational in scope and their tackling requires international cooperation. Concurrently, growing asymmetries between EU and UK laws, policies and regulations may have unintended criminogenic consequences and create novel opportunities for organised crime. To understand the impact that Brexit might have on the organised crime in the UK, it is necessary to adopt a proactive approach that looks beyond what is currently known, and instead identifies emerging and future organised crime opportunities. Foresight methods such as Delphi technique that have been previously used in the identification of future crime problems can play a key role in this. Utilising a proactive approach in the fight against organised crime, this paper reports findings of a three-round policy Delphi study whose goal was to understand the impact Brexit might have on the trajectory of organised crime in the UK. The study, which involved consultations with subject matter experts from the UK and the EU active in the fight against organised crime, identifies changes attributable to Brexit that can influence organised crime opportunities in the UK, the ways these changes can affect criminal activities, the measures that can be adopted to mitigate new threats and the stakeholders that can implement them. Keywords: Brexit, United Kingdom, organised crime, future crime, Delphi

Conti Inc. : Understanding the Internal Discussions of a large Ransomware-as-a-Service Operator with Machine Learning *Estelle Ruellan, University of Montréal; Masarah Paquet-Clouston, University of Montréal; Sebastian Garcia, Stratosphere Laboratory, Czech Technical University*

Ransomware-as-a-service (RaaS) is increasing the scale and complexity of ransomware attacks. Understanding the internal operations behind RaaS has been a challenge due to the illegality of such activities. The recent chat leak of the Conti RaaS operator, one of the most infamous ransomware operators on the international scene, offers a key opportunity to better understand the inner workings of such organizations. This paper analyzes the main topic discussions in the Conti chat leak using machine learning techniques such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), as well as visualization strategies. Five discussion topics are found: 1) Business, 2) Technical, 3) Internal Tasking/Management, 4) Malware, and 5) Customer Service/Problem Solving. Moreover, the distribution of topics among Conti members shows that only 4% of individuals have specialized discussions while almost all individuals (96%) are all-rounders, meaning that their discussions revolve around the five topics. The results also indicate that a significant proportion of Conti discussions are non-tech related. This study thus highlights that running such large RaaS operations requires a workforce skilled beyond technical abilities, with individuals involved in various tasks, from management to customer service or problem solving. The discussion topics also show that the organization behind the Conti RaaS operator shares similarities with a large firm. We conclude that, although RaaS represents an example of specialization in the cybercrime industry, only a few members are specialized in one topic, while the rest runs and coordinates the RaaS operation.

Understanding the Shift from Vocal Radicals to Terror Offenders in the UK *Elisa Orofino, Anglia Ruskin University*

The shift from vocal extremism (non-violent) to terrorism has been at the focus of the academic and political debates for over 20 years now but with an almost exclusive focus on violence. Various theories and paradigms have been developed over the decades but very little attention has been devoted to vocal extremism as a phenomenon per se. This research takes the UK as a case study and aims to explore the shift from vocal extremism into terrorism by using two relevant cohorts, i.e. Channel adopted cases (vocal extremists) and TACT convicted offenders (terrorists). This study first investigated their demographics by comparing publicly available data from 2017 until 2021 to include insights in the pre-, during and post-pandemic period. Results on the demographics were substantiated by an analysis of three prominent factors of radicalisation, which can determine the shift from vocal extremism to terrorism. The factors examined in this study are: the family background, mental health issues and the co-occurrence of other offences in relation to both vocal extremists and terrorists. This study also sheds light on the brakes on violent escalation by innovatively applying Busher et al's theoretical model (2019) to single actors rather than groups.

Human trafficking in the digital society: state of the art, theoretical perspectives and future directions *Gabriele Baratto, Faculty of Law, University of Trento | Centre of Security and Crime Sciences, University of Trento and University of Verona; Beatrice Rigon, Department of Law, University of Verona | Centre of Security and Crime Sciences, University of Trento and University of Verona*

In the last two decades, the digital society has greatly influenced human trafficking. Although the first investigation that revealed the use of new technologies by traffickers dates back to 2006, the digitization of illicit activities has reached significant proportions in recent years, with the pandemic period acting as a further accelerator. As Europol and UNODC also point out, the use (or misuse) of digital technologies to recruit potential victims or to market the services offered is now one of the fundamental characteristics of sexual exploitation. Based on a systematic literature review combined with the results of research activities carried out by the eCrime reserach group (University of Trento) and the Centre of Security and Crime Sciences (Universities of Trento and Verona), the current state of knowledge on the impact of the digital society on human trafficking is presented, paying particular attention to the following aspects: criminal activity and modi operandi, actors, formal and informal social responses. The findings provide the basis for analysing theoretical perspectives and directions for future research within a "digital criminology" framework.

026. POL Panel 5. Young people and police contact
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
   Samantha Weston, University of Birmingham
Participants:
   Examining the effect of early experiences of discrimination on trust in the police in the Netherlands *Harley Williamson, Utrecht University; Amy Nivette, Utrecht University*
   Prior research consistently finds that youths, and particularly those belonging to ethnic/racial minority groups, tend to have weakened trust in police. Determining why this is the case remains a key priority, as bolstering trust in police can increase public perceptions

of their legitimacy and empower people to engage with them. As a visible group, youths tend to be targeted more by the police than others: hence they are more likely to perceive and experience discrimination from police. This study draws on longitudinal survey data of youths living in the Netherlands to understand the extent to which prior experiences of discrimination shape youths' trust in police when accounting for participants' ethnic/racial minority status. Also of interest is the role of friendships in shaping trust in police when accounting for the effects of felt discrimination. Based on the legal socialization and social capital literature, this study explores the effect of inter-group friendships on trust in police. Our findings spotlight the impact of prior experiences of discrimination on trust, and the socializing role of friendships.

Assessing the effect of first-time police contact on internalizing problems among youth in Zurich, Switzerland: A quasi-experimental analysis *Amy Nivette, Utrecht University; Laura Bechtiger, University of Zurich; Denis Ribeaud, University of Zurich; Lilly Shanahan, University of Zurich; Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge*

Growing evidence suggests that experiences with police are associated with a range of negative mental health problems among youth. This study examined the impact of negative police contact on changes in adolescent internalizing problems, measured by anxiety and depression. Six waves of data from the Zurich Project on Social Development from Childhood to Adulthood were used in order to assess the direct relations between first reported police contact in the years prior to the survey moment and internalizing problems at the time of the survey and follow-up waves. Specifically, we employed difference-in-differences techniques for multiple time periods to assess the average treatment effects for the treated population (first contact with police) compared to those who were never treated. Across all models, we found that police contact did not lead to an increase in internalizing problems. These results diverge from previous studies mostly conducted in the United States, and we discuss possible explanations including differences in historical contexts of policing, juvenile justice, and dosage of intrusive contacts.

Unpacking the lived experience of arrested youths in different stages of police encounter: A qualitative study *Li Chi Mei Jessica, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

Although police-youth encounters in Hong Kong have drawn widespread domestic and global concerns in recent years, empirical studies capturing the arrested youth's lived experience of different encounter stages have been scant. We thus know very little about police treatment of the arrested youth received during police-youth contacts leading to the youth's arrest. It is theoretically and practically vital t to understand better young people's perceptions, feelings, thoughts, and behavioural responses resulting from arrest, interrogation to pre-trail handling. Using the data collected from the in-depth interviews with arrested youths and guided by Tyler's theoretical framework, this study unpacks the lived experience of 30 boys and 12 girls aged 11 to 19. Over half of them (22 persons) were arrested for violent crimes against a person. All interviews were conducted with a timeline approach. A deductive thematic approach was adopted to analyze the qualitative data with the assistance of QRS NVivo plus (V12) software. Four themes were identified: (a) stop-and-search, (b) under arrest, (c) doing time at the police station, and (d) legal consequences.

Youths' Willingness to Assist the Police and Involvement in Criminal Activities Under Different Legal Socialization Contexts *Ameen Azmy, criminology department at Bar-Ilan University and faculty of humanities at Ono Academic College*

The current research is one of the first in the field of youth policing to focus on three different groups of youths who experienced different legal socialization processes. Each group attended a different out-of-home placement; the first was for at-risk youth (N=145), the second was for at-risk youth that participated in a police studies program (N=143), and the third was for outstanding normative youth (N=175). The study examined among each group the dynamics regarding (a) willingness to assist the police and (b) involvement in criminal activities. The findings indicate different dynamics among each group: among at-risk youth, the study found that evaluation of police effectiveness was related to willingness to assist the police. Moreover, interestingly, the results indicated that police legitimacy mediated the relationship between the evaluation of police deterrence and willingness to assist the police, while police legitimacy mediated the relationship between social resistance and willingness to assist the police. Among outstanding normative youth, the results showed that fear of crime and evaluation of police procedural justice was related to willingness to assist the police. Among at-risk youth in the police study program, the results indicated that police legitimacy mediated the relationship between the evaluation of police effectiveness and willingness to assist the police. Furthermore, results in this group also showed that evaluation of police procedural justice and evaluation of police deterrence and social identity were related to willingness to assist the police. Moreover, the results showed that among at-risk youth, social resistance and evaluation of police effectiveness were related to criminal activities. Further results among outstanding normative youth revealed that police legitimacy and social resistance were related to criminal activity. Finally, results among at-risk youth in the police study program showed that police legitimacy was related to criminal activity.

Young people's perceptions of and interactions with the police: A case for defunding the police *Samantha Weston, University of Birmingham; Clare Griffiths, Keele University; Anne-Marie Day, Keele University*

Commissioned in the wake of Sarah Everard's murder, Louise Casey's (2023) recent review laid bare a series of grave concerns about London Metropolitan Police's culture and standards. Exposing examples of mistreatment and abuse of LGBT+, female, Black, Asian and minority ethnic officers and staff, alongside repeated unfair outcomes in communities resulting from under-protection and over-policing, Casey concluded that institutional racism, misogyny, and homophobia pervades across the whole organisation. Although the recommendations are for radical reform of the Metropolitan Police, a series of failures have also been identified elsewhere resulting in six UK police forces being placed in special measures. Acknowledging that police legitimacy is under serious threat, policing by consent has once again been identified as fundamental to the success of the British model of policing, while others have called for the police to be defunded. Drawing on data collected via a survey and focus groups with young people aged between 8-16 years old, from a diverse range of ethnic backgrounds, this paper illustrates that dissatisfaction with, and mistrust of, the police are deeply embedded amongst this age group. Despite very few of them having committed a crime, all focus group participants were able to recall at least one negative encounter with the police. Not only did these encounters result in young people feeling disempowered, but also encouraged them to seek alternative, more informal, means of resolving local disputes. In evaluating these means, this paper argues that 'defunding the police' may not be the radical alternative that many would have us believe.

027. POL Panel 21. Body Worn Cameras & Organizational Flexibility

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2
Chair:
   Hillary B. Farber, University of Massachusetts
Participants:

Bodycams: New (In-)Visibility of Policing in Germany *Simon Egbert, Bielefeld University; Tom Berger, Bielefeld University*

In recent years, police authorities in Germany have increasingly implemented body-worn cameras into daily-police work. Through audiovisual documentation of police-citizen interac-tion, they are meant to simplify the retrospective (legal) processing of violent crimes. Howev-er, the approach of German police forces in their justification of body worn cameras is unique, especially when compared to countries in which body cameras have long been established, e.g., the United States. From the German perspective, body worn cameras are supposed to prevent violence against police officers, since the awareness of being recorded is presumed to have a deterring effect on citizens. Remarkably, this justification focuses on authorities, while other aspects such as protection of citizens from police violence, the approach followed in the US, play virtually no role or are actively rejected by German police authorities, e.g. police unions. A newly found public consciousness towards police violence in Germany has sparked debate over the use of body-worn cameras and a recent case from Munich shows how crucial their evidence can be in cases of (suspected) police violence by the police. The case in ques-tion from February 2020 shows a federal police officer kneeling for minutes on the neck of a man suspected of travelling with an invalid local train ticket and defending himself against this suspicion. The scene was filmed with a bodycam and leaked online. Against the back-ground of this case, our paper will discuss how police deal with these recordings, process them, and the extent to which affected citizens – as (potential) perpetrators and victims – can access the recordings. Importantly, we ask how body cam recordings can be used in court and how it can be ensured, that the respective recordings show (uncut) excerpts relevant to the violent situation under discussion.

Body worn cameras (BWC) in police in Poland – preliminary findings. *Magdalena Tomaszewska-Michalak, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies; Paweł Waszkiewicz, Faculty of Law and Administration; Łukasz Kuliński, University of Warsaw*

Body worn cameras are more and more popular among police units all over the world. Also polish police introduced body worn cameras in 2015. In 2022 there were around 6000 BWC in use by polish law enforcement agencies. There were several research done on the impact of body worn cameras both on police officers and citizens. There is therefore only a few researchers who analyse this issue in Poland where the level of trust in police is lower than in many other countries. According to Statista (2022) trust in the police in Poland declared only 24% of respondents. This was the worst result among all other European countries where the survey was done (among others: Belgium, Hungary, Great Britain, Netherlands, Germany). Although many law enforcement agencies highlights the positive influence of BWC on police officers and citizens, the literature is inconsistent when it comes to the impact of BWC. For example there are research which shows that BWC may both increase (Braga et al., 2020) or decrease (Pyo, 2021) the number of arrests. One of the aims of the project "Body-worn cameras in policing and criminal justice" is to analyse the use of BWC by polish police. The presentation focuses on the first project findings.

"Robocops" in the Making: Reframing Police-Citizen Interactions through the Lens of Body-worn Cameras *Holly Campeau, University of Waterloo; Laura Keesman, University of Groningen*

This paper examines how police-citizen interactions take on new meanings when officers make sense of them through the lens of body-worn cameras (hereafter BWCs). Drawing on 30 interviews with frontline police officers in the first department in a large Canadian city to reach full deployment of BWCs, we show how officers, by considering their decisions and actions through the lens of BWCs, reframe their role and the subtleties of their approach in dealing with members of the public as more robotic. This reframing

unfolds in two ways. First, respondents share an overall sense that body-worn cameras curb their ability to build rapport with citizens in a manner they deem most effective (for instance through friendly trash talk), and therefore dehumanize their interactions. Second, frontline officers report a need to operate in a more mechanical fashion to follow protocol for case building (for instance for securing evidence) and for use-of-force. Still, despite the many ways in which the technology limits what they consider "the craft" of policing, 100% of respondents report being in favor of BWC use. In an era of high visibility, more avenues for public complaints and pressures for increased accountability, BWCs offer protection: there is safety in operating "like a robot" behind the lens. We particularly sociologize 'the body' in body-worn technology, an aspect often omitted in the surveillance tradition and studies on BWCs. Moreover, our microsociological and embodied account of officer experiences pushes beyond the typical dichotomies presented in studies on body-worn cameras as either effective/non-effective in reducing police violence, or rejected/accepted by rank-and-file members. Rather, we show how the embodiment of such instruments matter for officers' perceptions, their discretionary practices and procedural justice. Our study reveals significant nuance in how officers engage with their work under new – technological and surveillance – conditions.

Write Before You Watch: Police Body Worn Camera Policies that Improve Accountability and Accuracy *Hillary B. Farber, University of Massachusetts*

This article addresses whether officers wearing cameras should be permitted to review the footage prior to writing an initial report. I argue here that the demand for greater police accountability is directly related to when officers should be permitted to review BWC footage. A 'Write Before You Watch' policy mandating that officers write an incident report prior to reviewing footage memorializes the officer's memory of an incident. Allowing police officers to review their body worn camera footage prior to giving an initial statement of the incident, a policy known as 'pre-review', is contrary to reform goals. A rich body of cognitive science research recognizes that human memory can be significantly altered by exposure to post-event information. Because objective facts in a police-civilian encounter can be as legally relevant as the officer's perception at the time, it is important to keep these two sources of information separate. 'Pre-review' effectively degrades a witness's original memory with external information. An officer's memory of an incident is susceptible to being altered with footage details they may have failed to notice or recall. This article examines the body worn camera policies used by police departments and explains the cognitive science undergirding how memories are formed and influenced by exposure to external information, stress, and racial bias. Understanding the malleability of memory provides a key rationale for why pre-review of body worn camera footage is inconsistent with enhancing public trust and accountability. Research shows that public trust in police depends largely on whether police are acting in procedurally fair ways. Tactics that obscure transparency ultimately delegitimize police confidence and erode procedural justice. A policy that permits officers an opportunity to align their written report with the video footage, consciously or unconsciously, subverts the goals of increasing community trust.

'In the 'too difficult' box'? Organisational inflexibility as a driver of voluntary resignations of police officers in England and Wales. *Jemma Tyson, University of Portsmouth; Sarah Charman, University of Portsmouth*

Organisational flexibility brings many workplace benefits to both employers and employees yet the culture of the police service has traditionally struggled with embracing and accepting more flexible working arrangements for its officers, adopting instead a culture of overwork where extreme hours are linked to enhanced commitment and credibility. With 33% of all police officers now having less than five years' service and voluntary resignations having risen

196% in the decade preceding March 2022, it seems more important than ever to more fully understand the impact of these cultural norms on the retention of police officers. Findings from our research with police leavers who voluntarily resigned from the police service within England and Wales suggest that officers are leaving due to perceptions of organisational injustice which focus upon: a lack of voice; concerns about promotion/progression; poor leadership; and a lack of organisational flexibility. This presentation takes this latter reason - organisational flexibility - as its focus and aims to both enrich the scarce discussions on police workforce resignations and retention but also to offer further significant evidence on the rigidity of cultural norms within policing. These barriers to effective workplace functioning were exacerbated by the cultural norms of overwork and 'fitting in' and were particularly experienced by female resigners. As policing organisations begin to turn their focus more towards retention, it is argued that there are benefits to be gained from a spotlight upon issues of fairness and transparency within a more people focused organisation which not only allows for organisational flexibility but culturally accepts it. By better understanding the complex decisions behind voluntary resignations in the police in relation to organisational flexibility, more targeted retention policies can focus upon retaining the diversity which is achieved on entry to the service and encouraging a more positive organisational culture.

028. POL Panel 2. Police abuse of power and police misconduct

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:
Lore Mergaerts, KU Leuven
Participants:

Illegitimate police violence - a comparison between Germany, Austria and Switzerland *Ulrike Zaehringer, Hamburg Police University of Applied Sciences; Patricia Bruns, Hamburg Police University of Applied Sciences*

In recent years, police action has increasingly come into the focus of public and scientific attention. As the bearer of the state monopoly on the use of force, police is endowed with special powers. This presentation does not focus on legitimately exercised police force, but on illegitimate police violence. Since there are no broad official statistics on this field in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, the scope will be approached from different perspectives, e.g. public statistics, parliamentary enquiries and NGO-reports. It is known that in Austria, for example, in 2020-2021 a total of 589 charges were filed against police officers for allegations of maltreatment, with 10 convictions in the same period. In Switzerland, only convictions for abuse of authority are available as evidence (2022: 122 cases), but these do not only include police officers. In Germany, in 2021 2790 cases of the use of force or suspension by police officers were registered, as well as 2437 cases of coercion and abuse of office. The number of completed preliminary proceedings increased from 3922 to 5252 between 2014 and 2021, but on average only about 60 criminal proceedings were completed per year - whereby it is unclear whether and how often a conviction was handed down. It is important to note that in most cases it remains unclear, whether or not these were actually cases of illegitimate police violence. But it at least gives an approximation of offenses that may have been committed and also reveals problems in the states statistical collection of such cases.

A comparison Baroness Casey's review of the London Metropolitan Police Service with emerging corruption research. *Brendan peter Brookshaw, University of Plymouth*

Purpose. Baroness Casey's 2023 report described institutional racism, misogyny, and homophobia in the police. This paper draws comparisons between the report's key themes with the author's recently completed PhD research into another UK police force. It presents the theoretical framework of a "Triangle of Kakistocracy" developed by the author. Design/methodology/approach. This research is an autoethnographic examination of the author's last two years as a serving police officer leading the Professional Standards Department of a large rural police force. The data consists of reflections on the emotional and philosophical impact on the author created by day-to-day interactions with police officers recorded in personal journals. Findings. The paper offers psychological, ethical and managerial drivers of the police behaviours observed by Baroness Casey. It expands on the report's finding of Optimism Bias in the police in the face of corrupt acts by colleagues and introduces the concept of organisational and personal police arrogance, described by Baroness Casey as "too much hubris and too little humility" arising from ingrained cultural icons. The defensiveness and denial of the police and the impact on the watchers of being watched is examined through the concept of the Blue Wall of Silence and the Lacanian gaze. It concludes that the report findings may not limited to the Metropolitan Police but are common factors in other UK police forces. Originality/value. Autoethnographic insider-research on police corruption is rare in the literature. Comparison of the author's research with the Casey Review enables exposure of esoteric police attitudes towards the harms perpetrated by abuses of their power and is increasingly valuable in understanding the erosion of police legitimacy. Keywords. Casey review, Autoethnography, corruption, police, culture, police, legitimacy Paper type. Research Paper

Penal Theory and Police Misconduct: The Promises of a Retributive Approach *Nicholas Goldrosen, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge*

In England and Wales, the current regime for police misconduct sanctions disclaims any punitive or retributive purpose. Instead, it focuses on maintaining public confidence and deterring misconduct. Drawing on fieldwork observations from Metropolitan Police misconduct hearings, this paper highlights three theoretical problems which arise from this consequentialist aim for the police misconduct system. First, this approach leads to an erosion of both cardinal and ordinal proportionality between offences and punishment. Offences which are comparatively grave and those that are more minor are sanctioned in relatively similar ways. Moreover, this disproportionality and focus on deterrence via harshness can undermine the reporting and detection of misconduct. Finally, misconduct hearings become a form of reputation management, in which the decision-maker must make assumptions about what the public would think, rather than a response to individual wrongdoing. In sum, I argue, these shortcomings erode confidence in the misconduct process both on the part of officers and the public. A more retributive and explicitly punitive misconduct framework would be more truthful to the reality of the misconduct system as state-imposed punishment for wrongdoing. Such a regime would better ensure proportionality, prevent future misconduct, and maintain trust in the misconduct hearings system.

Scrutinising discriminatory misconduct in the Metropolitan Police: Misconduct hearings and public accountability *Layla Skinns, University of Sheffield*

In March 2023, the Casey Review concluded that "institutional racism, sexism, misogyny, homophobia are present across" the Metropolitan Police in London, suggesting there to be regular breaches of professional standards relating to discriminatory misconduct. When such professional standards are breached, misconduct hearings offer a route for redress for the police and for the public. Following an investigation by police Professional Standards Departments, these misconduct hearings consider the evidence for misconduct and/or gross misconduct, which is heard by a panel of three, including, since 2016, a legally qualified chair. Misconduct hearings are ostensibly public affairs in that details of these cases are posted, at least briefly, on police force websites and members of the public may register to attend, including members of the press. In this paper, I consider what these misconduct hearings

reveal about discriminatory misconduct in the police and how this is responded to, as well as considering their effectiveness as a public accountability mechanism. To do this, I draw on exploratory research involving observation of misconduct hearings relating to discriminatory malpractice in the Metropolitan Police between February and July 2023, content analysis of written misconduct hearing outcomes and press reports at the time of the hearings.

Assessing Vulnerability Prior to and During Police Questioning: Responsibilities and Training in Belgium and the Netherlands *Lore Mergaerts, KU Leuven*

Given that a significant number of persons involved in criminal proceedings can be considered vulnerable, special measures are put forward to address their vulnerability. An adequate implementation of special provisions, however, requires that such vulnerability is promptly identified. This is also emphasized by the European Commission, stating that Member States should ensure that all competent authorities have recourse to an independent expert to identify vulnerability and to determine the degree of their vulnerability and their specific needs. In addition, it is stressed that police officers, law enforcement and judicial authorities dealing with vulnerable persons should receive specific training. Member States, however, appear to differ with regard to the implementation of these provisions, the responsibilities for identifying and compensating for vulnerability, and training provided for the authorities involved. Moreover, the prompt identification of vulnerability appears challenging and insufficient in practice. Against this background, this presentation will elaborate on the provisions for vulnerable people in Belgium and the Netherlands, with a particular focus on the responsibilities for identifying vulnerability on the one hand and the training provided to assist practitioners in identifying and dealing with vulnerable people on the other.

Police Violence, Corrupt Cops, and the Repudiation of Stigma Among Underclass Residents in Mexico City *Piotr Chomczyński, University of Lodz*

The relationship between police corruption and violence is well established in Latin America. Those with less power in poor communities often adapt their actions to serve their group interests in response to constraints placed on them by law enforcement. Using ethnographic and qualitative methods, we probe the effect of corrupt police behavior on the stigma of arrest and imprisonment by members of impoverished neighborhoods in Mexico City. Using an interpretive approach, we find that widespread corruption and police violence has indirectly mitigated the negative effects of the stigma of arrest and incarceration by what we term the repudiation of stigma (ROS). For the subjects in our study, the adjustment to pervasive corruption has led amelioration of the social stigma associated with arrest and incarceration among those with whom they share similar biographies of experience. More generally, ROS highlights the ability of the marginalized to deflect the social consequences of being arrested and having a criminal record

029. Violent victimization and its impact on society
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
Chair:
Bitna Kim, Sam Houston State University
Participants:

Dual Harm: The co-occurrence of violence victimisation and self-inflicted violence *Leah Prencipe, Leiden University; Marieke Liem, Leiden University; Jolien van Breen, Leiden University*

Violence not only poses a threat to social safety but also constitutes a major threat to public health. Although rates of interpersonal violence have fallen in the Netherlands in recent years, rates of self-inflicted lethal violence, including through suicide and drug- and alcohol-induced mortality, have increased. Considering these forms of violence often co-occur, this presentation provides an overview of an epidemiological approach to understanding the interplay between interpersonal and intrapersonal violence in the Netherlands. Triangulating data from various sources (e.g. Dutch Homicide monitor, Statistics Netherlands), we compare rates of lethal and non-lethal interpersonal violence (e.g. (sexual) assaults, homicides) with self-inflicted mortality measures (e.g. suicide, drug and alcohol related mortality) over time.

Staff actions as risk factors for victimization: A case-crossover study of conflict management in residential youth care institutions *Camilla Bank Friis, University of Copenhagen; Lasse Liebst, Copenhagen University*

Staff at residential youth care institutions are involved in conflictual and sometimes dangerous situations when enforcing rules and providing care for adolescents. Research on violence has identified risk factors in this occupational setting, yet, few studies have systematically examined the interaction-level risks that shape staff victimization. The current paper addresses this gap by studying the face-to-face interactional dynamics of conflict events in residential youth care institutions. We sampled 130 incidents, retrospectively reported by 50 employees from seven facilities, ranging from open to secure units. Using a case-crossover study design, we coded staff and adolescent actions in violent and nonviolent events and estimated how staff conflict management actions correlated with subsequent staff victimization. Based on micro-sociological theories on status and power dynamics in interpersonal conflicts, we hypothesize that staff 'control' actions are a risk factor, whereas 'care' actions are a protective factor. Based on our results, which are currently being analyzed, we discuss implications for research on violence and conflict management strategies in residential youth care institutions.

The Consequences of High Violent Crime Rates on Civic Trust and Engagement in Latin America, 2004-2020 *Guillermo Jesus Escano, University at Albany, SUNY*

One-third of people in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) nations state crime is one of the region's most pressing problems, and more than 50% of the population fear being a victim of a crime. This fear is understandable, as the region represents only 8% of the global population but experiences more than one-third of all global homicides. Despite these challenges the empirical literature on violence in LAC nations is limited, with few studies examining the social consequences of high violent crime rates, including its impact on social capital. I studied the effects of homicide rates on citizens' trust in institutions, trust in people, and participation in civic engagement. The sample included 25 LAC nations between 2004 to 2020. I obtained homicide data from the World Health Organization (2022), survey data on civic trust and engagement from the Latin American Public Opinion Project (2022), and employed panel fixed effects model to examine these associations.

Homicide investigations and police-community relations: Towards understanding the experiences and perspectives of Chicago residents. *Ashundria Veronique Oliver, University of Westminster; F. Jeane Gerard, University of Westminster; Coral Dando, University of Westminster*

Homicide or the killing of one person or by another—is a serious violent offence that impacts many communities around the world. The procedural process for homicide investigations can be hard for the general public to understand. Thus, causing police effectiveness to be questioned and measured by their ability to solve or 'clear' homicide cases. This study explored the relationship between police officers and community residents in Chicago, Illinois, in the United States of America (U.S.A) and its potential impact on the homicide clearance rate within the city. Twenty-one one-to-one semi-structured interviews were conducted between May 2022 and January 2023. The participants included police officers, victims bereaved by homicide or secondary victims of homicide, and victim

support workers who provide bereavement services to families impacted by homicide and violence. A thematic analysis has been conducted and the preliminary themes include: Trauma impact, Police-community relationship, Conceptualising the criminal justice system. The preliminary results show that the duration and severity of trauma can impact how those bereaved respond to them. Traumatic events can affect cognition, emotion, behaviour, and social interactions. Homicide trends are a by-product of trauma, social stratification, and structural issues within the criminal justice system. General knowledge of an individual's encounters with police can be an important predictor of how they will view them, and how they will engage with them when it comes to reporting criminal activity. Most people do not have a relationship with police, and their perception of police is impacted by vicarious experiences (incidents experienced by other individuals within their communities or outside of their communities). Police officers, and residents both have difficulties conceptualising criminal law within the court system. Unification will lead to change. Keywords: Homicide, victim bereaved, police officer, victim support, trauma, social stratification, unsolved, cold case, solved, clearance rate.

Exploring Temporal Variability of Robberies against Tourists and Residents *Alexander Trinidad, Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne; Nerea Marteache, California State University San Bernardino*

The objective of this study is to conduct an analysis and comparison of the temporal patterns and variability of robberies against tourists and residents in Barcelona over a period of four years (2016-2019), using a dataset obtained from the Mossos d'Esquadra (Catalan Autonomous Police). Our research design can be classified as a subcategory of a longitudinal design. To compare the temporal variability of the time series data, we estimated the proportional variability index (PV). This index has been used to explore temporal variabilities in other contexts, such as precipitation or mast seeding behaviour. In addition, the time series data is analysed using the multiple seasonal and trend decomposition based on the Loess method. The findings of this study reveal that the relative mean of recorded robberies increased to a greater extent for tourists compared to residents during the study period. Furthermore, there was greater temporal variability in robberies against tourists compared to residents. Both types of victims exhibited the highest seasonality in the annual seasonal component, although the strength of seasonality was moderate-low for both groups. The methodology used in this study, along with the results obtained, will be presented in detail. Conclusions drawn from the findings will be discussed, and implications for future research will be highlighted.

Workplace violence: An umbrella review of synthesis studies *Bitna Kim, Sam Houston State University*

Synthesis studies on workplace violence have proliferated recently, making it challenging to keep up with their output. Using an umbrella review approach (i.e., a synthesis of systematic reviews and meta-analyses), this study aimed to identify what aspects of workplace violence have been examined in synthesis studies, synthesize the main findings, and discuss the implications for policy, practice, and future primary research. The current study utilized an umbrella review approach to locate synthesis studies on workplace violence published in various disciplines. This project adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, employing strict criteria for the inclusion of studies, comprehensive search strategies to identify eligible studies, and a detailed protocol for coding study characteristics. The search for studies discussing the prevalence, correlates, and predictors of workplace violence, as well as approaches to preventing and mitigating workplace violence was conducted. This project provides a unique opportunity to develop comprehensive approaches to workplace violence prevention.

030. Victims of Artificial Intelligence
Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Roundtable

5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
The development and the use of artificial intelligence is progressing rapidly. There are more and more semi-autonomous and soon fully autonomous cars on the roads; AI-supported robotics are being used in factory halls or warehouses. AI-based decisions are made in the health sector, especially in nursing, and online AI systems "help" - often unnoticed by the user - with entries for forms. Much more could be listed here. The use of these AIs can also result in damages and lead to victims. E.g. people can be injured by an autonomous car accident, by an error in the coding of a robotic system or by an unknown, unforeseeable output of a black box process. Other persons are deceived by online inputs followed by a financial loss. In such cases, not only criminal liability for the damage must be considered, but also how to support the victims of the AI. The situation for such a victim might be different to victims of usual criminal cases with a suspected person. In AI cases there is often no perpetrator - or no visible perpetrator at first glance. Can victim assistance of the future – relating to victims of AI - remain as it is currently conceptualized and proven? Do new mechanisms and protective measures have to be considered? Is there a need for special victims' rights? These and other fundamental questions will be raised in a round table discussion. After a short preliminary presentation of possible use cases and consequences for victims of AI (by Karin Bruckmüller) the panelists (Elżbieta Hryniewicz-Lach, Gabriela Piontkowski, Stefan Schumann and Kristina Altrichter) will discuss possible approaches, protective measures and, if applicable, special rights for such victims. The other participants are also invited to join the discussion.
Chair:
 Karin BRUCKMÜLLER, Sigmund Freud University Vienna
Discussants:
 Elżbieta Hryniewicz-Lach, Adam-Mickiewicz-University in Poznan, Poland
 Gabriela Piontkowski, University of Applied Sciences, Bremen
 Kristina ALTRICHTER, Sigmund Freud University Vienna
 Stefan Schumann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Participant:
 Victims of AI - How shoud they be supported? *Karin BRUCKMÜLLER, Sigmund Freud University Vienna*
 see abtract of the round table.

031. Addressing Sexual Abuse and Violence in Education, Policy for Children and Teens
Topic 4: Victimology/Policy and Prevention of Victimization
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:
 Núria Torres-Rosell, University Rovira i Virgili - Spain
Participants:
 Addressing Sexual Violence in Polish Higher Education: The Antigone Project *Joanna Weronika Wójcik, University of Warsaw; Weronika Rosa, University of Warsaw; Katarzyna Kufel, University of Warsaw; Agata Wykowska, University of Warsaw; Michalina Zienkiewicz, University of Warsaw; Dominika Gryf, University of Warsaw; Aleksandra Wziątek, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*
 A 2018 report by the Polish Ombudsman reveals that over 31% of university students have experienced at least one instance of sexual harassment since beginning their college education, with women being the most affected. In response to this pressing issue, we – a group of female students – established the 'Antigone' research project to address the needs of the student community. The project aims to enable the academic community to identify and effectively report incidents of sexual violence, facilitate open discussion about the causes and consequences of sexual violence in academia, and to identify applicable countermeasures grounded in empirical

criminological data. The project adopts a mixed-methods approach to explore and assess the prevalence of sexual violence, as well as students' awareness and authorities' reactions to it, at 54 selected higher education institutions across Poland. Quantitative survey data is collected from university students, while qualitative semi-structured interviews are conducted with representatives of relevant university authorities. The interviews enable the reconstruction and description of the academic community's response to sexual violence against students in terms of legal and non-legal measures. Furthermore, the study examines differences in the characteristics of the individuals reporting sexual violence and the perpetrators, with a focus on gender and academic seniority. The 'Antigone' research project seeks to produce the first comprehensive criminological report on sexual violence in the academic environment in Poland. In the proposed presentation we will examine whether the manner in which Polish universities define and combat acts of sexual violence aligns with Polish criminal law (substantive and procedural), and the extent to which they cooperate with law enforcement authorities. However, the definition of sexual violence adopted in the project extends beyond national criminal regulation, raising the question of what options exist for holding perpetrators accountable and what forms these measures may take – whether criminal or intra-university.

Sexual harassment in academia - A qualitative study of students' perceptions of actors and arenas in Sweden and Germany *My Lilja, Department of Criminology Malmö University Sweden; Wiebke Schoon, Institute for Sex Research, Sexual Medicine and Forensic Psychiatry, University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf*

Sexual harassment is a relevant phenomenon that has been receiving more attention from the public and the scientific community for some time. However, despite a growing body of research on a variety of related factors and issues (prevalence, potential consequences for students, prevention measures), qualitative perspectives are lacking. This qualitative study aims to investigate how sexual harassment is perceived by German and Swedish university students, with a focus on how students understand the different arenas and which actors they recognize and discuss in the context of sexual harassment in academia. The study was conducted as part of a larger collaboration of the COST 2019–2023 Action European Sexual Medicine Network partners with 5 different countries. A total of 27 individual interviews were conducted with undergraduate and graduate university students in Sweden and Germany in a period between 2020 and 2022. Thematic Analysis was used for the qualitative analysis of the material with a focus on how students understand the different arenas and which actors they recognize/discuss in the context of sexual harassment in academia.

Exploring the impacts of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) offending on families of suspects/offenders *Rachel Armitage, University of Huddersfield; Nadia Wager, University of Teesside; Dawn Wibberley, University of Huddersfield; Lara Hudspith, Leeds Trinity; Victoria Gall, University of Huddersfield*

Online child sexual abuse encompasses a range of offences including the accessing, downloading, sharing and creating of images of child sexual abuse, often referred to as Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM). CSAM consumption has increased exponentially, and the lockdowns implemented as a response to COVID-19 have exacerbated this problem. CSAM offenders are more likely than other sex offenders to be married, to have children and to live with a partner and child(ren). Policy, practice and research has largely considered these families within the context of their protective properties, with little consideration for the individual and collective harms that they experience, and their unique support needs. Using data from 20 interviews and 126 electronic survey responses from family members of those convicted of CSAM offences in the United Kingdom, we propose

seven key elements that characterise the impacts of CSAM offending on non-offending family members. We categorise these as: 1) Disenfranchised Grief; 2) Ambiguous Loss; 3) Ontological Assault; 4) Contamination by Causal Responsibility; 5) Wall of Silence; 6) No-Win Situation, and 7) Burden of Responsibility. We propose that the police warrant, often referred to as 'the knock' is a trauma event – with 70% of the respondents reporting Post-Traumatic Stress Symptom (PTSS) levels indicative that a diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) was likely warranted, and 65% reporting symptom levels sufficient to suppress their immune system's functioning. We argue that these harms are not inevitable and are entirely predictable, and that viewing families of suspects as collateral damage allows a certain passivity amongst agencies that can do more to minimise this trauma. Whilst we cannot avoid arresting suspects of CSAM, we can predict who will be impacted and when that impact will commence. We present policy and practice recommendations to minimise these harms.

Prevention and protection of children with disabilities victims of violence *Núria Torres-Rosell, University Rovira i Virgili - Spain; Eva Zafra-Aparici, University Rovira i Virgili - Spain; Sònia Pujol-Andrés, University Rovira i Virgili - Spain; Eva Neus Miralles, University Rovira i Virgili - Spain*

We present the results of our research aimed at analysing how professionals in the educational field respond in cases of violence affecting children with disabilities. The research has been funded by the Tarragona Provincial Council and the Rovira i Virgili University (Spain). Recent legal reforms in Spain have highlighted the need to improve action for the prevention and protection of children who are victims of violence. Occasionally, regulations contain some specific provisions for children with disabilities, but they are mostly generic provisions that must be adapted to the particularities of children with specific needs, such as pupils attending Special Education Schools. In our research we have used qualitative methodology following semi-structured interviews with a sample of 28 professionals working in five different Special Education Schools in the region of Tarragona. The sample includes members of the school management team, teachers, psychologists, social workers, therapists, and nurses. The information provided by the professionals has allowed us to understand the particularities of violence experienced by children with disabilities, as well as to detect the needs of professionals in their intervention with children and teenagers. We explore how violence is defined in the context of children with disabilities, the strategies, and the difficulties to detect violence and the need for coordinated professional intervention. We also show the results of the co-creation tool aimed at transferring results of the research, making the problem visible and contributing to breaking the social, institutional and community silences that often occur in the process of intervention against violence. All of this, with the intention of encouraging debate, reflection and the design of comprehensive strategies that avoid the re-victimisation of children and their families.

032. Victims of sexual offenses and the legal system
Topic 4: Victimology/Victims' rights
Pre-arranged Panel
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
The panel will deal with the complex relationship between victims of sexual offenses and the legal system: criminal and civil. The lectures will examine various angles of the meeting between the victims and the legal system: victims' rights, civil procedures, compensation, the forgiveness process, and the language the judges use to assess victims' credibility, along with an offer to integrate civil and criminal systems to meet the needs of victims of sex offenses.
Chair:
Dana Pugach, Ono Academic College, Israel
Participants:
The perceived effect of victims' rights in the criminal process on

victims' recovery *Keren Gueta, Bar-Ilan university, Israel*

One of the main reasons for introducing victims' rights is the prevention of 'secondary victimization.' However, little has been said about the possible positive effects of such rights for the recovery of victims. Therefore, this research aimed to explore the perceived effect of the main categories of victims' rights on victims' recovery: rights of information, representation, and active participation in criminal proceedings. The assumption that the legal process may contribute to the victim's recovery or harm is based on the theory of Action-based growth, i.e., that the benefits derived from posttraumatic growth depend upon the translation from cognition to action, in this case, the victim's rights in the proceedings. The presentation is based on research in which 12 victims of sexual offenses were interviewed. First, the finding indicated that the right to receive information, and specifically the right to review the indictment, had unique recovery-promoting potential due to the characteristics of the indictment as a signed document that gives validity to the injury and the termination of the state's protection of the victim, which can help dispel a sense of guilt. Secondly, the findings show that obtaining legal representation was described as having a tremendous significance in making the process of participation in the criminal procedure beneficial due to its ability to provide a feeling of safety, encourage informed decision-making, and increase satisfaction and trust in the criminal system, thus contributing to an experience of growth.

Forgiving the perpetrator – Should victims' forgiveness be taken into consideration in criminal proceedings? *Dana Pugach, Ono Academic College, Israel*

Different criminal justice systems have given over the past 30 years rights to crime victims, particularly victims of serious sex offences and violent ones. The questions that follow this change relate to the scope of victims' involvement in the criminal process. It seems that the most difficult question, which this presentation will discuss, is that of the particular victims who asks for leniency for "her" offender. In Israel, due to the heterogenic population, this question arises in various situations. Firstly, in relation to intra-familial offences. The second example, unique to Israel, is that of 'Sulha', a "forgiveness procedure" between victim (or victim's family) and perpetrator. Lastly, in recent years we see numerous cases in which the victim and the perpetrator reach a monetary agreement, in lieu of a criminal complaint.

Integrated civil and criminal legal procedures in cases of sexual assault *Rotem Aloni Davidov, Haifa university, Israel*

In the existing legal system, the criminal procedure and the civil procedure are conducted as two separate procedures, each fulfilling only part of the stakeholders' needs while leaving important needs unanswered. While the criminal procedure focuses on punishing the offender and is conducted between the state and the accused, while the accused is denounced for his actions, the civil procedure is conducted between the victim and the offender, and it focuses on compensating the victim for her damages, without being accompanied by a public denunciation. Each procedure on its own fails to provide a proper response to the set of needs of the stakeholders, conducting the two procedures one after the other also fails to provide a proper response. A study that seeks to map the needs of all stakeholders in legal procedures of sexual assault, finds that an integrated legal procedure, in which the criminal and civil procedures will be discussed together. Conducting an integrated legal procedure, criminal and civil, allows the court and the stakeholders to see a broader and more accurate picture of the legal dispute, and accordingly to provide a more appropriate response for the stakeholders. The ability of the court to route between different burdens of proof, between different causes of action, and between various remedies, can allow it to provide an appropriate response to a larger set of cases and a wider range of needs in each case. When taking into consideration that within this framework the victim is part of the procedure, and represented in it by an attorney, the victim becomes an active and significant part of the procedure and

allows all the stakeholders to be part of the full legal procedure.

A Perfect Victim? Computational analysis of judicial attitudes toward victims of sexual offenses *Renana Keydar, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; Carmit Klar Chalamish, Bar Ilan University*

Victim credibility and the judicial image of the "ideal" victim are key theoretical notions in understanding legal structures and processes that deal with sex crime cases. Critical and feminist legal scholars have thus devoted much scholarly attention to the analysis of judicial opinions as reflecting judicial attitudes and biases toward "imperfect" victims of sexual violence. Such studies, which often employ hermeneutical methods of close reading and qualitative analysis, are necessarily conducted on a limited corpus, and remain mostly anecdotal and inductive Attempts to scale up the analysis of judicial decisions have often involved traditional quantitative techniques, annotating, and coding text into numeric data that can be analyzed using statistical methods. What is inevitably lost in the process is the language of the judge as he or she portrays the victim in their judgments. This paper seeks to bridge the scholarly gap in understanding judicial attitudes toward victims of sexual offenses, by advanced computational methods of text analysis to investigate judicial portrayals of victims in criminal court cases. The paper harnesses cutting-edge language models from the field of natural language processing to empirically test judicial narratives toward victims of sex crimes on a large scale and in a systematic manner. Specifically, the paper analyzes the judicial assessment of victims' credibility in more than 800 Israeli magistrate and district court decisions dealing with sexual offenses under the Israeli penal code. This is a first-of-its-kind empirical study at-scale assessing judicial attitudes toward survivors of sexual violence as reflected in judicial opinions.

Compensation for crime victims of sexual offenses *Dikla Tutian-Zaid, Bar-Ilan university, Israel*

All over the world, victims of violent sexual crimes suffer irreversible damages because of the harm inflicted upon them. A significant portion of them suffer from psychological damage that will accompany their day to day lives and even chronically, for the rest of their lives. The path to recovery crosses the courts doors, in the pursuit for restitution, and compensation that will award the financial resources that are crucially required. Without it, the right of these individuals, whose mental capacity has been impaired, to enjoy a life full of dignity, and a sense of justice is compromised. This article will engage with victim's damages and their scope, the unique challenges in exercising victims of sexual offences rights, because the source of the damage is a criminal offense and the difficulties that the legal system is piling up in the victim's way to compensation. The article will also seek to highlight the unspoken, but existing connection between criminal law and tort law.

033. Mental and physical health in detention II

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
Chair:

Mathilde Carøe Munkholm, University of Southern Denmark
Participants:

Placed in Denmark? Mapping Greenlandic forensic convicts sanctioned for treatment in either Greenland or Denmark *Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen, Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland; Mette Rømer, Aalborg University*

Unlike legal systems in Denmark or many other countries, the Greenlandic Penal Code does not include the concept of punishment. Instead, the Code contains several diverse sanctions intended to prevent reoffences through treatment. This presentation explores this particular legal structure by examining cases of

Greenlandic citizens sanctioned for treatment with or without deprivation of liberty. Based on an archival study of records held by the Prosecutor's office of the Greenland Police, this presentation presents the findings of Greenlandic citizens sanctioned for treatment with or without deprivation of liberty in either Greenland or Denmark along with the assessment of their mental state and place of treatment. The findings show that 49 of the 160 individuals convicted were sent to Denmark for treatment and rehabilitation within the prison service, forensic psychiatry, or forensic intellectual disability services. The most common types of crime among the convicted were violent. This presentation shed light on the condition of the Greenlandic convicts who are placed in Denmark far away from their homeland as well as discusses the methodological issues in generating a representative picture of this specific convicted population of Greenland.

The use of force in prisons and prison legitimacy: Social psychological and trauma-informed perspectives *Joel Harvey, Royal Holloway University of London; Nick Hardwick, Royal Holloway University of London; Jeanette Hall, Royal Holloway University of London*

This conceptual paper explores perceived legitimacy in relation to the use of force in prison from a social psychological and trauma-informed perspective. Legitimacy in prisons, discussed by Liebling (2004) and others, can be considered as the extent to which prisoners will accept the authority of the staff in prison because they believe that the use of authority is applied fairly. If the use of force, which is one of the most extreme forms of staff-prisoner interactions, is perceived to be applied unfairly, the behaviour of prison staff will be perceived as illegitimate. Social psychological theories have recently been applied to forensic practice and it has been argued that these theories have value in helping understand staff-prisoner relationships (Harvey and Ambrose 2023). Bowden, Glorney & Durber (2023) argue that attribution theories, and in particular the different biases (e.g., availability heuristic, false consensus bias) we draw upon, can impact on how we perceive the behaviour of others. Furthermore, a trauma-informed lens (Wilmot and Jones 2022) enables us to make sense of how people perceive the intentions and behaviours of others, particularly in the context of the threat-response system being activated. We know that when in 'threat mode', when triggered by perceived or actual physical or psychological unsafety, we will engage in 'fight, flight, or freeze' responses, as a means of survival. Such responses can be enacted for both staff and prisoners. When under 'threat' it is likely that we will rely on biases more to make sense of a person's intentions and behaviour and we will behave in a manner that maximises survival in the moment. This can be applied to making sense of the use of force by prison officers and how the legitimacy of this resultant behaviour is then perceived by prisoners.

Unpacking the risk matrix: analysing drug-related deaths in prisons in England and Wales, 2015-2020 *Karen Duke, Middlesex University; Helen Gleeson, Middlesex University; Susanne MacGregor, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Betsy Thom, Middlesex University*

Recent years have seen the largest year-on-year increases in drug-related deaths in the UK. Since 2012, these rates have more than doubled and exceed other European countries. Although some research has been conducted on drug-related deaths following release from prison, very few studies have analysed those occurring in prisons. This paper explores the factors contributing to drug-related deaths in English and Welsh prisons between 2015-2020. In England and Wales, the Prison and Probation Ombudsman (PPO) conducts investigations into every death occurring in custody. This study analyses 129 PPO fatal investigation reports from 2015-2020 in the 'other non-natural' category where substance use or involvement in substances was mentioned. Descriptive statistics about the deaths were generated using SPSS and qualitative analysis explored the circumstances surrounding deaths and key risk factors. The results report the characteristics, experiences and contexts of drug-related deaths in prisons, including key factors such as age, sex, cause of death, substances involved, sentence length/recall, offence, mental health, cell occupancy, substance use history, and contact with services. The risk factors which contribute to drug-related deaths in prisons are identified. Most deaths were of men, whose mean age was 39 years. Drug toxicity was a main factor in causing death, exacerbated by underlying physical health conditions and risk-taking behaviours. A variety of substances were involved, but new psychoactive substances became more important over time. A high proportion had recorded histories of substance use and mental illness. During this period, the prison system was under considerable stress creating dangerous environments for drug-related harm. The study highlights the process of complex interaction between substances used, individual characteristics, situational features and the wider environment in explaining drug-related deaths in prisons. The implications for policy and practice relating to clinical and security issues are outlined, as well as wider organisational and structural frameworks.

Aestheticization of prison space and penitentiary rehabilitation from the perspective of evolutionary neuropsychology *Stefan Florek, Jagiellonian University in Krakow; Przemysław Piotrowski, Jagiellonian University in Krakow*

The human need for aesthetic stimulation is an important one. The prolonged incarceration leads to the aesthetic deprivation, which results in frustration and may lead to aggression. Reducing the level of deprivation is possible due to appropriate modifications of the prison environment. They should be made taking into account the knowledge of mind/brain functioning and psychological characteristics of prisoners. The aim of the presentation is to identify the neuropsychological mechanisms behind the relationships between aesthetic deprivation and penitentiary social rehabilitation. We will focus on the evolutionary functions of these mechanisms to justify the proposals of aesthetic modifications of prisons that have been formulated as a result of the Erasmus+ programme "Arts of Freedom". We will also demonstrate that the aestheticization of prison space can foster the process of penitentiary social rehabilitation.

Financial barriers in foreign national prisoners' access to secondary health care *Mathilde Carøe Munkholm, University of Southern Denmark*

The Danish Health Act constitutes a legal basis to demand foreign national prisoners without a CPR-number to pay for the healthcare services they might receive outside the prison, whether it be acute or planned treatment. This paper explores whether the health care payment demand constitutes a barrier to foreign national prisoners in accessing healthcare and whether this complies with article 3 in the European Human Rights Convention (EHRC). Article 3 in the EHRC ascertains that prisoners have a right to health care service equal to the one provided in the general society, hence the principle of equivalence. In Denmark, all residents holding a civil registration number (CPR) can access to public healthcare free of charge. To understand the content of article 3 in the EHRC, a legal dogmatic study of precepts and judgements from the European Court of Human Rights (ECoHR) will be carried out. Furthermore, observation studies in a Danish security B prison (N = 10), interviews with prison healthcare staff (N = 10) and foreign national prisoners (N = 10) will explore in practice how the payment demand of healthcare services affect prisoners. The qualitative accounts tell of prisoners returning from hospitals after acute treatments with bills they cannot pay and prisoners refraining from seeking healthcare due to the indebtedness they know will follow. The question is if the Danish practice complies with article 3 of the EHRC?

034. Advances in Teaching Methods 2. National Perspectives and Contemporary Challenges
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Teaching Methods

Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
Chair:
  Tina Nicola Skinner, University of Bath
Participants:
  Enhancing Researcher Wellbeing by Acknowledging and Reducing the Potential for Secondary Trauma in the Research Process *Tina Nicola Skinner, University of Bath; Kristine Brance, University of Bath; Sarah Halligan, University of Bath; Heather Girling, University of Bath; Paul Chadwick, University of Bath*

  Whilst awareness of the need to protect research participants (e.g., ESRC, 2021) and trauma workers (e.g., Fidley,1995) is well established, secondary trauma in researchers is only just being acknowledged. Symptoms of secondary trauma include intrusions (e.g., distressing thoughts, dreams, memories), avoidance (e.g., of possible threats), increased arousal/reactivity (e.g., hypervigilance, limited concentration/sleep, irritability), and alterations in cognitions/mood (e.g., withdrawal, negativity) (Sprang et al, 2019). These symptoms are similar to the posttraumatic stress disorder felt by a victim-survivor of a direct traumatic event (British Psychological Society 2020). The small-scale studies that exist indicate that researchers who view, listen to, or read stories of trauma (e.g., violent crime) can experience secondary trauma, with consequent mental health symptoms, anger at the employer/situation, and potential loss from the profession (e.g., Coles et al, 2014; Skinner et al., forthcoming; Williamson et al., 2020). Despite growing recognition of secondary trauma in researchers by key professional bodies, and pockets of excellent practice (e.g. within the South West Doctorial Training Partnership, UK), there is no systematic approach, policy or training at undergraduate/postgraduate/professional levels to help researchers identify/address the potential for secondary trauma. This paper reports on the findings of a UKRI funded project that interviewed 30 researchers at risk of secondary trauma to establish what their experiences of researching potentially distressing subjects are, what (if anything) they have in place to reduce the likelihood of secondary trauma, and what support/policy and services they want to see developed in order to prevent secondary trauma and improve researcher wellbeing in the future.

  Life after prison: a(n) (im)possible mission?". A board game for scientific divulgation *Aurélie Stoll, Postdoctoral researcher SNF, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York; Valentin Refondini, Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles; Giulia Cinaglia, Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles; Soumeya Barhoumi, Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles; Lionel Grossrieder, Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles; Manon Jendly, Université de Lausanne – Ecole des sciences criminelles*

  Have you ever wondered what life looks like after prison? What kind of difficulties do former incarcerated individuals face when they step back into society? How these difficulties impact their efforts towards a satisfactory and law-abiding life? Have you ever wondered what role the society can play to support desistance from crime? Based on two longitudinal studies that gathered the narratives of formerly incarcerated individuals, this contribution describes the development and the implementation of the board game "Life after prison: a(n) (im)possible mission?". The board game specifically addresses the above questions in order to increase awareness about the challenges faced by individuals affected by the criminal legal system to rebuild their life upon release. As players roll the dice, they encounter different situations reflecting both the individual and structural components that shape the trajectories of individuals released from prison. Accordingly, the important

aspects of life are impacted, namely family and loved ones, health, housing, employment, finances and subsequently "reoffending". At the end of the game, players are shown a short video in which a former incarcerated person shares part of his history. The game and the testimony both provide avenues for reflection: they engage participants in a conversation about their own representations of justice-involved individuals and the difficulties they must overcome. The lessons learned from the implementation of this board game highlight the potential of scientific divulgation to bridge the gap between academia and civil society. It allows to enhance community comprehension, foster meaningful conversations, and hopefully make life after prison and desistance from crime "possible".

  Researcher wellbeing and secondary trauma: A theoretical framework and protocol to improve practice and teaching *Tina Nicola Skinner, University of Bath; Jade Bloomfield-Utting, University of Bath; Sophie Geoghegan-Fittall, University of Bath; Nicola Roberts, University of Sunderland; Olivia Smith, University of Loughborough; Sapphire Sweetland, University of Bath; Helen Taylor, LEICESTERSHIRE PARTNERSHIP NHS TRUST*

  Research ethics procedures have substantially improved over the last three decades; but despite this researchers' wellbeing is often overlooked in methods teaching/ethics committees. This is particularly concerning when researching topics that may cause secondary trauma for the researcher such as criminal offences or criminal justice responses. The British Psychological Society (2020) state that the symptoms of secondary trauma are alike to the symptoms of posttraumatic stress 'disorder' felt by a victim-survivor of a direct traumatic event. Secondary trauma can be experienced at any time in a research project, including interviews, coding quantitative/qualitative data, reviewing the literature or during policy campaigning. Symptoms of secondary trauma include distressing thoughts, avoidance, limited concentration/sleep, and alterations in mood. This paper draws on decades of research/teaching experience across a team of researchers (see Skinner et al, forthcoming), and a review of existent literature, to adapt Bronfenbrenner's (1994, 2005) ecological model to aid understanding of how secondary trauma in research can be addressed and to develop a protocol to help individuals, managers/supervisors, institutions, national governments and international bodies reduce researcher risk and enhance their wellbeing. References British Psychological Society 2020. Taking trauma related work home: Advice for reducing the likelihood of secondary trauma, [online] https://www.bps.org.uk/guideline/taking-trauma-related-work-home-advice-reducing-likelihood-secondary-trauma Bronfenbrenner, U., 1994. Ecological Models of Human Development. In International Encyclopaedia of Education, Vol. 3, 2nd Ed. Oxford: Elsevier. Reprinted in: Gauvain, M. and Cole, M., (Eds.), Readings on the Development of Children, 2nd Ed. (1993, pp.37-43). New York: W. H. Freeman and Company Harvard University Press. Bronfenbrenner, U., 2005. Making Human Beings Human: Bioecological Perspectives on Human Development. London: Sage. Skinner, T., Bloomfield-Utting, J, Geoghegan-Fittall, S., Roberts (ne Ballantyne), N., Smith, O., Sweetland, S. and Taylor, H. (forthcoming) A focus on ethics and researcher wellbeing, In Forester-Jones, R. (Ed) Research Handbook on Ethics in Social Research, Edward Elgar Publishing.

035. Immigration, crime & citizenship, Panel 3, Border control and smuggling
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Immigration / Migration
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
Chair:
  Magdalena Perkowska, University of Bialystok, Faculty of Law

Participants:

Between Criminalization and Protection: How Criminal Justice Actors Selectively Use Criminal Law in Human Smuggling Cases *Flavia Patanè, Maastricht University*

Since the adoption of the Smuggling Protocol in the early 2000s, laws and policies on human smuggling in the EU have been characterized by a foundational tension. On the one hand, the objective of criminal law in such area is security and prevention of irregular immigration. On the other hand, the protection of smuggled migrants represents the other aim of human smuggling laws. For national authorities dealing with human smuggling cases, the tension materializes as to what legal tools to use, how to differentiate between different people involved in human smuggling, and more generally how to mediate between the protection of national borders imposed by the state and the protection of migrants introduced by international law. This paper looks into the implementation of human smuggling laws in practice and aims to provide some insights into how criminal justice actors involved in the fight against human smuggling deal with such tensions in one Western European country, i.e. the Netherlands. Using semi-structured interviews with 15 respondents from the Dutch public prosecution service, the police and immigration service, as well as the result of a focus group with 7 leading prosecutors in the field of human smuggling, the paper provides an empirically grounded understanding of the assumptions underlying the merging of criminal law and migration ('crimmigration') and the operation of the law in practice. Themes within the data suggest that the approach of the Dutch criminal justice system is influenced largely by the frames operating in the conceptualization of human smuggling (as a crime against the state or a crime against migrants) and the perceptions actors have of smuggled migrants (as victims or beneficiaries of human smuggling). The paper confirms the conclusion by recent studies that the crimmigration process does not represent a purely unilateral trend towards greater punitiveness and exclusion, but rather an interplay between competing and intersecting processes.

Brothers in arms or partners in crime: on criminal liability for "organising" the illegal border crossing during border crisis *Magdalena Perkowska, University of Bialystok, Faculty of Law*

Since 2021 Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland have been facing an influx of refugees from the territory of Belarus. The Belarusian authorities fully control this migration. Refugees are forced to cross the border with neighboring EU countries. As a response Poland first imposed states of emergency and laws that allowed for immediate deportation of immigrants, even taking the form of pushbacks (Klaus, Szulecka 2022) and than constructed the wall along the Polish-Belarusian border. Poland has taken actions against the migrants themselves, but also against those who try to help them. One form of these actions is the criminal responsibility for 'organising' the illegal border crossing, as required under the European Union's Facilitators Package. Therefore, the aim of the paper is to analyse the practice of punishing for "organising" the illegal border crossing based on the case studies. Author presents the results of research on criminal cases from 2021-2022, which were pending before the courts in the Podlaskie Voivodeship directly bordering Belarus. The perpetrators, mainly foreign nationals, were charged with organising the illegal crossing of the border with Belarus. The paper tries to answer the question of the legitimacy of the charges in the light of binding criminal law provisions. Author wants to verify if this is just a common use of criminal law that is supposed to set standards of decent conduct, and to punish and mark collective disapproval of acts through their disregard of such standards. Or is it a policy of deterrence at the external borders, that means criminalising those providing lifts to help people reach their destination (Webber 2017). The paper also presents situations of overlapping of criminal proceedings with administrative proceedings on the obligation to return, which have been established in several cases. Such proceedings may run in parallel and affect the rights of the accused persons.

Governing (through) rights at the digital border: Migration management and 'crimmigration control' in Nigeria *Samuel Singler, University of Oxford*

This paper examines the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) new Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) in Nigeria. The analysis is based on elite interviews and primary observational fieldwork in Abuja, Nigeria. In recent years, the IOM has assisted Nigerian Federal authorities with drafting new data privacy legislation to allow the Nigerian Immigration Service to process Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) data at the border. These types of data create new challenges relating to data privacy, given the crime control and counter-terrorist logics underpinning their collection. This paper asks whether the development of data protection safeguards with reference to universal human rights provides an effective remedy to risks relating to migrants' right to privacy. Drawing on the expanding literature on border criminologies, I argue that the expansion of the technical capacities of MIDAS to process API and PNR data has effectively resulted in the expansion of 'crimmigration control' practices in Nigeria. Moreover, drawing on critical socio-legal studies, I argue that rights-based discourses do not operate as an obstacle to the further expansion of security- and crime control-oriented practices at the border. Instead, rights themselves have been co-opted as a mechanism 'through' which security and criminal justice practices and technologies at the border have been legitimized and expanded. By drawing on a discourse of rights, the IOM not only legitimizes the expansion of MIDAS but also reaffirms a global hierarchy between modern, desirable rights-based practices at the border — produced and diffused by Global North actors and international organizations — and undesirable or underdeveloped bordering practices that differ from these Northern norms.

Impact of 2016 - 2021 Policy Adjustments on the Mediterranean Sea Smuggling Industry *Myrna Papadouka, Senior lecturer in Criminology, Middlesex University, London; Nicola Montagna, Middlesex University London; Giuseppe Serrantino, Middlesex University London*

The smuggling industry is a global phenomenon managed by individuals and institutions with varying interests. The industry operates across multiple spaces and stages, including the beginning of the journey, along the route, and at the point of arrival. Although migrants are often exploited along the way, they also rely on informal networks at each stage, particularly in the face of restrictive migration policies. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of policy adjustments that took place in Greece and Italy from 2016 to 2021 on the smuggling industry in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. These policy adjustments were largely driven by the 2016 EU-Turkey agreement, the 2017 Italy-Libya Memorandum of Understanding, and the Covid-19 related policy measures that tried to reduce mobility and influenced migration flows to Greece and Italy. The research is based on qualitative interviews with 20 Italian and Greek practitioners working in the field of irregular migration, including border officials, NGO workers and legal representatives. Findings indicate that the policy adjustments implemented by Greece and Italy had a significant impact on the smuggling industry in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. The Italy-Libya Memorandum of Understanding and the EU-Turkey agreements led to modifications in the migrants' journey arriving in Greece and Italy, resulting in a repositioning of the demand for smuggling services from certain countries to others. For instance, the Italy-Libya agreement resulted in an increased demand of smugglers operating in Tunisia whereas the EU-Turkey agreement reinforced the traditional ways of irregular movement based on the use of smuggling networks. The Covid-19 pandemic had a further effect on irregular migration. Even though it overall reduced migrant movements due to circumvent border closures and travel restrictions, it contributed towards the increase in the demand

for smugglers and the operational fees migrants had to pay for their services.

Smugglers, facilitators, or criminalised migrants? *Nicola Montagna, Middlesex University London; Myrna Papadouka, Senior lecturer in Criminology, Middlesex University, London; Giuseppe Serrantino, Middlesex University London*

A key actor in the international migratory processes is played by the smuggling industry, a world-wide and often misunderstood phenomenon which operates in a multiplicity of spaces and at different stages: at the beginning of the 'journey' and along the route, when migrants need to rely on supporting networks to cross to cross borders and continue their journey. This industry also operates in a concatenation of loops involving different actors, including the so-called scafisti, as the migrants who pilot the small boats that transport migrants across the sea are defined in the public debate. While they are not technically part of the organizations that organize the trafficking, these pilots almost always involuntarily and forcibly participate in it by driving the boats that transport migrants by sea. Focusing on the Eastern and Central Mediterranean sea and relying on about 20 qualitative in-depth interviews with key informants based in Greece and Sicily, this paper aims to investigate the role of the so called scafisti in the smuggling industry and the process of criminalisation by the criminal justice system and in the public debate they undergo. It will be argued that this is a very complex phenomenon, in which the people who drive the boats do so for a wide range of reasons, including taking a passage on the boat they pilot, and are the last link in a much larger network, the vertices of which remain in the shadows. In addition, the paper will show that these people, far from being culpable for deaths at sea, are often also migrants who have been prevented from entering Europe, and who risk their lives to cross borders.

036. WCCJ Panel 2 – Mothers, Motherhood and Criminal Justice
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Feminist Criminology
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:
    Ana M. Martín, Universidad de La Laguna
Participants:

Gendered Resistance to Genocidal Violence: Mothers who Rescued in Rwanda *Nicole Fox, California State University Sacramento; Hollie Nyseth Nzitatira, The Ohio State University*

While research has been conducted on male heads of household (i.e. men) who rescued others during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, this study shifts the focus to women who engaged in rescue efforts during mass violence in Rwanda. To begin, this paper frames the case as one of gender and political invisibility in which women, mothers in particular, escaped recruitment to the genocidal movement due to their seemingly political invisibility and lack of communal power. This research relies on 51 in-depth interviews of women who engaged in "mother-work" during the Rwandan genocide capturing three central dynamics of their labor: (1) the ways in which political invisibility, allowed them to engage in prosocial behavior that saved hundreds of lives, (2) importance of mother-work in rescue efforts through physical and emotional labor and (3) women rescuer's invisibility in the aftermath of genocide more generally. To conclude, this research finds that political invisibility provided a social buffer between those engaging in "mother-work" and those participating in killing groups in Rwanda. Our findings address implications for Rwanda, as well as research and policy pertaining to genocide human rights and gender equity in the aftermath of atrocity crimes.

Rupture: stories of maternal incarceration *kate louise o'brien,*

Durham University; Hannah King, Durham University

The majority of women in English prisons (66% PRT 2019) are mothers and the primary carers of dependent children. Many of these mothers have had children removed from the care prior to entering prison but many more are drawn into care-proceedings because of their prison sentence. Inside prison, there is little, if any support or care for mothers who are left with an acute sense of despair, loss and isolation. Many women will self-harm, self-medicate or attempt suicide as a response to the maternal rupture they have experienced. This paper draws on HMPPS funded research with incarcerated mothers who engaged in an innovative parental rights project delivered by a voluntary sector prison-based family support team in the north east of England (NEPACS). The research involved interviewing 17 women, feminist participatory theatre with a group of 8 women, and interviews with 7 practitioners working with women in prison. The mothers in our study were unaware of their rights as mothers. Some did not know where their children were residing or who was caring for them. Some didn't know if they were able to write to their children, or if their children had been adopted. In the first part of the paper, we reflect on mothers' accounts of maternal rupture, drawing on both interview data and findings from the participatory theatre workshops (in collaboration with Open Clasp Theatre Company). In the second part of the paper, we explore some of the broader questions our research raises and connect with feminist debates concerned with the harms of maternal imprisonment.

(Un)Motherhood, madness and crime: pathologising courtroom discourses in cases of infanticide in Argentina *Belén Mattos Castañeda, Durham University*

Historical criminological studies in Argentina have shown that since the twentieth century, there has been a close identification of the crime of infanticide with madness. From 'puerperal insanity' – a concept coined by positivist criminology – to 'post-partum psychosis' – the contemporary terminology –, present-day criminal sentences continue to reflect the enormous influence of the medical discourse when debating the criminal responsibility of female defendants accused of causing the death of their newborns. The aim of this work is to determine how medical discourses regarding port-partum psychosis continue to permeate the arguments of legal practitioners – judges, prosecutors, and defence lawyers – in the courtroom and the concrete impacts this has on the outcomes of cases of infanticide. This research argues that these discourses are a disservice to gender equality, as they deny women's agency by infantilising or pathologising their experiences, and perpetuate harmful gender biases that link the rejection of motherhood with mental health issues. This is a qualitative study and the method employed is critical discourse analysis of two recent sentences from different jurisdictions in Argentina. This method will allow us to unravel implicit social judgments in court players' discourses regarding women and motherhood, and to assess their impact on the judicial decision-making process and their outcomes in terms of discrimination against women.

Victim-blaming in Adolescent-to-Parent Violence: The role of sexism and beliefs on parenting *Helena Cortina, Universidad de La Laguna; Ana M. Martín, Universidad de La Laguna*

Adolescent-to-parent violence (APV) is a type of family violence that has recently increased in social and scientific visibility. Most research has focused on risk factors for victims, perpetrators, or their families to explain why some adolescents are more likely than others to engage in APV. However, a growing number of studies show that adolescent behavior and parental emotional responses emerge in a cultural context where parents are always deemed responsible for their children's actions and where APV is seen as a result of parental failure. These social beliefs are internalized by APV aggressors and victims, as well as by practitioners, affecting their responses when parents seek help. The most frequent victims of APV are mothers, who often suffer from double victimization. This work analyses the impact of two variables on victim blaming:

the belief that APV is caused by poor parenting, and hostile sexist attitudes. The sample consisted of 435 participants from the general population aged 14 to 71 (M = 28.63, SD = 10.86), 33% of which were men. Participants voluntarily responded to an online anonymous questionnaire. The results of a linear regression analysis showed that victim-blaming can be predicted by the belief that APV is caused by poor parenting, and by hostile sexist attitudes [$F_{(2, 432)}$ = 65.17, p <.01]. The R2 value was 0.23, indicating that 22.8% of the victim-blaming can be explained by these two variables. The unique variances were 13% for the belief that APV is caused by poor parenting, and 5.6% for hostile sexist attitudes, with the shared variance being 4.2%. Results are discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical implications.

Obstetrical Violence at the Time of COVID-19: a new form of gender-based violence? *Palmina Caruso, University of Milan; Emma Flutti, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Giulia Moretti, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Federico Pacchioni, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University; Carolina Passani, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Guido Travaini, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University*

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the widespread yet under-explored phenomenon of obstetric violence by restricting women's rights to health and reproductive health through policies and laws whose stated purpose was to address the health emergency (Yakovi Gan-Or, 2020). The escalation of mistreatment and abuse of pregnant women around the world has brought the phenomenon into sharper focus. This presentation aims to investigate from an exquisitely criminological point of view the salient aspects that marked obstetrical violence, starting from a legal and sociological framing of the phenomenon.Key words: obstetrical violence, birth solo, pregnant women, Covid-19, pandemic

037. Dead bodies in space and time: The significance of human remains after atrocity crimes and in war
Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Transnational Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
This panel will delve into the complex and multifaceted nature of dealing with human remains in the aftermath of armed conflicts and atrocities. The aftermath of violent conflicts invariably leaves behind a trail of deceased bodies. These bodies are often displayed in the media, used as bargaining chips in prisoner exchanges, concealed in mass graves, and serve as focal points for forensic investigation and efforts toward reconciliation. The treatment and perception of these human remains raise critical questions that cut across various fields of study, including sociology, anthropology, forensic science, and international relations. This panel aims to engage with these questions and explore the diverse ways in which the bodies of the deceased are perceived, treated, and understood in different temporal and spatial contexts. We will examine how the perception of the dead evolves as they are viewed as cultural objects, protected persons, or instruments in international politics and societal reconciliation. Panellists will draw on their interdisciplinary expertise to illuminate the complexity of dealing with human remains in the aftermath of armed conflicts and atrocities.
Chair:
Welmoet Wels, Groningen University
Participants:
Dead bodies in time: international law on the dead of war in the context of historical scholarship *Welmoet Wels, Groningen University*

The news shows us photos of dead bodies abandoned on the streets, satellite images of mass graves with human remains, and footage of carefully maintained cemeteries. Even though the laws of warfare and human rights prescribe how the bodies of the dead of war must be treated, in reality, it is often not done so and is marked by contradiction and emotional response. Treating the dead of war is not only an issue of law. It is a convergence of battlefield realities, international politics, morality and spirituality. Both now and in the past, the fair treatment of the dead of war has therefore been the subject of much intellectual reflection and scholarship on the right way to deal with dead bodies in times of violent strife. This paper investigates this intellectual history of the fair treatment of the dead of war. Faith-based 'just war' theories have justified brutal behaviour towards the dead in the past. Secular thought by philosophers and military strategists tended to focus on the practical implications on the ground to inform the correct way to deal with the bodies of the dead. Cognisant of these struggles, scholars have attempted to harmonize various interests and views by proposing proper legal doctrine about the right way to treat the dead in armed conflict. Connecting scholarship from world history with current international law on the dead, the paper builds historical-intellectual context around a question that the international legal community still struggles to answer today: what is the rightful treatment of dead bodies of war?

Human Remains as Cultural Property in War *Ronald Alcala, US Military Academy West Point*

The proper treatment of soldiers killed in war has been a subject of concern throughout human history. Ancient epics, such as the Iliad and the Mahābhārata, devote considerable attention to the treatment of slain warriors by their enemies. In more recent conflicts, the care and handling of war dead continues to remain a subject of much interest. International humanitarian law has developed to incorporate rules protecting the bodies of war dead from indignant acts, mutilation, and other disrespectful treatment. Significantly, the bodies of war dead are not the only human remains that can be found in areas of active armed conflict. This paper takes a broader view of the subject of human remains in armed conflict. In particular, it examines the obligation of armed forces to respect human remains under international humanitarian law, the lex specialis of armed conflict. In some cases, the human remains at issue could be dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of years old. How should these remains be treated in armed conflict? What obligation, if any, do state armed forces have to respect and protect these dead? Could mortal remains, such as those of historic or cultural figures like national heroes or saints, even constitute cultural property for purposes of international humanitarian law? This paper concludes by exploring the possibility that some mortal remains could constitute cultural property and that, as cultural property, they would be entitled to heightened protections in armed conflict. The paper will discuss the definition of cultural property provided in the 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention and will examine human remains as both civilian and cultural objects. Among other examples, the paper will discuss the theft of Prince Grigory Potemkin's body from a Ukrainian church by Russian officials.

Advancements in Technology for the Efficient Management of Human Remains *Megan Bassendale, Forensic Guardians International*

Management of human remains is a critical aspect of emergency response and criminal investigations. Managing and identifying human remains is essential for providing closure for families and carrying out justice for victims. The use of technology can aid in efficiently managing human remains to enhance traceability, preserve the continuity of evidence, and enhance medico-legal experts' ability to analyze and identify human remains. This research looks at advancements that allow digital technology to facilitate the tracking of human remains and evidence through time and space. Using QR codes on body tags, grave markers, and mobile apps enables recording the location and movements of the remains, which is critical in chain of custody and forensic investigation efforts. Unique identification codes enable tracking across various stages of the investigation process, including recovery, transportation, analysis, storage, and final disposition. Geo-location information can be collected using GPS technology or other location-based services, allowing for accurate and reliable

data on the location and movement of the remains. Digital imaging can also create detailed and accurate records of the remains, aiding identification. Mobile applications facilitate the standardized capture of data on human remains and associated evidence, ensuring that critical information is captured and preserved as evidence. Together, these technologies enable the efficient and accurate management of human remains while preserving the continuity of evidence throughout the process. This paper explores the potential of these tools to support the efficient management and identification of remains and associated evidence and samples. By integrating appropriate technologies into managing human remains, the continuity of evidence is ensured, and the accuracy and efficiency of the investigative process are enhanced. Implementing these technologies can lead to significant improvements in managing human remains, ultimately aiding in providing closure for families and carrying out justice for victims.

Bodies, place, space: situating forensic investigation after atrocity crimes *Robyn Gill-Leslie, University of Oslo*

Scholarship on death and dead bodies – particularly after atrocity crimes - highlights the growing importance of the link between the living and the dead as a key aspect of socio-legal approaches to forensics. Drawing attention to the enmeshed engagement between survivors of, and victims of atrocity, brings not only the physical body forward as a unit of analysis, but the physical body in relation to other bodies (both living and dead) becomes a key part of forensic investigation. This presentation extends this discussion to include not only bodies' relationships to each other; but bodies' relationship to physical space and time, as a critical aspect of forensic inquiry after atrocity. To consider forensic investigation after atrocity as "embodied" has been raised by concepts such as forensic humanitarianism and forensic civism – this presentation suggests that forensic investigation could be similarly "situated" inside place and time. By viewing forensic investigation as both embodied and situated, moving through bodies but also crossing a variety of spaces, alternative understandings of the role these investigations can play in truth recovery after atrocity are brought forward. Understanding of place and space during forensic investigation – alongside the mechanics of death and dead bodies – presents an opportunity to make the medico-legal investigation of death more culturally relevant to communities who are entangled in atrocity crimes. But equally importantly, this approach allows for forensic investigation to be seen as a conduit rather than an end-point of information. This approach highlights the multi-directional flow of information during forensic investigation, unsettling the asymmetry between expertise and experiential knowledge. By considering forensic investigation from a transcorporeal perspective, it becomes porous and entangled with the "real" world – resulting, potentially, in more relevance to it.

Contextualising the dead: documenting civilian deaths in Iraq 2003-2023 *Lily Hamourtziadou, Birmingham City University, Iraq Body Count*

How many Iraqis have been killed in Iraq's 2003 invasion and its long-drawn-out, bloody aftermath? A handful of rigorous efforts attempted to estimate a 'total' number of Iraqi deaths, including some that briefly captured the headlines, but these provided only snapshots, rather than the continuous monitoring and updating that a long war requires. When it comes to recording deaths, the appropriate question is who died, not merely how many. Each of the 210,166 civilians whose deaths Iraq Body Count has documented from March 2003 to March 2023 had a name; each was an individual, a family member with a role in the community, a painful loss now commemorated in an online public database, an incident scribbled in a recorder's notebook. The history of war is often told from the top down, analysing dilemmas facing presidents and prime ministers, charting strategies and tactics, triumphs and failures. Yet the one consequence of all wars is the abrupt ending of life en masse. Telling a story of war from the bottom up uncovers patterns of harm, lends weight to advocacy against the use of certain weapons or tactics, and illustrates how the acts of the powerful affect the powerless. Meticulous, ongoing casualty recording enables us to see wars through the lens of civilian suffering and loss. This victim-focused paper, based on the documenting of civilian deaths in Iraq by the NGO Iraq Body Count, takes a human security approach and explores casualties in 10 contexts: invasion, insurgency, war crimes, society, victim demographics, drone warfare, family, identity, an online database and a researcher's logbooks. Set in each context, the war dead acquire different significance and meaning, highlighting understandings of loss. They become tools for conflict evaluation and resolution, adding pieces to the puzzle of war, to a more complete memory of a conflict's securityscapes.

038. Cross-National Correlates of Crime: Macro Perspectives

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
Chair:

William Alex Pridemore, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia

Participants:

Crimes committed against women: a comparative study of gender and sexual violence in Spain, Italy, and Germany from a criminological perspective. *NURIA FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ, Universidad de Granada; Miguel Ángel Cano Paños, Universidad de Granada; Raffaella Sette, Universitá di Bologna*

Since the UN conference for the elimination of discrimination against women, much progress has been made in the world and especially in Europe in the fight against structural violence against women. The answer has not been unanimous from all the member countries of the European Union and this work arises to compare the different answers that have been given from Spain, Italy, and Germany. To do this, it was necessary to compare the data on crimes committed against women: crimes of gender violence and sexual violence. Thus, it was possible to analyse the effectiveness of gender-specific crimes in the fight against violence committed based on sex. This makes it possible to point out not only similarities and differences, but also the strengths and weaknesses of each legislation and the preventive and treatment tools so that some can be nourished by others.

The Criminal Costs of Markets: Do Market-Oriented Societies Suffer Higher Violence Rates? *William Alex Pridemore, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia*

Poverty and inequality are frequently found to covary with national homicide rates. Multiple theoretical traditions equate this with the vagaries of market-oriented societies. A similar proposition suggests institutional imbalance resulting from market dominance over pro-social institutions results in higher crime rates. Some traditional theoretical claims and recent empirical findings, however, suggest market expansion may reduce crime and violence. Elias argued economic interconnectedness increases sensitivity to others and demands stable societies. Durkheim maintained that division of labor and greater integration require a dynamic equilibrium that produces fewer offenses against property and the person, especially with the concomitant development of a religion of humanity that privileges the sanctity of the individual. Recent empirical evidence from criminology and economics reveals that greater trade is associated with lower national homicide rates and that market-oriented societies are more averse to unethical behavior. We studied the criminal costs of markets by examining the association between market orientation and national homicide rates. We used data for 1990 to 2020, obtained national homicide rates from the World Health Organization's Mortality Database, employed the Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World

index to measure market orientation, controlled for all common structural covariates of homicide rates, and employed pooled cross-sectional models to estimate effects. We will present our findings at the conference.

War Economies and Postwar Crime – Examining the Connections *Jose Alberto Salguero Rivera, University of Marburg; Sabine Kurtenbach, German Institute for Global and Area Studies; Angelika Rettberg, Universidad de los Andes; Gabriel Rosero, University of Goettingen*

How do war economies and conflict resources impact postwar violence and crime? A general assumption is that the imprint left by war economies on societies, and institutions thwart postwar transformations and peace-building. However, scattered empirical evidence suggests a significant variation on the ground. In this article, we apply a mixed-methods research design to examine a sample of 42 postwar episodes. We focus on how war economies and rebels' access to conflict resources shape postwar development. Due to the poor quality of comparable quantitative data across countries, we use a two-step approach. We first identify clusters of postwar societies with qualitative comparative analysis. Based on these results, a set of illustrative studies allows us to validate the different combinations of variables. Our results show no linear pathway from the war economy or the access to conflict resources to postwar crime and violence. Our findings suggest that the intensity and depth of postwar crime and violence depend on specific and dynamic combinations of political-regime and economic-state capacities, which operate as intermediating variables increasing violence when weak or mitigating/counteracting violence when strong. Our findings caution against fatalistic—even deterministic—views of war economies shaping postwar societies. Far from being doomed, countries emerging from war find opportunities to strengthen democratic participation and diversify state presence. In this sense, our findings confirm the long-held notion that peace-building, as well as postwar crime and violence, amount, to a large extent, to a question of building strong, capable, and inclusive institutions or not. This message is aimed at scholars and policymakers alike. The prevailing division of labor between those studying armed conflict and those examining crime and violence is counterproductive. Doing so fails to draw much-needed mutual and cross-fertilizing lessons between different contexts.

What does the past weigh? An assessment of how historical legacies determine attitudes to surveillance *Francesca Menichelli, University of Surrey; Daniel McCarthy, University of Surrey*

In recent years, online surveillance has been at the centre of several important controversies, from the revelations made by Edward Snowden in the summer of 2013 disclosing the bulk collection of data by the NSA and national security agencies in the Five Eyes Club, to the scandals surrounding the work of Cambridge Analytica and the Pegasus spyware. However, surveillance is not new; quite the contrary, scholars have long argued that it is central to claims around citizenship, belonging and ultimately to statehood. So far, criminology has only been marginally involved in these debates, mostly with a specific interest in how surveillance technologies have transformed crime control. However, a vast body of cross-disciplinary literature has emerged that explores the rise of what has been called the 'surveillance society', both theoretically and in terms of its impact on almost all aspects of contemporary life, including but not limited to work, leisure, and the home. With the outbreak of COVID-19, surveillance has become even more normalised and there are concerns that one of the legacies of the pandemic will be the further reinforcement of the surveillance state. While there is a relatively large literature on what people think about the use of surveillance, we know little about which factors can explain cross-country variations in public opinion on the subject. This paper aims to build on this body of work by assessing the role that historical legacies have in determining attitudes to state

surveillance; more specifically, the paper explores whether, and to what extent, a past history of secret surveillance carried out by the state affects current public attitudes to it.

039. Uncovering Disparities in Criminal Sentencing
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making
Pre-arranged Panel
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

This pre-arranged panel will focus on the topic of unequal sentencing in the criminal justice system. Experts in the field will present their research findings, including quantitative and mixed methods studies, from the UK, Czech Republic, and Israel. The discussion will cover the root causes of disparities in sentencing and their impact on the more extensive criminal justice system and offer recommendations for reducing inequalities and promoting fairness in sentencing decisions. This panel will be of interest to those working in criminal justice, scholars, policymakers, and anyone concerned about the impact of sentencing disparities on justice and equality.

Chair:

Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law

Participants:

5. Circumventing mandatory minimum sentences through legal representation: A mixed methods study of drunk driving offences *Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law; Abraham Tennenbaum, Sapir Academic College*

Most common law nations impose minimum sentences for drunk driving. Israel introduced a mandatory minimum law in 1995 requiring a two–year license disqualification regardless of intoxication level. In theory, the new law allows minimal room for deviation. In practice, however, our study demonstrates that the law in action has diverged significantly from "blackletter law." Through an integrated historical, quantitative, and qualitative analysis that follows the law from its inception to the present day, we explore the root causes of this deviation and the mechanisms of circumvention. Based on quantitative data collected on drunk driving cases between 2008 and 2022 and a survey of professionals specializing in traffic law, we highlight how the law's perceived harshness has contributed to plea bargains becoming the normative means of circumventing the law. This circumvention undermines the law's original intention, that is, uniformity, proportionality, and equity in sentencing. Multiple variables including appearances in court, legal representation, jurisdiction, and the judge's identity result in comparably guilty defendants receiving different sentences. Given these disparities, we propose replacing the current minimum sentence with a graduated minimum based on intoxication levels; limiting prosecutorial and judicial discretion; and providing court date reminders and public counsel to minimize harm to vulnerable populations.

Modelling Sentencing Discrimination: Pitfalls and Solutions *Jose Pina-Sánchez, University of Leeds*

Observational studies exploring unwarranted disparities in sentencing are well-known to be affected by confounder bias because of the difficulty to control for all legitimate case characteristics considered by judges. However, other assumptions are also commonly violated in sentencing research and tend to be ignored. We should also consider how controlling for racially defined case characteristics (such as bail or criminal history) will likely lead to post-treatment bias, while ignoring non-convictions could lead to selection bias. In this paper we suggest a series of guidelines to improve the modelling of unwarranted disparities in sentencing, and a sensitivity analysis framework to facilitate the exploration of the robustness of estimates of disparities in the presence of confounder, post-treatment, and selection bias. This modelling framework is demonstrated through an application of

gender disparities in cases of shoplifting sentenced in the magistrates' court in England and Wales.

Law or Policy? The Role of Authority in Criminal Sentencing *Jakub Drápal, Charles University; Institute of State and Law of Czech Academy of Sciences; Libor Dušek, Charles University*

Background: We study the probability of imposing a fine in criminal cases in the Czech Republic, where legislation allows their broad use yet the actual use had been historically low. In 2016 and 2017, the Supreme Court and the Supreme Prosecution ran a campaign aimed at increasing the probability to impose fine, which consisted of seminars for judges and prosecutors and of policy meetings of chief prosecutors. Research questions: To what extent can non-binding recommendations of authority of the supreme institutions shape sentencing policy within the limits of an existing legislation? We estimate the effects of these soft interventions on the probability to impose fines and investigate for spillover and substitution effects. Methodology: The dataset covers all criminal cases adjudicated between 2014 and 2018. We use the difference-in-differences research design to estimate the effect of seminars and the before-after design to estimate the effects of policy meetings of the chief prosecutors. Results: The meetings of the chief prosecutors increased the probability to impose fines by 7 percentage points, while participation by the judge in a seminar increased the probability to impose fines of that judge by 6 percentage points. The interventions were identified to have strongly heterogeneous effect both at court and judge level. The increased imposition of fines substituted for suspended prison sentences without probation. Conclusions: Authority of penal elites, albeit non-binding, can be highly effective in changing the sentencing policy in the absence of any legislative changes.

Trial in The Shadow of the Bargaining Range - The Sentencing Disparities Effect of Plea Bargaining - An Empirical Study *Yosef Zohar, Western Galilee College, Department of Criminology; Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law*

The "bargaining in the shadow of the trial" model, which has dominated the legal literature for the last fifty years, argues that the decision to extend, accept, or reject pleas reflects the probable trial outcome. Model critics note that structural-legal and psychological factors often result in plea-bargaining outcomes that diverge significantly from trial outcomes, thus suggesting that the model requires modification. Our proposed model "trial in the shadow of the bargaining range" aims to better account for the relationship between plea-bargaining and trial outcomes. Specifically, our model explains why plea bargains catalyze a dynamic feedback cycle that leads to a continuous widening of the bargaining range and increased sentencing disparities in like cases. To test this prediction, we defined measures that have never been used in the literature to estimate punishment disparities. These measures are based on the sanction ratio— the ratio of sentencing severity in a plea bargain to expected trial sentence. Finally, we confirmed our model's predictions through an empirical analysis of 2761 cases in which defendants were found guilty of violating Israel's law against aiding illegal aliens between 1996 and 2007, a period during which the rate of plea bargains increased. Results also suggest, contrary to the dominant model, that exogenous changes in the level of sentencing affect the sanction ratio.

Utilising Data First to explore racial and ethnic disparities in the sentencing of children for drug offences. *Ana Navarro Veiga, j.pinasanchez@leeds.ac.uk*

Studies have revealed racial and ethnic disparities in the sentencing of adults in England and Wales but research into the sentencing of children remains under explored. This study provides a much needed insight into the effects of race and ethnicity in sentencing disposals for children in England and Wales. It utilises a newly available dataset - DataFirst - to explore this issue. It will focus on disparities for drug offences, specifically on the offences of Possession, Intent to Supply and Supply - the same explored in Isaac's (2020) study which revealed 40% higher odds of custodial sentences for Black adult defendants and 50% higher odds for Asian or Other Ethnic adult defendants. It will employ logistic regression to examine the racial and ethnic effects on the different sentencing disposals for children and it will examine both direct effects and indirect effects via guilty plea and remand.

040. Immigration, crime & citizenship, Panel 6, Immigration detention and deportability.

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
Chair:

Cristina Fernandez Bessa, University of A Coruna
Participants:

Amenable to Removal: Ideological and Fiscal Incentives in US County Sheriffs' Entrepreneurial Approaches to Immigration Enforcement *Daniel Stageman, John Jay College CUNY; Arlana Henry, Rutgers University*

With the exponential expansion of U.S. immigrant detention throughout the past two decades, scholars across a wide range of disciplines have argued that this phenomenon can best be understood within the broader context of the nation's turn to mass incarceration. While the preponderance of these studies provides clear evidence for the importance of the structural relationship between immigrant detention and criminal justice system incarceration, two fundamental administrative differences render immigrant detention the more sensitive of the two to economic factors. First, as a federal government function, immigrant detention levels are not directly related to local social trends and responsive functions of governance; second, the immigrant detention system relies far more heavily on private, for-profit detention providers and contractual relationships with county and municipal jails than regular criminal justice system incarceration. When examining the framework within which county and municipal officials make decisions about entering into detention contracts, however, many scholars have argued that ideological considerations are paramount. This project seeks to further existing analyses of the relationship between economic and ideological incentive structures for these decisions.

Deportation on the grounds of selling sexual services in Finland - a challenge for identification of trafficked persons? *Anniina Jokinen, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)*

According to Finnish Aliens Act, a migrant may be denied admittance or stay in Finland if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that he or she has been selling sexual services in the country. My paper is based on a recent study commissioned by the Finnish Ministry of the Interior which analysed how this legislation has been applied by the authorities in the recent years and whether it hinders the identification of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Finland. The research data consists of the deportation decisions made by the police and border guards in 2015-2021 on the grounds of selling sexual services as well as well as expert interviews and one survivor interview. Several researchers (e.g. Marttila 2009; Vuolajärvi 2019a; 2019b, Diatlova & Näre 2018), NGOs as well as the Finnish National Rapporteur on trafficking in human beings (2014) have criticized this specific grounds in the Aliens Act. Many suggest that fear of deportation does not encourage migrants to disclose their experiences of crime and exploitation to the authorities, while at the same time the police and the border guards struggle with the identification trafficked

persons, in particular victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation. This has further impact on the detection and investigation of relevant cases by the criminal justice system. My paper discusses the main findings and conclusions of the study based on the results of qualitative and quantitative analysis of the deportation decisions as well as semi-structured expert interviews with authority representatives and NGOs.

Gender (in)equality and the obsolescence of immigration detention: paradoxes from the field *Ana Ballesteros-Pena, Complutense University of Madrid; Cristina Fernandez Bessa, University of A Coruna*

Women have always been a minority inside immigration detention centres in Spain. Reports and also academic publications have documented the discrimination and gender inequality that are the norm in these facilites. In the legislation ruling immigration detention centres, women and gender issues are almost absent with the exception of the categorization of women as "vulnerable" groups but with no specific measures proposed. However, the increasing arrivals to the Canary Islands in the last few years, accompanied by the rising number of women and women with children, have started to change the landscape of detention in this geographic location: women are neither send to immigration detention nor deported. Instead, as they are labelled as "vulnerable", they are sent to a more humanitarian and better equipped facilities. However, in the functioning of these facilities, gender stereotypes and roles are mobilized and (re)produced. In our paper, we will argue that the attention to gender inequalities in relation to border control is leading to the decline of immigration detention for women. But, this process is based on the movilization of very traditional gender roles (victimhood, motherhood, etc.) and stereotypes (trafficked, misled, etc.) by authorities and also the NGOs (which are taking an increasing prominent role in humanitarian centres). Thus, although these traditional roles work as "protective factors" preventing detention, they also reinforce gender stereotypes, preventing from achieving real gender transformative goals.

The Detention Crisis: Versatility, Expendability and Plasticity in the Field of Immigration Confinement *Jose A. Brandariz, University of A Coruna; Ana Ballesteros-Pena, Complutense University of Madrid; Cristina Fernandez Bessa, University of A Coruna*

Studies on immigration enforcement and bordered penality frequently depicts immigration detention as a system of confinement enforced in closed, relatively opaque facilities and geared towards preparing the expeditious deportation of noncitizens. This notion is actually a synecdoche of the varied forms of immigration containment and the varying roles played by detention practices within immigration enforcement systems. This paper challenges this metonymic perspective by considering prominent changes taking place in the detention field across Europe, which can be cumulatively considered as the signals of a detention crisis. The paper explores the versatility of detention practices, which have made the detention system particularly resilient. Despite this resilience, though, the paper unveils and maps the crisis of detention-centric models of immigration enforcement, which manifests itself in the jurisdictions in which detention systems either are largely irrelevant or have been shrinking in the recent past. Additionally, the paper examines the consolidation of the hotspot archipelago in Mediterranean Europe, which has expanded the containment capacity of the immigration enforcement apparatus and made it increasingly plastic. Yet the hotspot system is in itself an additional manifestation of the crisis of detention-centric models of enforcement. After having scrutinised these different dimensions, the paper concludes by exploring the promises and pitfalls of the current detention landscape.

041. Developments in Juvenile Justice: Trends, Measurement & Law

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Juvenile Crime
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
Chair:
   Małgorzata Dziewanowska, Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Warsaw
Participants:

Approach to child offenders from the perspective of the Czech criminal law and its development tendencies *Michaela Trtkova, Masaryk university*

Czech criminal law is in a way friendly towards juveniles and criminal proceedings with them is corresponding with the principles of restorative justice. However, this is not a case of children, meaning persons under the age of criminal liability. The Czech approach is generally criticized by both international and domestic professionals because children lack some basic procedural rights available to juveniles. Nevertheless, the tides have been slowly changing considering the new law amendment, which is coming next year (following the development trends of other European criminal law statutes, e. g. the new French Juvenile Justice Act). The proposal dramatically alternates the current approach and the submission analyses its possible impact or if, even though it has a revolutionary nature, it can change the situation of child offenders for the better. Therefore, the submission describes the current situation in the Czech Republic and further analysis the possible impacts of the new legislative proposal and developments for the future.

Juveline justice system in Poland - new law, old problems *Małgorzata Dziewanowska, Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Warsaw*

On September 1, 2022, after 40 years of the old act being in force, the system of supporting and resocializing juveniles in Poland was regulated anew. Many rules have remained the same, but new assumptions have been introduced that significantly change the essence of work with young offenders. At the same time, the legislator decides to introduce changes to the Polish Penal Code, which, among other things, lower the age of criminal responsibility for the most serious crimes and increase penalties. Does this mean a change in the model of juvenile justice from a guardianship model to a criminal control model? Is the new system to become a response to the new challenges of the present day? Are we not losing a human being by following the populist sense of social justice? Is there a revolution in the field of dealing with juveniles in Poland? In my presentation, I would like to briefly show the recently introduced changes, as well as reflect on their validity in the context of the sources of juvenile delinquency and effective methods of preventing them. I will also refer to control systems in other countries, pointing to their strengths and weaknesses. As a practitioner working with young people, I would like to share my observations regarding the functioning of young people, their reactions to criminal punishment and the most common reasons why they commit crimes.

Shortening the Dutch Youth Delinquency Survey *Nikolaj Tollenaar, WODC; Joris Beijers, WODC; André van der Laan, WODC (Research and Documentation Centre), the Netherlands*

The Youth Delinquency Survey exists since 2005 and measures self-reported juvenile delinquency for general juvenile and young adult populations. It consists of 250 to 300 items, covering both ,perpetration and victimization of delinquency as well as risk and protective factors in various domains of functioning. Up until now, it was administered using computer assisted personal interviewing. In order to cut costs and increase the sample size, it became necessary to develop a shortened questionnaire suitable for online administration by mobile phone, tablet or computer. This means

that the survey may only take 20 minutes to administer. In this paper, we cover the methods, considerations and choices in order to arrive at a shortened survey that still retains the most relevant information. For the empirical basis for selection of items, we explore (combinations) of earlier waves of the survey.

Temporal trends in juvenile delinquency in the last decade: Analysis of police data in Navarre (Spain) *Sandra Siria, Universidad del País Vasco (UPV-EHU); Miriam Marco, University of Valencia; Javier Fernández-Montalvo, Universidad Pública de Navarra; Óscar Learte, Policía Foral de Navarra*

Juvenile delinquency is a persistent issue that requires ongoing research to understand it effectively considering social and contextual changes. Measuring delinquency using local police data provides insight into the specific criminal landscape and enables comprehensive analysis to identify social and policing needs. This, in turn, can inform tailored actions to address the issue. This study examines police data on juvenile delinquency in Navarre, Spain, between 2011 and 2022. The analysis includes temporal trends both at the general level and for nine crime categories, with a particular focus on changes that occurred during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. Official police records from 2011 to 2022 were used and information about author gender and age, type of offense, and date of commission was collected (N = 45,897). The age and gender-specific distribution over the years was studied using descriptive analysis. Temporal models were then assessed for both overall and specific crime rates. ARIMA and SARIMA time series forecasting were used to fit monthly crime data and predict future monthly crime events. The crimes were mostly committed by males (85.9%) and the mean age of the authors was 20.08 years (SD = 2.65). The largest category of offenses was crimes against public health (drugs) (39%). While juvenile delinquency has generally increased over the last decade, the rate of increase slowed in 2022 after a notable spike in the last few months of 2020 coinciding with the onset of the pandemic. The study includes specific analyses for each non-linear evolving crime category and predicted crime data for each category are presented. Although 2020 and 2021 brought significant changes, understanding long-term patterns in different categories of crime is important for developing nuanced interpretations of juvenile delinquency. These findings can inform the design and planning of action and prevention strategies tailored to the local context.

The justice system's response to school violence *Dagmara Woźniakowska, University of Warsaw; Jakub Orłowski, the Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences*

School violence takes various forms. It can be violence between students, but also violence of students against teachers and tutors and violence of adults against children. Conflicts of this type can often be (and they are) resolved by an educational institution without involving the judiciary. It happens, however, that the student's behavior is also a crime (more serious beating, robbery, sexual violence, bullying) and then, according to Polish law, the school is obliged to report the case to the family court. So how do family courts in Poland deal with such cases? What information about the child and his family do they collect? What educational measures do they use? The presentation will discuss the results of a nationwide examination of court records.

Monitor an regulate Youth Delinquency. The Case of The Prussian Authorities in the Years 1825-1849. *Kira Keßler, University of Siegen; Michael Rocher, University of Siegen*

Historical research on juvenile delinquency has so far been dominated by analyses of the situation in Great Britain and the USA, where important reforms at the beginning of the 19th century are pertinent. It is relatively unknown that juvenile delinquency also became a state-recognised problem in Prussia at almost the same time, which was to be dealt with through education. Institutions for the education of delinquents were founded from 1825 onwards..

This measure did not stand alone, however, but was also flanked by an extensive reporting system on juvenile criminals throughout the Prussian state by the Prussian Ministry of Culture from 1825 onwards. By means of so-called rescripts, the ministry demanded annual reports from all regional councils from 1825 onwards with comprehensive information on crimes committed during adolescence. The special living circumstances, educational conditions and family circumstances of juveniles up to 16 years of age were to be reported, as well as measures or sanctions already implemented. This was justified with the intention to get an overview in order to be able to use the best means against delinquency of young people. The information sent to the ministry is so detailed that it allows for more precise analyses of penal practices and the assessment of juvenile delinquency in Prussia at the beginning of the 19th century. It can be reconstructed how juveniles were to be punished or (compulsorily) educated depending on an offence, on their family and on particular individual characteristics. In our lecture, we would like to present the first of these analyses to show how juvenile delinquency became a virulent problem in this period, even outside the English-speaking world, to which both punitive and educational measures were intended to respond.

042. The Lost: Life and Legacy in Criminological Research
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8

The issue of Loss is an important yet often overlooked one in criminology. This thematic panel, a precursor to a book currently being written, explores the stories, significance and symbolism of a series of individuals encountered by the authors in the course of their research activities. All these people have at least one unfortunate commonality – over the course of their involvement or shortly after assisting us in research projects, they either died or became estranged during the periods that their lives intertwined with ours. We refer to these people as The Lost; and this panel is motivated to consider their lives and legacies for two key reasons. Firstly, it seeks to tell the stories of those who were lost to provide a posthumous voice to those who in life, were relatively unheard. These people lived on the periphery and their losses were not lamented in lengthy public obituaries. Indeed, these are losses that, outside and even inside their familiar circles, were likely met with ambiguity and expectation as much as they were surprise and mourning. Their narratives, whilst individually unique, carry powerful messages about the society in which we live and shed light upon those harmful processes so seamlessly and sublimely woven into social life – allowing us to frame their losses as both significant and symbolic. Secondly, it encourages us, as a community of academic scholars and researchers, to make greater sense of the loss we experience in our work and reflect on a number of key questions: How do we represent The Lost in our work? What ethical standpoint should we take in this respect? What does this say about us as criminologists? And crucially to what extent do the legacies of The Lost continue to influence us on a professional and/or personal level?

Chair:

Stuart Taylor, The Open University

Participants:

Fatigue and Fatality: Remembering Roy *Stuart Taylor, The Open University*

Criminology often centres on a desire to explore, document and protect life with our research activities reflecting this through a focus on lived experiences. Yet a crucial aspect of this process is loss. Many criminologists are, for example, motivated by the losses they have witnessed on a personal or societal level. And within our work, loss can feature prominently, especially when we study harmful aspects of social life. This paper reflects on the life and loss of Roy, an individual I met, tracked and to an extent befriended during a research project focusing on the resettlement of prisoners in a Category B male prison in England. In doing so, it considers

Roy's feelings of fatigue after three decades of heroin use and interactions with the criminal justice system. Roy continually spoke of just having 'had enough'. But this fatigue was also evident in those surrounding Roy – his family and those criminal justice professionals with which he was engaged. It was also apparent in those academics involved in this research and subsequently influenced how Roy's story was presented in their works. Here then, fatality is considered in relation to fatigue, which is framed as an indicative characteristic of the structural violence running throughout the circuits of society.

Beyond the grave and inside the pages: Ethnographic tales of loss and significance *Daniel Briggs, Northumbria University*

A common feature often overlooked when it comes to writing up and publishing our work is the significance some of our participants have on it. Perhaps this is most prominently reflected in a tendency in many works to firstly direct appreciation to colleagues and influential seniors, then to the publishers before finally acknowledging the 'participants'. If we are honest, the sad reality is that data collection, particularly of the sensitive type associated with qualitative ethnographic work, works as a one-way process: we spend time with people, extract personal information from them as we gain their trust sometimes in very harmful situations and then we disappear to make the most of it. In some cases, soon after, the people with whom we immersed ourselves are harmed and some die. Nevertheless, we use that data for reports and publications that, on the one hand, do very little for the people we studied, but on the other, tends to advance our careers. Consequently, we benefit considerably more than the people we study. In this paper, I want to make a critical reflection on this imbalance and do three things. The first is to talk about some of the participants who I have come to know and help in the process of my projects who have since died. The second is to discuss some of the ways in which they have influenced the subsequent publications as well as the direction of my studies, academic career and life outlook. Lastly, a case is made for a more empathetic way of researching which advocates for more meaningful ways of both researching and supporting the people we study.

Memory, Methods, and Mourning: Reflections and Questions of the lost participants *Craig Kelly, Birmingham City University*

Quantitative research has often been decried for its depersonalised nature and inability to offer nuance. Alternatively, qualitative research has been recognised in the social sciences to offer, to varying degrees, the ability to contextualise the lived experiences of research participants more robustly. Despite this strength within the context of qualitative research there are still major limitations yet to be addressed within criminology and the social sciences more widely. Due to the nature of academic writing and publishing conventions readers are often presented with short snapshots of observation and quotes reduced from what has often been tens or hundreds of hours of field data. This is a major deficit within the qualitative line of enquiry, limiting the ability to draw robust conclusions around the wider context of, for example, offending behaviour. More importantly the current approach is both ontologically and epistemologically reductive, marginalising reflexivity in the latter stages of most research projects. Within this presentation I will present the life history of a previously active organised crime offender who was murdered a few years after research was completed. The presentation will then pose some difficult question around the nature of social science writing conventions and most importantly, the reflexive nature of research in contemporary scholarship. This aims to reflect upon how the time spend with the research participant has changed the way I aim engage with research participants in the future.

043. Desistance and youth crime prevention
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

Chair:
Anna Matsukawa, University of Hyogo
Participants:

Desistance and social disability benefit in Norway *Rune Olsen, Univercity of Agder, Norway*

This paper aim to provide insights to desistance and social disability benefit in Norway. Desistance is a complex phenomenon in which both agency and different social control attributes interact. Some have argued that the process is solely dependent on the process of change within the individual, others have pointed out that this cannot unfold without social factors and hooks for change in which the convict may build their new law-abiding identity. Considering this, some researchers have addressed the role of work in the desistance process. However, many individuals in the desisting category are not in paid work. Instead, they are dependent on various public programs and economic benefits to make ends meet. This paper is addressed to explain the ambivalent desisting process for these individuals. Drawing on data from a qualitative research project in Norway, I explore what promotes and prevents desistance from crime, with a particular emphasis upon the role and impact of employment. Data involves semi-structured qualitative interviews with individuals who are desisting (or have tried to desist) from crime. According to my data the desisting respondents with a social disability benefit all respond that they have enough money to secure a decent way of living. I will present data from the respondents' life stories, where other forms of recreational activities then work seems to be vital in the ongoing desistance process. What differ them from the respondents that is in work? The benefitted respondents go to different activities each week. One respondent attend programs and voluntary work each working day. This to be busy both in body and mind. Many of the same mechanism provided through work is in place, but the respondent does not get paid and can decide whether to go or not in consideration to other circumstances.

Migration, belonging and identity in the desistance narratives of ex-offenders in England and Wales *Merlinda A Bajo, Welfare Organisation Loerrach Germany*

This paper is a qualitative research on migration, belonging and identity in the desistance narratives of migrant ex-offenders in England and Wales. It analyses their role throughout the desistance process of documented and undocumented migrants. In the last two decades, desistance has become a well-established field of research within criminology (Glueck and Glueck, 1951; Bruner, 1987; Laub and Sampson 2001,2003; Maruna, 2001; Giordano et al. 2002; Gadd and Farrall, 2004; Farrall, 2004; Giordano, 2008; Healy, 2010; McNeil, 2014; Maruna and Mann, 2019). The desistance literature has comprehensively explored how various components are central to the process of ceasing offending; these include age, familial ties, employment, education, social connections and social support, faith, preparation before being released, and future plans. In recent years, the prison population of foreigner offenders decreased from 14% in 2017 (Allen and Watson, 2017) to 11% , whereas the people of the minority ethnicities made 27% of the prison population (MoJ, 2019). Thus, recent research has emphasised the specificity of the experience of migrant prisoners, both in the UK and across Europe (Bosworth et al. 2016). This paper further explores the ways in which migrants, their migration journey, their sense of belonging and their identity, shape their desistance narratives, as well as the importance of belonging and identity as factors in long-term abstinence from crime. The methodology used in this study, narrative interviews, analysed through thematic analysis allowed subjective self-reflexivity to explore migrants' past experiences and bring an in-depth understanding of the desistance process of 15 male migrant ex-offenders, both foreign nationals and foreign-born UK nationals. The relative importance of migration, the 'functional' sense of belonging and identification promotes migrant' desistance, and provides an innovative and thorough research on migrants'

experiences as desisters.

Juvenile Delinquency and Community Social Capital from ISRD3 Data in Japan *Anna Matsukawa, University of Hyogo*

Social factors greatly influence the safety and security of a community in that community. One of these factors is social capital. The author has quantitatively shown that the richer the social capital of a community, the lower the number of arson cases, the number of perceived crimes, and the residents' sense of crime insecurity. This study aims to clarify how local social capital affects juvenile delinquency and similar juvenile behaviors. Japan has participated in The International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD) project since 2017 and conducted the ISRD3 study. ISRD is a large-scale international comparative research study currently ongoing with teams participating in more than 40 countries. Started in 1990, the ISRD is an ambitious international project that conducts standardized self-report questionnaires on delinquency among teens aged 12 to 16 worldwide and compares the results across countries. The ISRD3-Japan includes questions about the youth's home and behavior and the community in which they live. The ISRD3-Japan was administered at one junior high school in the Kansai area from December 2019 to February 2020. The survey was administered to first- to third-year junior high school students, ages 12 to 15. A total of 1,226 responses were received.

Evaluation of a Finnish youth crime intervention model *Teemu Juhani Vauhkonen, University of Helsinki; Markus Kaakinen, University of Helsinki*

In recent years, the Finnish Ministry of Justice has piloted a new intervention model for young people who have been suspects of several and serious crimes. In addition to crime prevention, the aim of the work is to promote social inclusion and wellbeing among targeted youths. The model is based on the Nordic diversion approach, and the aim is to intervene in the criminal behavior of young people with social political interventions instead of the mere criminal process. In the intervention, the support and services for the treated youths are collected in the same unit, and one professional is given an overall responsibility for the young person and their life situation. Furthermore, the young people are not only referred to the services but they are also guided to new activities such as sports and hobbies. In this presentation, I will utilize a mixed methods approach in analyzing the intervention model and whether it successful in helping the targeted young people. In the statical analysis, I will use a quasi-experimental research design and Finnish register data to estimate whether the model is effective in reducing recidivism and increasing social inclusion of targeted young people. In the qualitative analysis, in turn, I will explore young people's past and current experiences of criminal justice system and the studied intervention model. Thus, the qualitative analysis produces information of factors that makes the intervention potentially a transformative experience.   Our main conclusions concern the role of comprehensive social policy interventions in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. However, interventions must be based on research, and young people must also be able to participate in their evaluation.

044. Publishing Organized Crime Research: Meet the Editors.
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Roundtable
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1
The European Working Group on Organized Crime and Criminal Networks invites all members and conference participants to join this thematic session on publishing organized crime research. The main idea of the session is to focus on the opportunities and challenges regarding publishing organized crime research with our special guests, the editors of five scientific journals: The two main ESC-related journals (with a more general focus, including organized crime research): - European Journal of Criminology (Kyle Treiber); - European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research (Ernesto Savona & Alberto Aziani). And three more specialized journals: - Trends in Organized Crime (Georgios Antonopoulos); - Global Crime (Francesco Calderoni); -

Crime, Law and Social Change (Wim Huisman). The session will deal with the following issues: - Pitches of the journals; - Experiences with submissions and do's and don'ts for authors; - Important developments (Open Data / Repositories / Open Access / Ethical Guidelines); - Questions from the audience.
Chair:
Edward Kleemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Discussants:
Kyle Treiber, University of Cambridge
Ernesto Savona, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)
Alberto Aziani, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)
Georgios Antonopoulos, Northumbria University
Francesco Calderoni, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)
Wim Huisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

045. WGEDP Panel 1. Illicit drug markets
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Chair:
Mark Monaghan, Loughborough University
Participants:

An Ethnographic Examination of the Glocal Drug Trade in Turkey *Boran Ali Mercan, Ankara University*

Turkey has recently become a global drug trade hub for cocaine from South America. However its growing domestic market and demand for cocaine, cannabis and other illicit drugs have never received a full academic attention and research effort. Relying on ethnographic data o a local drug enterprise in the capital, this paper demonstrates that the local drug trade tends to be structured as a field of struggle in which agents make affective investments and wrestle for material and symbolic rewards.Their search for recognition and an ethos of criminal cultural consumerism create a potential source of the conflict and dynamism of the drug business field.

A social drug life: drug distribution in modern day society as a continuum between digital and physical relations *Eirik Jerven Berger, University of Oslo; Silje Bakken, University of Oslo*

Societal developments greatly impact the way people sell and buy illegal drugs. Latest developments being closely connected to communication technology and the use of online and/or encrypted platforms. In this paper, we aim to merge the research divide by combining two data sets of qualitative interviews with 100 market participants in physical drug markets and online drug markets in Norway. We find that, across datasets, market relations vary in a continuum between being fully digital to fully physical. Some market participants communicate mainly through digital platforms and keep the physical meeting to a minimal or non-existing. Others utilize digital platforms to do basic communication and prepare for physical meetings that they appreciate. Lastly, some relations are purely physical and take place at parties, at school, or in bars. We find that participant's place on this continuum is varied and determined by the social networks they already have. Second, the interactions themselves matter for the establishing and maintaining of market relations. The importance of networks points to the relevance of social positions, whereas the importance of interactions points to the need for general social skills and the agency of actors. While affordances provided by communication technology and digital platforms enable action, and relations are influenced by the illegal nature of transactions - for instance by the significance issues of trust and risk have for market relations - the fundamental social nature of relationships lead us to conclude that

traditional market categorizations like online/offline, open/closed, or public/private may obscure the everyday life of selling and buying drugs. Despite technological advancements and new possibilities, buying and selling of illegal drugs are social events where relationships are the key factor to where and how the buying and selling take place.

Can I pay with Bitcoin? Motivations for using cryptocurrencies in online cannabis markets *Patricia Saldaña-Taboada, University of Granada*

Cryptocurrencies, especially Bitcoin, are used in a wide variety of crimes. It is commonly assumed that the characteristics of cryptocurrencies are beneficial to all criminals, who will use them whenever possible. However, some of these have been questioned, such as their anonymity, which is really a pseudo-anonymity. The aim of this research is to find out what characteristics of cryptocurrencies motivate criminals to use them in their criminal activities. To this end, the use of Bitcoin in online marketplaces for cannabis and other derived products was studied. Online marketplaces based in Canada were approached to ask them about the reasons for implementing the virtual currency in their marketplaces or whether it was possible to use it in their marketplaces. Overall, the results show that most illegal marketplaces don´t accept cryptocurrencies as a form of payment. Specifically, on the one hand, marketplaces that accept cryptocurrencies do so for business-related reasons, such as a possibility to gain more customers by offering other forms of payment. On the other hand, markets that didn´t accept Bitcoin had not based their decision on their own convictions about the currency, as they made an exception if its use was insisted upon. It can therefore be concluded that the cryptocurrency is yet another option for committing crimes.

Liminal spaces, seasonal faces: challenging dominant drug market narratives via an exploration of naturally occuring magic mushroom markets *George Simpson, University of Kent; Caroline Chatwin, University of Kent*

Background: This paper presents an exploration of naturally occurring Class-A magic mushroom markets in the UK. It aims to challenge some of the mainstream narratives about drug markets and to identify features of this specific market, which will extend our understanding of how illegal drug markets operate and are structured more generally. Methods: The research presented comprises a three year ethnography of sites of magic mushroom production in rural Kent. Observations were conducted at 5 research sites over three consecutive magic mushroom seasons and interviews were conducted with 10 (8 male; 2 female) key informants. Results: It finds that naturally occurring magic mushroom sites are reluctant and liminal sites of drug production, distinct from other Class-A drug production sites due to their: open and accessible nature; lack of invested ownership or evidence of purposeful cultivation; and lack of law enforcement disruption efforts, violence or organised crime involvement. Seasonal magic mushroom picker participants were found to be a sociable group, often acting in a cooperative nature, and without evidence of territoriality or violent dispute resolution. These findings have wider application in challenging the dominant narrative that the most harmful (Class-A) drug markets are homogenous in their violent, profit driven, hierarchical nature, and most Class-A drug producers/suppliers are morally corrupt, financially motivated and organised. Conclusion: A greater understanding of the variety of Class-A drug markets in operation can challenge archetypes and discrimination in understanding drug market involvement, will allow the development of more nuanced policing and policy strategies, and contributes to the presentation of a fluidity of drug market structure that permeates beyond bottom level street markets or social supply.

Mapping the UK image and performance enhancing drugs market on social media: Facebook and Instagram *Nick Gibbs, Northumbria University*

This presentation will draw upon findings from a 'connective' ethnographic research project examining the use and supply of image and performance enhancing drugs (IPEDs) to present an overview of the market for these substances on the social media platforms Facebook and Instagram. Following an overview of recent developments in the global IPED market, a typology of sellers will be offered, detailing 'Underground lab representatives' and 'Independent resellers'. The distinctions and commonalities between these two seller types will then be highlighted. Analysis will then encompass the advertising and marketing strategies employed, interactions with consumers, financial transactions, and product shipping. Ultimately, the themes of accessibility, commercialisation, and digitisation will be explored, as well as the future direction of this burgeoning illicit marketplace.

Characteristics and Illegal Distribution of Suicide-Related Substances in South Korea *Sunhyoung Lee, Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice*

Over the past three years (2018-2020), South Korea has seen a rise in the use of substances for suicide attempts and self-harm, which is more prominent in attempts than in actual suicides. In light of this trend, the present study sought to examine harmful information related to suicide online and identify the drugs mentioned or traded. Data from portal sites Naver and Twitter were collected and analyzed. The results indicated that there were abundant posts related to sleeping pills on Naver, reaching 21,906 in a year. People were also able to share information on hospitals that easily prescribe such pills and their various names. On Twitter, the top mentions in the data collected under "suicide drugs" were "euthanasia drugs," "how to," and "buy," which point to the prevalence of the illegal drug trade on social media. The drugs mentioned include potassium cyanide, pentobarbital, and chloroform. In the data collected for "companion suicide," the anesthetic botulinum was the most frequently mentioned drug, and words such as "husband," "couple," and "murder" characterized suicides following the murder of a family member. Out of the 14 substances mentioned in conjunction with "suicide" online, seven were narcotics, while five matched the types of suicide drugs that have increased in the last three years. These findings are linked to the recent upsurge in drug use in South Korea and emphasize the necessity for improved monitoring and enforcement of illegal drug distribution to prevent suicide and crime.

046. Advances in quantitative methods 4
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative Methods
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:
Andrea Giovannetti, University of Cambridge
Participants:
GIS, Spatial Analysis and multidisciplinary-approaches to urban crime prevention: combining spatially-explicit "big" and "small" data *Miguel Saraiva, CEGOT – Centre of Studies in Geography and Spatial Planning, of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto; Teresa Sá Marques, CEGOT – Centre of Studies in Geography and Spatial Planning, of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto; Diogo Ribeiro, CEGOT – Centre of Studies in Geography and Spatial Planning, of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto; Ana Amante, CEGOT – Centre of Studies in Geography and Spatial Planning, of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto*

Planning agendas of territorial cohesion, innovation, resilience or sustainable development continue to give importance to urban

safety. Not only has the transition from reaction to prevention been instilled, it is also increasingly recognized that the processes of urban safety require the development of multidisciplinary approaches based on the articulation of diverse stakeholders. Such processes need to be fed by place-based, spatially-explicit knowledge on multiple-domains, because the concepts of safety and security are plural and the characteristics of places are deemed as important predictors of the spatial distribution of crime and insecurity. Indeed, the discourses that "place matters" are now a cornerstone of environmental criminology, yet still only a few models conceptualize "the place" as a cumulative aggregation of micro-geographical patterns and territorial specificities, when correlating with the space-time variation of crime occurrences. This is because knowledge on the use of spatial analysis with the support of Geographical Information Systems is still not widespread in many contexts, as well as the ability to access restricted data. Portugal is such a case when georeferencing and spatial analysis of crime have been scarce. This paper describes the efforts of an innovative research partnership between the University of Porto and Police Organizations to 1) treat and georeference crime databases and 2) use spatial analysis and spatial statistics to understand patterns and their association to morphological, functional, socio-economic and perceptual variables of urban spaces and of those using them. This local-level multidimensional decision-support model, combines the use of GIS-based techniques and the analysis of "big" datasets, but it recognizes as well that "small", more local and sometimes more intimate information should not be disregarded in decision making. The creation of spatial profiles helps to display to stakeholders the dynamics of the city and help establish spatial determinants, thus supporting holistic and innovative public planning solutions.

Legal socialisation and questionnaire development on policing for primary school-aged children in London, UK *Amal Ali, London School of Economics; Krisztián Pósch, University College London; Jasmine Oware, London School of Economics*

Fielding surveys to primary school-aged children (6–10-year-olds) regarding their attitudes towards police has multiple challenges. The questions must be easy to read and comprehend while maintaining the children's attention for the survey duration. The questionnaire also needs to consider how primary school children think about authority relations, in other words, their stage of legal socialisation. Finally, due to the location of the study (London, UK), it also needs to be sensitive to cultural differences and linguistic challenges (i.e., English is not the main language spoken at home for many children). In preparation for the 'Awareness Academy' randomised controlled trial (an ongoing test of classroom-based intervention carried out by the police), our team designed and tested a questionnaire for primary school children. In this presentation, we will demonstrate how visual elicitation – appropriately used – can assist in capturing the attention of younger age groups. We will discuss how focus group-led cognitive interviews can be used to gauge children's understanding of and engagement with various questions and how these can be used as effective tools for questionnaire development. We will also outline online probing as a necessary method to assess whether the survey works in different modes of delivery (i.e., computers and tablets). Our results indicate that younger children (6–8-year-olds) mainly engage with authority figures via their emotions, such as safety, happiness, or security but tend to allude to more complex constructs. Conversely, older children (8-10-year-olds) have a better understanding of certain aspects of fairness (distributive and procedural), trust, and effectiveness but struggled with the concept of legitimacy. We will finish our presentation by drawing conclusions regarding the generalisability of our results and to what extent the same or similar questions could be used internationally.

Q-Methodological study exploring university students subjective attitudes towards oppotunities for individuals with criminal justice experience. *Scott Kidd, University of Lincoln*

This study addresses the gap in the literature on undergraduate students' attitudes towards individuals with experience of the criminal justice system and their opportunities in higher education. Employing Q-methodology, 20 undergraduate students (mean age 29.95, SD=9.63) sorted 25 statements representing five sub-themes: societal viewpoint, opportunities, university experience, personal significance, and attitudes towards individuals with criminal justice experience. Factor analysis identified four distinct perspectives: 'inclusivity,' 'stigma,' 'equality,' and 'barriers.' The 'inclusivity' factor revealed that while participants expressed an outwardly inclusive stance, they harboured implicit discriminatory attitudes towards individuals with criminal justice experience. The 'stigma' factor demonstrated an understanding of the societal and educational barriers these individuals face; participants exhibited a more inclusive perspective based on their experience with individuals with criminal justice experience. The 'equality' factor exposed a contradictory viewpoint, with participants initially expressing equality though later revealing discriminatory attitudes. The 'barriers' factor demonstrated an accepting attitude towards individuals with criminal justice experience and acknowledged the lack of university support. The study highlights the presence of implicit biases, discrimination, and stigma within university environments. It emphasizes the importance of fostering an inclusive and supportive atmosphere for individuals with experience of the criminal justice system, as it plays a critical role in their transformative process and desistance from reoffending. The study suggests that universities should address implicit bias, promote inclusivity, and implement contact-based interventions to encourage the development of a growth mindset among students and staff. This research underscores the need for continued investigation and action to support individuals with experience of the criminal justice system in their transformative journey within higher education. By cultivating an inclusive environment and providing opportunities for personal growth, universities can contribute to the successful reintegration of these individuals into society.

The Anatomy of Organized Crime *Andrea Giovannetti, University of Cambridge; Paolo Campana, University of Cambridge*

Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) constitute the backbone of many illegal markets and a threat to the well-being of people and communities. While wide-ranging non-network literature has explored OCGs and their activities in different settings, cooperation among OCGs has received very little empirical attention. For this study, we leverage police records from Merseyside (Liverpool, UK) to study the drivers of cooperation at the OCG level. The dataset utilised in this study contains all crime records for Merseyside Metropolitan County recorded by the police over three years (2015-2018). Merseyside Police cover an area of approximately 650 square kilometres and some 1.5 million people in the North West of England; Merseyside is also an area where the organised crime presence is particularly acute, recording the highest number of OCGs by population. The aim of the paper is two-fold: first, understanding the mechanisms underpinning partner selection at the group level; second, assessing the impact of cooperation – and its breakdown – on the neighbourhoods in which OCGs operate, including overall crime rate, drug markets and violence. The paper concludes with some policy implications.

047. Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology II: Policy, Politics & Theory
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3
Chair:
   Günter Stummvoll, Institute for Conflict Research Vienna

Participants:

Divided sovereignty and hybrid governance: Assessing the (de)civilizing process of the state of Trinidad and Tobago *Melissa Mendez, Cardiff University*

Is there utility in extending theories of state legitimacy and civilizing processes – theories which are grounded in European socio-criminological thought – to post-colonial countries experiencing their own Criminological renaissance? This paper assesses the legitimacy of the post-colonial nation-state of Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago has a history of slavery, independence, financial security, and austerity. It is against the backdrop of the country's post-independence successes and failures that this paper discusses the rise of a radical Islamist group – the Jamaat-al-Muslimeen (the JAM) – which attempted a coup d'état in 1990. The attempt failed, but this proved a turning point for safety, security, and legitimacy within the twin-island Republic. This paper argues that the impunity enjoyed by the JAM in the aftermath of the attempted coup d'état strengthened the group's power, both within the criminal underworld and with successive governments. Since 1990, there has been an increase in the number of gangs within the country, an increase in the number of serious crimes committed, and a decrease in the support for state institutions, in particular, the police. This paper interrogates whether the concept of civilizing processes (in a Weberian and Eliasian context) is useful for analysing the state of the State, that is, whether the rise of the JAM was the catalyst for the delegitimation of the State of Trinidad and Tobago. Alternatively, the paper considers whether there are other more appropriate lenses of analysis that might be useful here, namely the concepts of divided sovereignty and the hybrid State.

Policy constellations: a new approach for understanding the roles of knowledge, morality and power in policy-making on drugs and crime *Alex Stevens, University of Kent*

This is a presentation of a new conceptual framework for understanding the policy process, which is developed in Alex Stevens' new book on Drug Policy Constellations (Policy Press, 2024). It starts by discussing the strengths and weaknesses of existing theories of the policy process in two schools of thought. The first is neo-pluralist (e.g. Kingdon's 'multiple streams', Baumgartner and Jones' 'punctuated equilibrium', and Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith's 'advocacy coalition framework'). The second is post-structuralist (e.g. Foucauldian discourse analysis, Bacchi's 'what's the problem represented to be', and 'ontologically oriented' policy analysis). The presentation then describes a new approach to the study of how various forms of power and morality flow through loosely connected constellations of policy actors and ideas. It exemplifies the use of this approach to identify five ethico-political bases of drug policy making in the UK (compassion, traditionalism, paternalism, progressive social justice, and liberty). It shows how normative policy preferences are made into policy by policy actors' concerted use of both political/institutional power and social power (e.g. economic, media, epistemic, and affective power). The presentation finished by illustrating the use of the policy constellations approach and mixed methods (policy ethnography, elite interviews, critical realist discourse analysis, and social network analysis) to create a constellation map and an explanatory critique of the process of drug policy making in the UK.

The NYPD's Policing Habitus & Fight for Control of the Counter-Terrorism Field: A Bourdieusian Illustration *Tara Lai Quinlan, University of Birmingham*

This paper applies and extends Bourdieu's theories to examine the case study of the New York City Police Department (NYPD)'s fight for dominance in the counter-terrorism field in the decades following the 9/11 terror attacks. The paper explores the resilience of the NYPD's policing habitus, illustrating its embeddedness and the significant challenges of habitus change. It examines the ways Bourdieu contemplated how the habitus drives subordinate factions to seek to displace dominant factions in a field's established social hierarchy through boundary-pushing practices, and applies these concepts to a criminological case study for the first time. The paper considers how the NYPD sought to displace the existing social structure of the counterterrorism field by using its aggressive policing habitus, an infusion of 'War on Terror' capital, and novel counterterrorism practices to challenge the dominant position of the FBI. The paper draws on original documentary analysis of publicly available documents and confidential interviews.

(Re)thinking 'Desistance': Putting to work a Posthuman Materialist Framework to Reframe Desistance *Samantha Reveley, University of Sunderland; Julie Ovington, University of West Scotland*

Desistance is an integral subdiscipline within criminological research that has influenced and shaped criminal justice policy and practice. Research findings provide the evidence base for developing interventions on pathways to, and processes around desistance and becoming an ex-offender (Weaver, 2019). In recent decades this area has grown exponentially, as scholars and policy makers recognise the importance of understanding the complex and intricate nature of desistance in order to effectively facilitate it. Despite progression, understandings of desistance remain entrenched by the compartmentalised and nepotistic nature of criminological theory which foregrounds 'objective', linear explanations of crime and desistance. These approaches focus predominantly on when desistance occurs, and in doing so overlook deeper more nuanced understandings of why and how individuals initiate and negotiate their way through the desistance journey (Hearn, 2010). Giving rise to an Deleuzo-Guattarian (1987) entry point into ongoing debates to (re)think and (re)imagine the lived realities of the desistance journey with/in/alongside (Sellers, 2015; Deleuze and Guattari, 1987) materialist and Posthuman philosophies (including Barad, 2007; 2003; Bennett, 2016; 2010; Braidotti, 2011; 2006; 2006a; 2002; St. Pierre, 2013, 2010; 2004; 1997). This research presents a posthuman-materialist framework with which to deconstruct binarized perspectives of desistance by shining an analytical spotlight on the metamorphic, fluid and interminable nature of being and becoming an ex-offender (van der Tuin and Dolphijn, 2010). Keywords: Desistance, post-humanism, new materialism, Deleuze and Guattari

Public criminology and policing in urban space: Criminologists as facilitators of inter-disciplinary vocational trainings *Günter Stummvoll, Institute for Conflict Research Vienna*

This paper discusses the profession of criminology as a facilitator between police and social service providers. First, I will revisit a recent inter-disciplinary training project that brought together police prevention officers and social workers to improve their cooperation in practice. In a 5-day workshop, participants exchange views about organisational structures, legal frameworks, "clients", and methods applied in daily work. Second, I will critically reflect on these joint trainings to discuss the role and function of criminologists, using the theoretical framework of public sociology, so prominently staged by Michael Burawoy in 2004: It will be possible to discern professional, critical, policy-relevant and public elements in the job of a criminological facilitator of joint professional trainings for police and social work.

048. EUROC 2: State-Corporate Crime
Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
Lieselot Bisschop, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Participants:

All is fair in love and war: corruption in arms exports and defence procurement. *Borja Álvarez, The University of Manchester*

Corruption has been long associated with the global arms trade. This presentation will explore how corruption appears within the arms trade specifically as a form of bribery. We will move on to discuss the arms trade-specific vulnerabilities that make it comparatively permeable to bribery-related practices. To do so, the focus will be on examining the implications of the (arguably legitimate) secret and classified nature of arms trade deals generally, and their expansive scope and technical complexity, as the two key corruption enablers within defence procurement. Lastly, the contemporary trends on corruption in arms exports that arose in the post-FCPA and Bribery Act 2010 environment will also be discussed. Specifically, we will highlight the role of trade offsets and their exceptional nature in defence procurement. While arguably defence trade offsets can often serve legitimate sovereign interests for importing states in the context of defence procurement, they can also be employed as a vehicle to facilitate corruption and secure bribes in those same deals. We will conclude by highlighting how problematic trade offsets can be in a context where traditional corruption and bribery were arguably starting to be successfully prosecuted (albeit with some high profile exceptions in the UK) by the relevant domestic authorities by adding further opacity to defence contracts, and making eventual prosecutions even more technically challenging.

Looking behind the smokescreen: a historical analysis of the case of air pollution by the Dutch Hoogovens as a state-corporate crime *Karin van Wingerde, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Sammie Verbeek, Erasmus School of Law*

Looking behind the smokescreen: a historical analysis of the case of air pollution by the Dutch Hoogovens as a state-corporate crime Abstract The Dutch Royal Hoogovens, currently known as Tata Steel IJmuiden, has been accused of emitting toxic substances that caused a higher prevalence of cancer in the proximity of the factory (Oldenbeuvng & Timmer, 2020). Both governance and state-corporate crime literature analyzes the interactions between governments and companies to understand similar harms, yet from different perspectives. This paper answers to Van Erp and Almond's (2020) call to integrate these perspectives, by applying the perspective of 'state-corporate crime' (Kramer, 1990, as cited in Kramer et al., 2002), 'responsive regulation' and 'tripartism' (Ayres & Braithwaite, 1995) to the case of the Hoogovens. To understand the different dynamics behind the regulatory pendulum, this study is based on an historical analysis of public documents, from 1918 until the present. On this timeline, five periods of five to ten years around critical moments in the company history were highlighted. The preliminary results show that despite longstanding concerns from civil society about a healthy and safe living environment, the company and government have always acted in the interest of the company. In fact, government interventions show a tendency towards de-escalating and moving downward on the enforcement pyramid. This study concludes that in the neoliberal political system responsive regulation has been implemented in interest of the market, not society. These systematic shortcomings have created a 'regime of permission' that facilitates corporate harms such as the environmental and public health consequences in the Hoogovens-case.

Neutralizing state-facilitated corporate crime. An analysis of governmental framing of a case of PFAS-pollution by DuPont/Chemours Dordrecht *Sammie Verbeek, Erasmus School of Law; Lieselot Bisschop, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Abby Muricho Onencan, Erasmus School of Law – Erasmus Initiative Dynamics of Inclusive Prosperity; Yogi Hendlin, Erasmus School of Philosophy*

Research on techniques of neutralization (Sykes & Matza, 1957) in white-collar and corporate crime demonstrates how both individual offenders as well as companies neutralize and rationalize committed crimes, as well as how they differ in these techniques from other types of offenders (e.g. Sutherland 1961, Cressey 1953, Coleman 1987, Benson 1985, Piquero et al 2005, Huisman 2010,

Whyte 2016; Schoultz & Flyged 2020). These techniques have also been applied to human rights violations by state actors (Cohen 2009). Cohen's analysis shows seven techniques of neutralization: the original five as developed by Sykes & Matza (1957) - denial of responsibility, denial of injury, denial of the victim, condemnation of the condemners, and appeals to higher loyalties - and two specifically for state actors - denial of knowledge and moral indifference. However, the theory of neutralization techniques has not yet been studied in cases where the state is a facilitator rather than initiator of crimes, as in Kramer & Michalowski's (2002) concept of state-facilitated corporate crime. To fill this gap, this presentation applies the lens of neutralization techniques to analyze the framing by government actors in a case of industrial pollution which has perpetuated from the 1960s until today. The case focuses on the pollution of forever chemicals (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), more specifically on PFOA- and GenX-pollution by DuPont/Chemours in Dordrecht, the Netherlands: chemical substances known for their persistence in the environment and toxicity. This study is based on an analysis of historic and contemporary documents, interviews with government officials and observations of public events. We aim to illustrate the relevance of applying neutralization techniques to a case of state-facilitated corporate crime for understanding drivers and conditions that historically led to the perpetuation of this harmful pollution and for drawing lessons for effective governance in the future.

State-corporate crime & Private Military Companies: Current & Future Perspectives *Stell aGELI, Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences*

Authors Stella Ageli Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences The extended use of private military companies (PMCs) in recent years, usually in conflict areas around the world, is not in dispute any longer. The US invasion in Iraq in 2003 where the ratio between US private soldiers / US army soldiers was 1 to 1 and the unprecedented presence of private armies in Afghanistan are both solid indicators of what the possibilities of this sector are. This development could lead us to the conclusion that the recruitment of private military companies has been normalized and has transformed this particular industry to a crucial partner in political, security and military affairs of a state. In the midst of this rapid growth of the phenomenon many concerns have been raised regarding the incidents of misconduct by these private actors that have been made public. A distinctive example is the killing of 17 civilians in 2007 in Nisour Square in Baghdad by four employees of the well-known US private military company, Blackwater, which provoked huge reactions and criticism towards PMCs. The illegal behaviour by PMCs has been studied by criminologists and has been characterised as a state-corporate crime. Moreover, very important has been the finding that in most cases these crimes remain unpunished due either to political unwillingness or to insufficiency of laws. This presentation aims to examine three main questions relating to the current situation of the phenomenon of PMCs. Are still atrocities taking place during PMCs' activities? Are there any improvements as far as accountability is concerned? And finally the most important, if this rapid growth of PMCs continues then what do we have to expect?

049. The variety of money laundering: empirical research and criminological perspectives (EUROC)
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

Despite the centrality of anti-money laundering (AML) policies in the agenda of international and national organisations, knowledge of how money laundering (ML) works in practice is still scant. Most of the research conducted in this field to date has focused on AML regulations and countermeasures. Research on the behavior and choices of ML offenders remains poor, limited to the analysis of few anecdotal case studies and

typologies, while the contribution of criminological and sociological studies have been negligible. This panel will provide the preliminary results of some theoretical and empirical research which is looking at how ML offenders behave, what schemes and methods they employ, and how (and whether) the ML choices change depending on the predicate offence and other personal and contextual determinants.

Chair:

Michele Riccardi, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Participants:

What determines the sophistication of an offender's money laundering methods? *Peter Reuter, University of Maryland; Michele Riccardi, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore*

Those with criminal earnings have many choices of how to launder the money. At one end of the spectrum is the simple deposit of many small amounts of cash into a large number of bank accounts, time consuming but available to any drug dealer with more cash than they want to spend on everyday items. At the other extreme are exotic and complex schemes involving multiple professionals, Luxembourg and Cayman Island trusts and Nevada shell companies. What determines which of these many schemes the criminal offender chooses? In this primarily conceptual paper we suggest the choice is influenced by a variety of determinants, including: the amount to be laundered, the nature of the earnings (cash vs. electronic assets), characteristics of the offender (age, education, social position) and the level of AML controls. From existing cases, we provide examples of choices and what might account for them. This paper follows up the ESC 2022 presentation, providing substantial additions.

Behind the criminal economy: using UK tax fraud investigations to understand money laundering myths and models *Rian Matanky-Becker, HM Revenue and Customs; Ella Cockbain, UCL*

We present an in-depth exploratory analysis of untapped data from the UK's tax enforcement agency. We examine a sample of money laundering investigations (n = 31) over a three-year period, together involving 52 suspects. Against these cases, we test the applicability of the most widely used international model of money laundering: the three-stage model of placement, layering and integration (FATF, 2019). We also examine who was responsible for the offences and which laundering methods they used. Overall, the results undermine the utility and validity of the ubiquitous three-stage model and point the way towards fruitful future research in looking at cash courier recruitment and the cost-benefit decisions behind choosing between different money laundering methods. This study has relevance for academics, law enforcement, policy-makers and industry professionals alike. Although this research was undertaken (with permission) whilst the first author worked at HMRC, the research was independent and all views are the author's own and do not represent those of HMRC.

What do suspicious transactions say about drug dealers and money laundering? *Melvin Soudijn, National Police of the Netherlands (KLPD)*

In answer to this question, 13,159 individuals registered with the Dutch police as drug trafficking suspects between 2016-2020 were matched with data from the Financial Intelligence Unit-Netherlands. It turns out that one in five drug suspects is registered with one or more suspicious transactions. The results also show that measuring the effectiveness of the reporting chain needs a nuanced approach which gives weight to an individual's number of transactions, amount involved and time period. Furthermore, the findings can also add weight to the discussion about money laundering risks

From payday to payoff: exploring the money laundering strategies of ransomware actors *Mirko Nazzari, Università Cattolica -*

Transcrime (Milan)

Cybercriminals are commonly assumed to engage in cybercrime for monetary rewards. Like traditional offenders, they must launder their illicit proceeds to obscure the permanent trails in online environments. In this regard, the mainstream narrative is that these offenders engage in complex ways of laundering illicit proceeds because of both the large amounts of their proceeds and the use of new technologies. However, empirical research on the money laundering activities associated with cybercrime has been surprisingly scarce. To address this knowledge gap, the present study analyzes the money laundering of illicit proceeds from 182 Bitcoin addresses belonging to 56 members of the Conti ransomware group by the means of blockchain analysis. The results show that offenders are quite unsophisticated when laundering their illicit proceeds. Most of them (70%) directly transacted with an entity and tend to concentrate 80% or more of their illicit proceeds in one service (69%). In terms of destinations, exchanges and darkweb services are the preferred choice, being involved in 71% and 30% of the transactions respectively. Conversely, the use of mixers is minimal (7%). Implications for research and policy are discussed.

050. Cybercrime Working Group - Cybercriminals 1
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Chair:

Yanna Papadodimitraki, University of Cambridge

Participants:

Analysing the structure and dynamics of ransomware criminal groups *Chad Whelan, Deakin University; James Martin, Deakin University; David Bright, Deakin University; Callum Jones, Monash University*

The rapid growth in ransomware attacks alongside the pandemic has seen ransomware widely regarded as one of the highest order cyber harms facing much of the West. In addition to capitalising on the rapidly expanded digital footprint, ransomware criminal groups have become much more targeted and distributed. Ransomware criminal groups are facilitated by a wider ecosystem, including Ransomware as a Service (RaaS) – where members of the 'core' group who may develop the malware and facilitate the group's operations can be distinguished from the 'affiliates' who conduct many of the attacks on a profit-sharing basis – as well as Initial Access Brokers (IABs) who secure and sell access to networks and systems to ransomware actors. By examining what have become known as the Conti chat leaks published alongside Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, this paper will provide unique insights into the structure and dynamics of ransomware criminal groups. It will examine, inter alia, the ways in which these groups are structured; whether and how leadership takes place; the different forms of knowledge, capabilities, and resources they combine; how they recruit and retain personnel; and how they seek to resolve disputes. In particular, the paper employs social network analysis to examine the roles and position of key actors based on these chat leaks. The findings enhance overall knowledge of how ransomware criminal groups form and function as well as potential observations for disrupting such groups and their activities.

Can Artificial Intelligence commit crimes, and is it liable for them? *Silvia Ciotti, EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consulting*

Actually, Artificial Intelligence can be found everywhere, and not only in our digital lives. From the most sophisticated tools regarding e.g. e-Health and patients' diagnosis to the more common chatbot collecting our complaints for failed postal deliveries, our interaction with AI are daily. However, not only we are usually not aware that we are interacting with an AI, but also our understanding

of the meaning of those interactions is limited. The fundamental question is: how autonomous is AI? Then, which is its real capacity to take independent decisions? On which basis? Moreover, with which kind of legal limits and restraints? Actually, the answer to all those questions is that we do not really know. Since the overall aim is to have an increasingly autonomous and independent AI, to understand even the level of liability of the AI will become increasingly relevant. In brief, not only to understand and analyse crimes committed trough AI, or with the support of AI tools, but also crimes committed by the AI. Based on an extensive experience in dealing with Ethical AI, in analysing the legal basis of the use and implementation of autonomous systems not only by a theoretical but also by a practical viewpoint, and in addressing the use of AI in the field of Law Enforcement Agencies investigations and criminal trial, this paper aims at paving the way for effective guidelines and precautions regarding the use of AI in the legal and criminological domain.

Criminological Differences and Online Grooming Strategies of Child Sexual Exploitation Offenders in Spain *Kathryn Seigfried-Spellar, Purdue University; Virginia Soldino, Universitat de València*

Our primary goal was to analyze the criminological differences and online grooming strategies between contact and noncontact-driven offenders investigated by law enforcement agencies in Spain. 295 cases (i.e., unique chatlogs between an offender and minor) were extracted from 98 police reports with index investigation years from 2012-2022, which were provided via a secured platform by the Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional from September 2020 to January 2022. For inclusion in the current study, the case needed to include an online child sexual grooming offense according to the Spanish Criminal Code, Article 183; the victim had to be a minor (under the age of 18); and the offender at the time of the offense had to be at least 14. The case also needed to include a chatlog between the offender and the victim and a law enforcement report to code the criminological variables of interest (e.g., offender characteristics, grooming strategies, criminal history). 257 cases met these criteria resulting in 120 unique offenders for statistical analysis. The majority were male (n = 112, 93%) and ages ranged from 14 to 73 (M = 28.08, SD = 11.88). Of the 120 offenders, 79 (66%) were classified as fantasy or non-contact and 41 (34%) were classified as contact offenders. There were no statistically significant differences on gender, age, nationality, or criminal offense history. Statistically significant differences emerged on offender grooming strategies; contact offenders were significantly more likely to use positive rapport (Phi = .18, p = .05), send unprompted sexually explicit images of themselves (Phi = .19, p < .05), and offer something in exchange (Phi = .25, p < .01). These findings suggest criminological differences in the online grooming strategies between contact and noncontact-driven offenders in Spain and addresses the lack of literature on non-English speaking online child sex offenders.

On the perceptions of the autism and cybercrime link: quo vadimus? *Yanna Papadodimitraki, University of Cambridge*

During the last few years there has been a reported increase in the number of autistic people involved in cybercrime. Law enforcement in the UK has shifted its interest to the relationship between autism and cybercrime, based on the assumption that autism appears to be more prevalent in offenders involved in cyber-dependent crime compared to the general population. However, only recently did academic research on the relationship between autism and cybercrime start to develop. So far, there seems to be no direct link between the two. Nevertheless, we see in the media a persistent portrayal of autism as a risk factor for involvement in cybercrime. The portrayal of autistic people as more likely to be involved in crime is not a recent event, but is part of the criminalisation of mental health and disabilities affecting young people and adults. This presentation will explore i) how overall perceptions of autism and cybercrime are influenced by dated research and early media portrayal based on it, and ii) how public perceptions on autism and

cybercrime shape and are shaped by public and group-specific perceptions, and how they drive and are driven by popular culture, public opinion, and practice.

051. Labelling and Strain Perspectives 1.
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Labelling and Interactionalist Perspectives
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8
Chair:
  Alessandro Moretti, University of Copenhagen
Participants:
  Neutralised by default: Re-examining the Neutralisation concept in the context of hateful memes *Alessandro Moretti, University of Copenhagen; Jakob Demant, University of Copenhagen; Jonatan Mizrahi-Werner, University of Copenhagen*

The noted intensification in transgressive and harmful online content, and its specific prevalence in the form of creating hateful memes, raises important questions as to the moral positionality of the individuals and groups producing and sharing such content. Scholars have consistently resorted to neutralisation theory (Sykes and Matza, 1957), within Criminology and beyond, to explain deviant behaviour or, at least, to propose post facto rationalisations to justify or excuse a breach or transgression. Yet these offerings presuppose an objective moral stance from which one may have drifted. In the case of the online loci where hateful memes are produced, the present paper argues that the notion of the moral "mainstream" does not feature in potential explanations or justifications for the behaviour at hand. Rather, deviant meme creators ascribe to and operate within a set of juxtaposed and contextual values that result from belonging to multiple subcultures simultaneously. It is only when confronted by outsiders within one such overlapping context – about behaviour that took place in an entirely separate one – that a memer is brought to neutralise actions that, crucially, they do not necessarily agree or disagree with. Through a netnographic approach consisting of observations and 10 qualitative interviews with individuals either creating or sharing hateful memes, the paper considers an innovative application or strand of neutralisation theory, whereby individuals do not recognise their own behaviour as deviant. Rather, they neutralise it as consistent with one or more systems of values that clash not with "mainstream" societal views, but with the social sphere within which they happen to be challenged.

Spice - Stigma, Perceptions and the Impact on Treatment and Recovery - A Counter-Narrative Approach *Elena Maria Gaschino, University of Lincoln*

In recent years, the rise of Spice, a Synthetic Cannabinoids Receptor Agonist, has taken much media and public focus away from illicit substances such as heroin and crack cocaine. In some towns and cities in the United Kingdom, where the use of SCRAs seems to have higher concentration levels, Spice has become an issue of public health as well as public order (Gray et al, 2021). Users of Spice are often seen in states of intoxication severe enough to render them unconscious, leading Spice users to be compared to zombies by some (Alexandrescu, 2018). Frequently seen in town centres, Spice users are often linked to crime and other deviant behaviour, whilst also being blamed for contributing to the decline of the high street and its businesses (Fletcher, 2018). This has led to Spice users being stigmatised, with stigma internalisation often becoming one of the main barriers to achieving and maintaining recovery (Santos da Silveira et al, 2016). The aim of this doctoral research was to investigate the extent to which stigma and stigma internalisation affected Spice users' ability to achieve and maintain recovery. Drawing on 21 life story interviews, including 10 with users of Spice in various stages of recovery, the researcher, a

pracademic with over 16 years' experience working in recovery services, found that many participants attributed their progress to the compassion they were shown by others, whether strangers, project workers, their partner, or a McDonald's employee. Compassion led them to recognise that they were worthy of "love", helping them on their journey to recovery through the power of self-compassion (Neff, 2021). While stigma is a powerful force working against individuals trying to achieve and maintain recovery, compassion and self-compassion should be recognised as a valuable asset for those who have previously believed recovery to be out of reach.

Analysing the relationship between emotional neglect and juvenile delinquency using Structural Equation Modeling *Patricia John Sanchez, Bielefeld University*

The family, as the main socialising environment, is a central factor in the development of the individual. The behaviour of parents in the upbringing of their children is in many ways formative for the behaviour of their children. If a child does not experience parental affection during its upbringing, this can be seen as a form of emotional neglect. Emotional neglect is characterised, for example, by the parent's failure to pay attention to the child and his or her emotional needs or the absence of positive parent-child interactions. Rather than to a specific parental behaviour, emotional neglect refers to the insufficient satisfaction of the child´s emotional needs. Experiencing emotional neglect not only leads to poorer emotional, social, and cognitive development. Previous research has also shown that it increases a person's risk of engaging in delinquent behaviour. The Crime in the Modern City (CrimoC) panel study collected data on both parenting and offending behaviours of (former) students in Duisburg aged 13-19 between 2002 and 2008. Using these data, a structural equation model is used to examine the extent to which the experience of emotional neglect in adolescence is related to juvenile delinquency during the same period. Given that possible influences may vary according to the different developmental stages of the individual during adolescence, and as previous research has shown that the relationship between parental behaviour and delinquency is complex, the analysis will also consider the possibility of bidirectional rather than unidirectional effects. In this way, it is possible to examine not only the extent to which neglect in adolescence leads to juvenile delinquency but also whether delinquent behaviour during adolescence in turn leads to changes in parental behaviour. The results of this analysis will be the focus of the presentation.

Ordinary acts that contribute to ecocide. An approach to Agnew's proposal from the general strain theory *Patricia Puente Guerrero, University of Extremadura*

Robert Agnew has suggested applying the propositions of the main criminological theories to the analysis of the ordinary acts that contribute to ecocide, understood as the contamination and destruction on the natural environment in ways that reduce its ability to support life. In this work, data from the Social Survey 2018: Households and the Environment in Andalusia is used to empirically test the applicability of strain theory and, particularly, the concept of environmental strain, under the hypothesis that individuals scoring low on this variable should be more likely to get involved in ordinary harms, while high scores on environmental strain should lead to the implication in environmentally responsible behavior. Results do not support the hypothesis. On the contrary, they point to the opposite conclusion, since a positive relationship was found between environmental strain and committing ordinary harms, while a negative one was found between environmental strain and involvement in environmentally responsible behavior. Implications of these findings and directions for future research are discussed.

"Difficult Teenagers" and "Very Difficult Teenagers." Piero Bertolini's pedagogical perspective grappling with responses to new deviance and mafia-like deviance. *Alessandra Augelli, Università Cattolica - sede di Piacenza; Mario Schermi,*

Università di Messina

The research posture on forms of maladjustment, deviance and delinquency is complex and interdisciplinary: different, in fact, are the factors at play (biological, psychological, social, philosophical, moral, legal, economic, etc…) that need to be connected. Awareness of the difficulty of "explaining" delinquent phenomena by bringing them back into clear and distinct patterns, leads to develop, alongside the explanation of phenomena, their understanding, bringing into dialogue even contradictory elements. The speech intends to return to thematize the contribution that Piero Bertolini, pedagogist and Director of the juvenile prison "C. Beccaria" (1958-1968) elaborated on these issues, still seeing a promising perspective of reading and analysis, in the understanding of current forms of juvenile deviance and youth deviance of the mafia type in particular. Bertolini chose to talk about "difficult teenagers" in order to avoid falling into stereotypes and forms of labeling and to keep a wide gaze on juvenile distress. Making use of phenomenological keys of interpretation, he shed light on the "worldview" proper to the difficult teenagers, on the incidence of the horizon of the before" as an inescapable contextual background in the formation of subjectivity, on the absence and/or distortion of intentionality and meanings attributed to oneself, to others, and to reality. He outlined, moreover, possible re-education perspectives and concrete directions of meaning, aimed at deconstructing and reorienting a new worldview of the juvenile, through the expansion of the experiential range, the experimentation of beauty and commitment. The aim of the talk is to bring the Bertolinian pedagogical approach into dialogue with other disciplinary contributions in the psycho-socio-pedagogical and criminological spheres and to trace its junctures, interweavings and perspectives in the practices of educational and community intervention currently at work in the work of justice and aimed at "difficult teenagers" and, among them, also at "teenagers raised in mafia contexts."

052. Perspectives on crime prevention
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Paper Session
5:30 to 6:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9
Chair:

Gabriel Patriarca, University of São Paulo (USP)
Participants:

Securing the docks: an analysis of the everyday security programs in major Brazilian ports *Gabriel Patriarca, University of São Paulo (USP)*

Mentions of Brazilian ports have become common in journalistic coverage and academic production on organized crime, although they remain practically unexplored by social scientists. The complex task of port security, in particular, highlights several topics of new theoretical perspectives in policing studies, in which the research agendas see the need to treat entrenched assumptions as open questions. Even in these border sites, where security is usually thought of as a state responsibility, a plurality of actors and programs are increasingly articulated in everyday routine. This paper intends to delve deeper into the programs created and exercised in the everyday security of major Brazilian ports – specifically, the ports of Santos and Paranaguá. The objective is to explore the characteristics of these everyday programs. Who are the actors involved in steering and rowing the everyday programs of port security? How are these programs carried out using certain technologies and measures? What mentalities or logics underlie them? To explore these questions, the paper will draw on interviews, observations, journalistic news and court documents, which will be systematized by means of Content Analysis procedures.

Still dangerous, already in society. Preventive supervision in practice. *Agnieszka Gutkowska, Department of Criminology*

Unoversity of Warsaw

Post-penal measures were introduced into Polish legal system on the basis of the Act of November 22, 2013 on dealing with people with mental disorders posing a threat to life, health or sexual freedom of other people. The act provides for two types of post-penal measures. Isolation takes place in National Center for the Prevention of Dissocial Behavior (KOZZD). Second measure, restricting freedom without placing in the center - preventive supervision, is implemented by the Police. Despite the fact that both the statistics and the assumptions of the legislator indicate that preventive supervision, as a post-penal measure of a libertarian nature, was envisaged as basic in supporting the safe functioning of people with mental disorders in society, posing a threat to other people, the exercise of supervision prevention does not arouse such interest in the doctrine, practitioners and media as the functioning of the KOZZD. With this in mind, the aim of the paper is to attempt to at least partially fill the gap that has arisen in this regard. As part of the presentation, selected aspects of adjudication and the use of preventive supervision will be discussed, and the conclusions presented are based on the results of research conducted at the Institute of Justice from May to September 2019 and from March to July 2021.

Sweden's Crime Prevention Archipelago: Critical reflections on the public health model of prevention *Carlo Pinnetti, Linnaeus University*

Crime prevention in Sweden has undergone a paradigmatic shift over the past two decades, from a social welfare model, and currently, towards an archipelago of initiatives, many of which being transplanted from US and UK contexts. One recent development, applied in the city of Malmö, has been the introduction of a public health approach to crime prevention. This paper addresses two examples of this approach, CeaseFire (slutasjut) and Communities that Care (CTC) in the context of the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention's (BRÅ) recommendations for knowledge-based practice. This analysis lays forth this model's understanding of knowledge, and the changes they embody, in relation to Sweden's history of public sector institutions and the traditional role of the public sector worker (ämbetsman). My claim is that these examples of public health prevention, when taken together, should be understood also as exemplars of political practice that embody understandings of the political. From the perspective of Hannah Arendt and John Dewey's notion of discursive politics, the work then reflects on the ways that this change can be theorized. Finally, I reflect upon the potential value of the meta-theory that my position espouses, namely that knowledge-informed prevention practice should be understood in social and political terms.

Using Social Media to Develop the Capacity and Diversity of the Runnymede Neighbourhood Watch Scheme *Anastasia Jablonska, Royal Holloway, University of London; Glorney Emily, Royal Holloway, University of London; Andra Vasilescu, Royal Holloway, University of London*

This paper explores the feasibility of using new or existing social media fora to strengthen the work of the Runnymede Neighbourhood Watch Scheme and provides suggestions to develop appropriate fora for use by the scheme. Neighbourhood Watch (NW) is a voluntary scheme run with the support of the police in which a particular neighbourhood contributes to reducing crime and its impact by sharing information and support between members and between members and the police. Runnymede Neighbourhood Watch want to involve a wider (younger) membership by operating much more online and linking up with other local social media fora whose aims are compatible with those of NW. It is anticipated that this will make local schemes more representative and more effective, thus ensuring the longevity of the local NW. This paper will present interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders including existing neighbourhood watch members and non-members (such as Police and Crime Commissioner, Police,

Runnymede Borough Council) to identify the perceived benefits of and barriers to neighbourhood watch membership and the extent to which social media fora might impact on these.

Local Government involvement in Crime Prevention. Insight from Mopani District Municipality, Limpopo Province *Khethiwe Madima, University of Venda*

Crime prevention has been recognised as one of the key national priorities in South Africa since establishing the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) in 1996. It is viewed as the responsibility and duty of the South African Police Service (SAPS); however, with a range of crimes caused by different factors, it is impossible to rely exclusively on the police to prevent crime. Thus, various stakeholders such as businesses, communities, Non-Government Organisations, civil society, law enforcement and Municipalities need to take a stand in maintaining peace and ensuring safety for law-abiding citizens within their municipal boundaries. Using a mixed-method research approach, the study focuses on local government involvement in crime prevention at Mopani District Municipality with a view to measuring the effectiveness of existing mechanisms and challenges confronting MDM in ensuring safety and crime prevention, assessing the compliance level of MDM with crime prevention standards set at the national and provincial levels and investigating the relationship between local government crime prevention and SAPS crime prevention in MDM. A Purposive Sampling will be used to select 5 municipal safety officials, 5 SAPS crime prevention coordinators, 1 district coordinator and 1 provincial coordinator from Limpopo civilian oversight for police. A Cluster Sampling technique will select 384 community members from all Municipalities in the Mopani District. Quantitative data collected through survey questionnaires will be analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews will be analysed using thematic content analysis. This study will unfold the best approach and model to be adopted locally to prevent crime across a diverse range of South African indigenous communities.

053. Opening Plenary and Awards Ceremony

ESC

Plenary Session

7:00 to 8:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium

Chair:

Catrien Bijleveld, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

Participants:

Welcome by President of the ESC *Klaus Boers, University of Muenster*

Welcome by the Univeristy of Florence *Alessandra Petrucci, Rector of the University of Florence; Gian-Aristide Norelli, Former Director of the Section on Forensic Sciences*

Local Organizer address: Criminology in Italy: An update *Barbara Gualco, Department of Health Sciences*

Presidential address: Criminological Life-Course Research *Klaus Boers, University of Muenster*

Awards Ceremony - EJC Best Article(s) of the Year 2022 Award *Alberto Chrysoulakis, Malmö University; Leonidas Cheliotis, The London School of Economics and Political Science*

Awardees: Alberto P. Chrysoulakis and Leonidas Cheliotis

Awards Ceremony - ESC Book Award 2023 *Victoria A. Greenfield, George Mason University; Letizia Paoli, KU Leuven Faculty of Law and Criminology*

Awardees: Victoria A. Greenfield and Letizia Paoli

Awards Ceremony - ESC Early Career Award 2023 *Anna Sergi, University of Essex*

Awardee: Anna Sergi

Awards Ceremony - ESC Young Criminologist Award 2023 *Jakub Drápal, Charles University; Institute of State and Law of Czech Academy of Sciences*
Awardee: Jakub Drapal

Awards Ceremony - ESC European Criminology Award 2023 *Uberto Gatti, Università degli Studi di Genova*
Awardee: Uberto Gatti

2023 ESC European Criminology Award recipient address *Uberto Gatti, Università degli Studi di Genova*

054. Welcome Reception
ESC
Social Events
8:45 to 10:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 7

055. POL Panel 29. Evaluating policing practice. Modern technologies in policing
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Maja Vestad, University of Oslo
Participants:

Sensual Policing *Andrea Kretschmann, Leuphana University Lüneburg*

It is a late modern development that the policing of protest (demonstrations, rallies, etc.) is simulated worldwide, including in Europe, in mock cities. In partly their own, and partly in military quasi-urban terrains, police forces enact what they anticipate as future challenges in protest policing. For this purpose, they develop worst case scenarios that they implement with extensive use of stagings, artifacts and police personnel. Using an ethnography of police simulations in Germany, France, England, and Northern Ireland as an example, I analyze the imaginary powers of these police simulations, which are perpetuated essentially through affective and aesthetic means. I argue that in the simulations, policing create the objects that they only belief to police - with specific effects for real policing.

The Introduction and Implications of Video Recording in Suspect Interrogations *Rene Tuma, TU Berlin; Mina Godarzani Bakhtiari, TU Berlin*

This Paper addresses of the adoption and consequences of audiovisual recordings in suspect interrogations in Germany. Here the audiovisual recording of suspect interrogations was officially introduced through § 136(4) StPO in August 2017. Recording is mandatory in cases involving deliberate homicide offenses or when the recording can better protect the interests of suspects under the age of 18 or those with limited mental capacities. The systematic introduction of cameras into the interrogation setting is bringing about a significant transformation in the culture of interrogations in Germany. Interrogators exhibit heightened awareness of their communicative practices and new approaches for their use in analysis and training are to be expected. Consequently, video recordings will have far-reaching implications for the entire investigative process, that are just in their gestation in the german context. The use of video recordings in interrogations raises numerous legal and practical questions that will impact police

work. Matters such as data access, storage formats, protection against misuse, and the availability of raw data versus transcriptions need to be addressed. Furthermore, video interrogations offer extensive avenues for scientific research, including an exploration of the distinct characteristics of video interrogations as a communicative genre, changes in language styles and nonverbal behavior, the influence of spatial settings on interrogations, and the significance of physical expressions (gestures, facial expressions, body language). Ultimately, it is crucial to investigate how the unique features of video interrogations contribute to the development of interrogation strategies and evasion tactics over time. The paper is shedding light on these issues and to provide a foundation for further examination of the multifaceted implications of video recording in suspect interrogations. It is informed by knowledge from sociological methodological debates as well as from a reflexive study of use of visual technologies in vernacular and professional practice.

Theorizing paradoxes in policing: moving beyond the advice to 'balance approaches' *Jeroen Maesschalck, Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven*

Criminological research has identified many inherent tensions in policing. Examples include tensions between antecedents of police legitimacy (e.g. effectiveness vs. procedural justice), between ways of funding the police (e.g. coercion, sale and gift (Shearing et al., 2008)), or between strategies (Tilley, 2003) or styles (e.g. Muir, 1977) of policing. These tensions have been identified at the institutional level, at the level of police leaders or supervisors, and at the level of street cops. This existing research not only maps these tensions but also offers rich descriptions of the various ways in which they are dealt with in practice. However, because these tensions are usually described on only one of the three levels (institution, leadership, street cops), opportunities are missed to observe how strategies to deal with tensions on one level affect similar tensions on other levels. Also, while this research is often very detailed in its description of the tensions and the way they are dealt with, it tends to be much less sophisticated in its recommendations. Typically, the advice would be to balance the poles of the tension in a context-sensitive way, without much further guidance. This paper aims to address these two weaknesses by drawing from the quickly growing literature in management studies on paradox theory. Defining a paradox as "contradictory yet interrelated elements that exist simultaneously and persist over time" (Smith & Lewis, 2011, p. 386), this literature proposes generic typologies of ways to deal with paradoxes, with a particular focus on strategies that combine opposite approaches (both/and). As such, it provides the framework to identify parallel dynamics (e.g. vicious and virtuous cycles) at all three levels. Such an understanding, in turn, provides the basis for recommendations beyond the advice to balance approaches. The presentation will illustrate this with a few examples.

The persisting attractions of low-tech in policing: challenging the efficiency paradigm *Maja Vestad, University of Oslo*

The premise for this article is to analyse "low" crime scene investigation technologies through the lens of the efficiency paradigm, and use that knowledge to better understand why some "high" technologies are accepted while others are not. While research shows that the police are generally less willing to adopt technologies that mandate organisational change, less has been said about their attitudes to already existing technologies, i.e. traditional/"low-tech" methods and tools. The promise of efficiency is a catalyst for technological development in the forensic sciences and crime scene investigation practices. Innovation in this field is driven by the desire to know more: to locate and document potential evidence, and investigate crimes as accurately and objectively as possible. This narrative suggests that police organisations need to adopt efficient methods and tools to "stay ahead" and investigate crimes thoroughly. But to what extent is this narrative reflective of actual practices? Through examining how crime scene investigators use existing technologies in practice, such as DNA detection dogs,

paper sheets and manual documentation tools, the article shows that the attractions of low-tech persists even under the pressures of efficiency. Technologies that supplement and document already existing practices are favoured over those that contribute new information to a case. From this, we learn that the police's willingness to adopt and use technology is impacted by the extent to which it is perceived to protect their professional integrity. The study draws on extensive qualitative fieldwork conducted at police stations in Norway, to discuss whether the efficiency discourse is reflective of actual practices, and if not, what the consequences are for research into policing and technology.

Dispositions, Situations, and Whistleblowing by Police Officers
Justice Tankebe, University of Cambridge

Unethical police behaviours are costly. The cost can be estimated in the loss of human lives, the humiliation of citizens and in financial pay-outs by police organisations. Another aspect of the cost is the damage to confidence in the police and in democratic governance. Preventing these costs requires police officers to blow the whistle on their unethical colleagues. Yet police scholars document that whistleblowing is the exception in policing. However, given the justice costs of unethical policing, criminologists ought to take seriously the task of understanding police whistleblowing behaviours. This is the task for this paper. To accomplish it, I seek to apply 'Situational Action Theory' to misconduct reporting actions and intentions by a sample of Ghanaian police officers.

056. European Law Enforcement Cooperation in a rapidly changing world: Cooperation and Regulation in the ASJF
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

This panel addresses some of the major issues for European Law Enforcement Cooperation in the face of rapidly emerging technologies and shifting political landscapes. Cooperation in the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice encompasses a range of Home Affairs issues including criminal law enforcement and police and judicial cooperation. It relies on a range of formal agreements, legal instruments and cross-border databases to function. This panel features five papers; two explore current challenges posed by the regulation of AI in law enforcement, two discuss the gaps in extradition capability created by Brexit on the other and the final paper discusses collaboration between Europol and ISPs in the fight against transnational crime. The panel will consider these issues through practical and theoretical lenses, highlighting related issues of trust and transparency.

Chair:

Hartmut Aden, Berlin School of Economics and Law

Participants:

Transfer of Proceeding Between the UK and the EU: A viable solution to Brexit? *Gemma Davies, University of Durham*

Part Three of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement facilitates cooperation between the EU and UK now the UK has left the EU. Although it provides for the highest degree of cooperation ever facilitated with a non-EU state there is a significant loss of cooperation in important areas. One of the biggest problems for UK police and prosecutors has been the reintroduction of a nationality bar to surrender in whole or in part by 13 EU States. This paper will consider the options open to the UK when it is no longer able to request surrender of an individual which include issuing warrants to surrounding states or attempting to transfer proceedings. Transferring proceedings has been beset with difficulties and has only been successful in a handful of cases to date. How can transfer of proceedings be better facilitated between an EU and non-EU state? Is amendment to the TCA a feasible solution and if so, what protections would be needed to ensure a fair trial?

Surrendering formal cooperation – informal trust-based relationships filling the gaps created by Brexit *Estelle Marks,*

King's College London

Prior to Brexit the UK was a member of the European Arrest Warrant system. Under this system, police and prosecutors cooperated via a range of formal and informal networks and databases to request, locate, arrest and surrender individuals across borders. Following Brexit the EAW itself has been replaced by a bespoke arrangement under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement and the UK has left SIS II. As these more formal arrangements have fallen away and new barriers to surrender have arisen the importance of informal trust-based relationships has increased. This presentation looks at the channels of cooperation used before Brexit, which are still available to the remaining 27 EU member states and considers how the UK has deployed police and prosecutors in semi-diplomatic roles on a bilateral basis to try and fill the new gaps in the system. It concludes by highlighting some of the challenges for accountability in cross-border investigations and asks what impact these bilateral trust-based relationships have.

The EU's Risk-Based Approach for the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence – Potential Impacts on the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice *Hartmut Aden, Berlin School of Economics and Law; Steven Kleemann, Berlin Institute for Safety and Security Research (FÖPS Berlin); Sabrina Schönrock, Berlin School of Economics and Law; Milan Tahraoui, Berlin School of Economics and Law*

In April 2021, the European Commission published a proposal for a Regulation on Artificial Intelligence (COM(2021) 206 final) that has been intensively debated in the European Parliament, the Council, in academia and in civil society since then. The paper looks specifically at the impact of the risk-based approach selected by the European Commission upon the use of AI in the AFSJ. Policing and criminal justice are not exempted from the scope of the AI regulation, but they may use specific "backdoors" for the use of risky AI applications that would be prohibited or restricted for other state agencies and non-state actors. With the inclusion of security agencies, the draft AI Act is also an attempt to overcome exceptions and opt-outs that characterised the AFSJ in policy areas such as data protection. The paper situates these "backdoors" in the context of normative requirements for the use of AI in a democratic rule of law context, namely fairness, transparency and explainability.

Shifting Responsibilities in EU Security and Crime Control: The role of Europol and Internet Service Providers *Leonore ten Hulsen, European University Institute*

The pervasiveness of transnational crime has led to a global approach to this threat, involving both governments and non-government actors. The EU has responded to this threat by strengthening cooperation between EU member states, as well as their cooperation with external actors to improve criminal investigations and the prosecution of crimes. These external actors include private actors, which have become involved in criminal investigations through the use of new technologies. In particular, internet service providers (ISPs) are considered important private actors who can contribute to the fight against crime. This paper discusses the practice of Europol collaborating with ISPs, pointing out that a shifting of responsibilities towards these ISPs seems to take place, and identifies some of the risks associated with this move.

057. POL Panel 28. Evaluating policing practice and efficiency
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:

Linnea Wegerstad, Lund University

Participants:

The institutional aspect of intelligence-led policing *Erik Reikrås, Norwegian Police University College*

In 2016, intelligence was introduced as a new and central part of the Norwegian police's knowledge-based approach to combating crime. It serves as a management model for directing and prioritizing police efforts. However, standardization of knowledge processes doesn't tell us much about how practice materializes in the operational part of the police organization. Ever since the intelligence-model was introduced, little research has been conducted within the area in question. I therefore aim, in my PhD project, to fill that research void regarding the practical execution of intelligence at a tactical level. In this project, I will draw on the institutional logic perspective as part of understanding how intelligence is understood and utilized. Institutional logics encompasses norms, values and practices that are internalized in various parts of the organization, and shape how actors interpret intelligence from already standardized patterns of behavior. Through observational field work in police patrol and intelligence units, this research seeks to identify multiple institutional logics at play in the intelligence process, and how these logics affect that very same process. Where multiple, and often incompatible logics meet, institutional complexity often arise in dealing with different interpretations and expectations in professional settings. The aim of this presentation is to give a background description of this project, and how the project is planned. Any and all feedback is welcomed.

The Integrated Situational Analytical Model (M.A.S.I.) on urban safety *Marco Strano, Polizia di Stato*

The Integrated Situational Analytical Model – M.A.S.I. on urban security, designed in 2021 (M.Strano and F. Caccetta) and subsequently applied in an experimental phase in some Italian urban centers of different sizes, is aimed primarily at the systematic study of a specific territorial area and therefore at the evaluation of the condition of general security, but it is also useful for assessing the level of risk of the occurrence of cases of predatory crime on a single target (home, shop, office, company, etc.). The model considers four fundamental variables to determine the level of risk: the vulnerability of the target(s) (V.A.), the desirability of the target(s) (A.T.), the level of "capture risk" associated with the target(s) (R.C.) and the presence of solidarity and neighborhood watch systems (Theft Prevention Project - C.D.V. Francesco Caccetta 2009). For each of these variables, tools for evaluating their effectiveness and/or relevance have been prepared (questionnaires, observation grids, rating scales, etc.) and these tools make up the research assessment that is used in the application phase of the model (Assessment M.A.S.I.). The assessment, in addition to defining the level of risk-crime of a specific territorial context (statistical) or of a specific target, then makes it possible to identify the countermeasures and corrective measures to be activated, in a consultancy context (security management), in order to reduce (on a scientific basis) the predicted level of risk. The M.A.S.I. it is in fact applied in Italy by the research and intervention teams operating within the S.C.L.S.J. - Study Center for Legality, Security and Justice (www.criminologia.org) both in some urban areas (on specific assignment by the Municipalities) and on specific targets (companies, shops, residential centres, individual homes, etc.) at the request of a specific private client.

From police report to prosecution: incidents of sexual harassment reported to the Swedish police *Linnea Wegerstad, Lund University; Ulrika Andersson, Lund University*

Although the #metoo movement has given rise to strong criticism of how sexual violence is handled by the criminal justice system, there remains a strong implied expectation and encouragement in the Nordic countries to report sexual abuse to the police. What happens when this encouragement is taken seriously and cases are reported to the police? In this paper, we present findings from a study on incidents of sexual harassment that were reported to the Swedish police. The study uses pre-trial investigation files to explore what characterizes such incidents and what happens to

these incidents after they were reported. Nine percent lead to prosecution. Differences and similarities between cases that are terminated with no further action and cases that are prosecuted have been analysed. The findings are discussed from three points of view. First, Liz Kelly's framing of sexual harassment as part of the continuum of women's experiences of sexual violence is used. A key idea for the continuum analysis is that sexual violence consists of a series of events that cannot be readily distinguished nor hierarchically ranked according to their seriousness. An inherent logic of criminal law is to grade sexual violence according to its perceived seriousness: rape is considered the most severe crime while verbal harassment is one of the least severe. Against the background of this tension between criminal law logic and a feminist understanding of sexual violence, we compare the findings with previous research about incidents of rape reported to the police. Secondly, we compare the findings with previous studies on discrimination within the criminal justice system. Finally, from a legal doctrinal perspective, we analyse the extent to which formal criminalisation corresponds with substantial criminalisation: Is sexual harassment a de facto matter for the criminal justice system?

Evaluating police effectiveness in crime control through simulated randomized controlled trials experiments *Mengyan Dai, Old Dominion University; Yifei Gong, City University of New York; Feng Gu, College of Staten Island*

Randomized controlled trials (RCT) have been the most rigorous method in policing research to evaluate police effectiveness, and based on the advances in modeling and simulation, this study designs and simulates RCT experiments to understand the effectiveness of police in different settings. This study first develops CARESim (an integrated agent-based simulation environment for crime analysis and risk evaluation) and then uses it to conduct RCT experiments to evaluate the effectiveness of various policing strategies in crime control. CARESim encompasses an agent-based conceptual model of behaviors for risk estimation, a modeling background using GIS for agents' mobility and interactions, a data management module, and a user interface for high-risk individuals (HRIs). Moreover, this simulation environment is data-driven and built upon various types of public data, such as census data, local commute data, transportation data, weather data, crime data, patrol data, and POIs. By creating a synthetic population in a jurisdiction and modeling their daily activities related to crime and victimization, CARESim can replicate and validate prior policing RCT experiments on patrol and focused deterrence in the simulated environment. Using data from Hampton, VA, USA, this study further evaluates various conditions of policing strategies to understand and improve the effectiveness of the police in crime control.

Citizen Satisfaction with the Police and College-Based Informal Social Controls: An Unexpected Finding *Frank Ferdik, Austin Peay State University*

A largely undisputed finding in the criminological literature is that individuals between the ages of 15 and 23 commit the overwhelming majority of crimes. Research also notes how criminal conduct is often the result of private citizens judging police job performance in unsatisfactory ways. Given the important role citizen satisfaction with the police plays in promoting public compliance with the law, various studies have researched its antecedents, yet to date, none have specifically tested whether measures of Hirschi's social bond theory predict this outcome. Questionnaire data collected from a convenience sample of university students aged 18 to 23 (N = 788) revealed how, consistent with hypothesized expectations, both attachment and involvement positively predicted respondent satisfaction with the police. Contrary to original hypotheses though, and somewhat unexpectedly, both commitment and beliefs shared negative associations with our satisfaction outcome. Results are discussed in light of interventions targeted at improving strained relations between law enforcement and the community.

058. Characteristics of violent offenders
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
Chair:
Elli Anitsi, Panteion University
Participants:

Empirical typologies of homicide offenders: a scoping review
Elodie Schils, NICC - National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology; Michaël Vande Velde, INCC-Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Luc Robert, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Benjamin Mine, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Eric Maes, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie

In this presentation, we present the results of a scoping review that focuses on empirical typologies of homicide offenders. Homicide offenders include various types such as serial killers, mass murderers, spree killers, sex killers, among others (Vaughn et al., 2009). The literature is rife with classifications relating to homicide offenders. These come from various disciplines (criminology, psychology, psychiatry) using different methodologies based on variables of a diverse nature relating to the perpetrator himself (demographic, psychological, behavioral) and/or to the offence (modus operandi, crime scene). These different approaches make it possible to respond to some gaps in knowledge reported in the literature, but also to identify certain overlaps between the fields. Nevertheless, literature still faces some questions about the similarities and differences within these different categories regarding typologies of homicide offenders. This scoping review is driven by three main objectives: to provide a comprehensive picture of the available information regarding the different subgroups of homicide offenders (and their key characteristics) in the quantitative research literature, to identify the methods for which these classifications could be theoretically compared because they are data-driven, as well as knowledge gaps relating to the topic.

Differentiating homicide offenders based on their criminal careers : A latent class analysis *Michaël Vande Velde, INCC-Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Benjamin Mine, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Eric Maes, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Patrick Jeuniaux, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Luc Robert, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie*

Over the past 30 years, criminal career research has provided fundamental knowledge about individual offenders and patterns of criminal activity along the life course. Surprisingly, with respect to homicide offenders, only a few studies have created typologies actually based on criminal career data. These studies have generally identified three subgroups of perpetrators. However, the distribution of homicide offenders within these subgroups varies from study to study. Furthermore, several methodological limitations exist (e.g., limited number of offenses categories, …). This led us to hypothesize that the number of subgroups of homicide offenders might be underestimated in the literature and that their criminal career patterns could be refined. To further investigate this hypothesis, we analysed the criminal careers of offenders convicted for homicide in Belgium between 1995 and 2020, as recorded in the Central Criminal Records. Our goal was to create an empirical (i.e., data-driven) typology based on their past convictions only. To this end, we performed a latent class analysis (LCA) using a series of 16 indicators reflecting whether an individual had been convicted for a given type of crime (8 categories: e.g., violent crime) during a given lifetime (juvenile or adult) period. The LCA revealed 6 distinct classes that differ in the variety and continuity of their members' criminal careers. The largest class (45%) is composed of individuals with no prior criminal history. At the other end of the spectrum, a high-offending group (7%) consists of individuals with a versatile criminal history in both the juvenile and adult periods. In between, we find individuals who were more active either in their adolescence or adulthood (3 groups), or individuals convicted for very specific crimes only (1 group). Overall, our findings suggest that traditional typologies of homicide offenders should be refined and extended.

Alcohol-involved homicide offending: Does prior history of alcohol abuse matter? *Li Eriksson, Griffith University; Paul Mazerolle, University of New Brunswick; Richard Wortley, University College London; Heather Wolbers, Griffith University*

Alcohol use has repeatedly been linked to homicide, with relatively high proportions of offenders and/or victims being intoxicated at the time of the homicide. While a fair bit of knowledge has been generated about people who commit homicide after they have been drinking alcohol, especially compared with people who commit homicide without prior consumption of alcohol, it is important to remember that much data point toward homicide offenders as a diverse and heterogeneous group. Given that individuals with hazardous alcohol use might be more likely to commit violent offences, one might expect that situational alcohol use is preceded by hazardous alcohol use. However, while research certainly shows a correlation, this is by no means perfect, suggesting that while offenders who commit alcohol-related homicides have histories of alcohol abuse, other offenders do not have such histories. The current study uses data from the Australian Homicide Project, in which interviews were conducted with 302 homicide offenders in Australia. Of these, 139 reported having used alcohol prior to committing the homicide, referred to in the current study as alcohol-involved homicide offending. While a large proportion (63%) of these did report alcohol abuse histories in the year preceding the homicide, a significant proportion (37%) did not report such histories. Characteristics of these two groups were analysed using bivariate statistics, revealing a range of differences in sociodemographics, developmental experiences, offending histories, and personality traits. Differences were also observed in terms of weapon use and victim-offender relationship. These findings suggest that we need to better understand the pathways that lead to alcohol-involved homicide offending.

Exploring the offender's attitudes towards the victim and the violent crime, through a qualitative approach. *Elli Anitsi, Panteion University*

This paper explores the offenders' attitudes towards the victims and the violent crime, along with the attitudes of their social context, through a qualitative approach. The research examines court cases from the Athens Mixed Court of Appeal, that focus on three types of criminal offences including homicides, robberies, and rapes, committed in the Greek capital. Thematic analysis indicated two central themes concerning the offenders' attitudes: (i) "justifications" and (ii) "denial of guilt", as well as two central themes from the examination of their social context: (i) attitudes of the subgroups in which the offender belongs, towards violence and (ii) attitudes of the social surroundings of the offender, regarding the violent event. The emerging patterns are discussed in terms of common features between the attitudes of the offenders and the attitudes of their social text and differences, which are identified depending on the type of the violent crime. The research is part of the doctoral dissertation of the author "The synthesis of the individual (psychological) and environmental perspective in the case of violent crimes", which is conducted in Panteion University, with the supervision of Professor Christina Zarafonitou and is supported by the Hellenic Foundation of Research and Innovation (HFRI).

059. Remand, lifelong and indefinite imprisonment

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
Chair:
Dyango Bonsignore, University of Alicante
Participants:

Analysis of cases of persons sentenced to life imprisonment with parole in Spain (2015-2023) *Noelia Corral-Maraver, UNED, Spain*

Spain is a country that has not had a long tradition of life imprisonment or indeterminate custody sentences. However, in 2015 a reform to the Spanish Penal Code introduced such a penalty, a life imprisonment with, for certain serious crimes. Those sentenced to this penalty can be released on parole after periods that could range from 25 to 35 years depending on the case. This penal reform came into force on July 1, 2015, so at present this penalty has been in force for 8 years, with several dozens of sentences imposing it. Although its application is still moderate, we already have enough data to measure how it is being used in practice. To this end, the proceedings and sentences handed down to date will be analyzed, from which the following data will be highlighted: 1) Sex of the perpetrator(s) of the crime; 2) Age of the perpetrator(s) of the crime; 3) Type of crime(s) committed; 4) Possible aggravating or mitigating circumstances; 5) Judicial procedure and appeals; 6) Minimum term established in the sentence for eligibility for parole. The aim is to obtain relevant data that will allow us to outline the main characteristics of the cases that are receiving the maximum sentence in the Spanish penal system. The goal is to observe the social reality, leaving aside myths and clichés about the type of crimes and the profile of offenders that are often promoted by the media and certain political and social sectors. At the same time, reflections will be made on the extension of these sentences and the problems that this can generate in the penitentiary system.

Better Safe than Sorry? Exploring Scotland's Order for Lifelong Restriction *Nicola Khadijiah Ceesay, The University of Glasgow*

In 2006, Scotland introduced the Order for Lifelong Restriction (OLR) deemed to be "an exceptional sentence for an exceptional offender" (Scottish Government, 2000a). The OLR is a form of preventative detention which lawmakers considered would strengthen the provisions for the Life sentencing and management of serious violent and sexual offenders. The order allows for the indeterminate confinement of individuals assessed as posing a high risk of serious harm if at liberty. My research qualitatively explores the experiences of key actors involved in the penal process through semi-structured interviews. Following Braun and Clarke (2022) I adopted a reflexive thematic analysis to interpret themes within and across the data set. Three preliminary findings are notable: i) the introduction of this new form of risk management, denotes a shift from traditional forms of criminal justice. This is articulated as an intensification of existing mechanisms and the introduction of multi-layered regulatory and auditing frameworks to which OLRs and those managing them are exposed. These new imperatives of the system are experienced as being at odds with the old model of justice. ii) while risk practice produces intended consequences through a sharpening of the tools and techniques of the system it also results in a number of unintended and perhaps unanticipated consequences for those involved. Assuming that modern criminal justice is rational in character, emotional and moral aspects of this work may be marginalised under the weight of bureaucratic goals. iii) yet toiling under the conditions of risk and the precautionary principle is both moral and emotional work. Themes such as fear, anxiety and hopelessness are salient. This indicates that despite the proliferation of techniques of rationalisation to achieve the ends of harm reduction, this work creates a series of additional risks,

psychological harms, and exposure to institutional violence for those labouring within the system.

Parole from Life Imprisonment in Austria *Helmut Hirtenlehner, Johannes Kepler University Linz; Lisa Schmollmüller, Johannes Kepler University Linz*

Austrian law enables a conditional release from the life sentence after serving a minimum prison time of 15 years. However, nearly nothing is known about the actual parole practice and its causes. Therefore, this presentation seeks to contribute to the closing of this research gap. Based on an extensive analysis of court files and embedded in an attribution-exchange-theoretical framework, an empirical study investigates which "lifers" are when released and which factors influence the corresponding decisions of the enforcement courts. Particular attention is paid to the role of the institutions routinely involved in the judicial proceeding and the effects of occasionally participating psychiatric experts and lawyers.

Who are the people on remand in Portugal? *Joana Andrade, University of Minho; Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves, Universidade do Minho; Andreia Castro-Rodrigues, ISPA - Instituto Universitário*

Introduction: Pre-trial detention (PTD) must be applied only in situations where no other measure is appropriate. However, many researchers have been advocating its overuse. To better understand who the individuals awaiting trial in prison are (and if they meet the criteria to be on remand), this study intends to characterize a sample of remand prisoners (RP) in Portugal. Method: Our sample comprised a total of 198 RP (78.3% men). For the present study we used a semi-structured interview to collect sociodemographic and criminal data, as well as to complete the "Violence Risk Scale" (VRS) questionnaire. Results: Almost all participants were Portuguese (78.3%), most of them reported having familiar support (78.9%), and the majority were employed at the time they were detained (66.6%). Besides, most respondents in our sample had children (62.1%). Most of the participants were on PTD due to an alleged non-violent crime (54.1%). Concretely, the majority of participants were on remand for alleged drug trafficking (39.9%) and propriety crimes (28.8%). Moreover, participants were mostly imprisoned for the first time (65.2%), and almost half of the participants were accused of committing a crime for the first time too (45.5%). Besides, the VRS scores showed that most of the participants had a low risk of violence (86.4%). Discussion: Our study denoted that most participants were detained for the first time and for an alleged non-violent crime, which indicated that they were not detained because of the danger they represent. This was corroborated by the VRS score, which showed that almost all had a low risk of violence. Besides, a considerable number of respondents reported having a job and familiar support, which decreases the probability of escape. We consider this work to be very elucidative of who RP are, and how much of them seem to fulfill the requisites of PTD.

Imprisonment and alternatives to detention in post-Soviet countries *Celina Nowak, Instutute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences; Anna Rybarczyk, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences*

The issue of imprisonment and alternatives to detention is one of the most important problems of contemporary criminal law and criminal policy. The available data indicate that there is a clear discrepancy in the application of detention between the East and the West of Europe. The average prison rate for the Western countries usually does not exceed 100 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in recent years in Poland the rate has been up to 190, and up to 232 in Lithuania. The high prison rate is also noted in most other post-Soviet countries. The paper presents results of a comparative research project on five Central & East European countries: Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, Romania, Slovak Republic. The project aims at addressing the differences in prison rates between post-Soviet states and Western countries, and at reflecting on ways to

close this gap in prison rates, in particular by adopting new alternatives to detention and applying already existing alternatives to detention more frequently.

¿The price of security? An economic argument for "opening" the Spanish prison system. *Dyango Bonsignore, University of Alicante*

The cost of imprisonment is a topic that goes in and out of fashion regularly. However, wondering about the expenses tied to the prison system remains a topic that is often regarded with skepticism, perhaps especially by progressive scholarship, as if the argument opened the door to a worsening of prison conditions. Punishing cheaply, in this sense, is often associated to punishing more, which is certainly not an objective worth the effort. This state of affairs has changed somewhat with the growing attention paid to the "open prison" model. In this debate the economic argument has been reintroduced in line with a more progressive agenda. Making criminal punishment less dependent on imprisonment seems to be just as effective (or effective enough) while being significantly less expensive. Here we would like to apply this general line of inquiry to the Spanish prison system, where economic considerations have been mostly absent from the debate, which is still mostly dominated by legal scholarship. In this paper, after going over the main characteristics of the Spanish prison system, a model for a hypothetical "light" open prison system is proposed. One of the main conclusions that can be drawn from this projection is that it doesn't take a complete migration of the prison system to an "open" model to reduce quite significantly the economic burden of the prison system. Some implications of a more efficient redirection of resources are discussed.

060. Challenges in Trauma Recovery and Treatment

Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:

James Henry John Rischbieth, KU Leuven

Participants:

Beyond the Physical Scars: A Qualitative Study of Help-Seeking Behaviour Amongst Acid Attack Survivors *Rananjai Pratap Singh, O. P. Jindal Global University; Tanvi Manoj Nair, O. P. Jindal Global University*

Co Authors: Rananjai Pratap Singh and Tanvi Nair Acid attacks result in severe physical and psychological damage, often leaving survivors facing numerous challenges in seeking help and accessing appropriate care. This qualitative study investigates the help-seeking behaviour of acid attack survivors and the obstacles they encounter in accessing assistance. Using Participatory Learning and Action methodology, we interviewed ten community workers and stakeholders from NGOs working on acid attack violence. Participatory approaches, including narratives, discourses, visual images, and secondary sources, were employed to present the challenges and strategies adopted in reinforcing help-seeking behaviour among survivors. Thematic analysis revealed that timely help-seeking behaviour is crucial for recovery. However, many survivors delayed seeking help due to fear, shame, secondary victimization and lack of knowledge about available resources. This paper presented a narrative synthesis organized according to help-seeking barriers, facilitators, sources of help and the responses of others. The result suggests that there are many barriers to help-seeking and that some victims only seek help when the abuse is perceived as unbearable or they fear for their safety. This research underscores the need for increased awareness and understanding of the challenges acid attack survivors face in seeking help. It highlights the importance of providing accessible and appropriate care and support services, including medical, psychological, and financial assistance. The findings can inform the development of interventions and policies to enhance support for acid attack survivors. By addressing these challenges, we can improve the lives of those affected by this horrific form of violence. Keywords: Acid attack, survivors, Help-seeking behaviour, Participatory learning and action, Barriers

Trauma-Informed Care: Progress and Challenges for Justice System Professionals and Those They Serve *Michele Bratina, West Chester University of Pennsylvania; Alida Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania*

This paper examines the evolution and status of trauma-informed care in the justice system. In the last fifteen years, there has been a change in the system's approach to individuals who have been exposed to violence and victimization. Although some punitive policies of the "get-tough era" of juvenile justice have not been rescinded, police, court staff, judges, and residential treatment program providers have adopted more trauma-informed approaches. Recently, there is increasing recognition that secondary and vicarious trauma are work-related challenges for justice-system personnel—particularly for police. Recognizing this development, the authors discuss trauma-informed practices from a two-pronged perspective that includes initiatives to improve juvenile and criminal justice system responses to justice-involved individuals; and strategies to prevent and address work-related trauma that justice system professionals experience. Recommendations for trauma-informed care programs in the criminal justice system are included along with suggestions for future research and policy.

whistleblowing and corruption busting in South Africa: a dangerous pastime? *Anthony de Villiers Minnaar, University of Limpopo*

Whistleblowers play a vital role in exposing acts of criminality, corruption, bribery, malfeasance, and wrongdoing – especially by public officials, and any other acts considered to be in the realm of misconduct and irregular. While most countries have laws to protect whistleblowers in particular their anonymity and treating the information reported as confidential. But this is not always the case, and it can become downright dangerous for a whistleblower. As the saga of 'State Capture' and high levels of corruption in South Africa emerged from the mid-2010s onwards, and more particular during the hearings of the so-called Zondo Commission of Enquiry (established in January 2018 and sat until June 2022) the valuable role played by numerous whistleblowers was revealed. While the Protection of Whistleblowers Act seemingly offered them protections and even entry to the Witness Protection Programme, identities were revealed placing them in danger. This led to several of them being either assassinated; fleeing the country in fear of the lives; or were 'silenced' by employers and organisations who suspended, dismissed and/or launched court cases against them – in fact widespread victimisation of whistleblowers was reported. This paper looks at not only the impact such whistleblowers had in exposing the extent of the State Capture-related levels of corruption in South Africa, but also examines the extreme victimisation they experienced; the revealed shortcomings of legislation in South Africa that was supposedly to provide full protection to whistleblowers; government intransigence in dealing with the whistleblower crisis; and proffers some recommendations for tightening up and improving the whistleblower protective laws.

Contemplating atrocity victims' needs: a clash of ontologies *James Henry John Rischbieth, KU Leuven*

In its March 2021 Ntaganda reparations order, the ICC Trial Chamber mentioned "victims' needs" 26 times, repeatedly emphasising their importance. Despite this, the Court's use of the term was never defined (nor has it ever been). This is far from unique: one regularly encounters ambiguous talk of victims' needs in the international criminal and transitional justice milieux; indeed, need has become something of a buzzterm when contemplating justice for victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. Unfortunately, the concept of need is poorly understood, not only by practitioners in these fields but also by scholars of atrocity criminology & victimology. I suggest that this is due, in

large part, to the influence of competing ontologies of need: what might be termed the subjectivist and collectivist visions of need, which are influenced by psychology and political philosophy respectively. This presentation will contemplate the ontological clash, critiquing features of each vision, before briefly elucidating the speaker's theory of atrocity victims' needs: a critical, synthesised approach, which examines the relationship between victims' interests and notions of justice and seeks to facilitate a clearer understanding of victims' needs in post-atrocity contexts. The presentation will summarise key features of the approach and clarify its ontological understanding of need, which centres the dynamism of post atrocity contexts and victims' real-world needs, while emphasising the important political role that a collectively understood concept of need can play, i.e., as a normative principle which can set targets for remedial justice, delineate justice needs, and guide the design and implementation of redress and criminal justice mechanisms.

Multi-Dimensional Recovery and Growth Among the Homeless: A Positive Criminology Perspective *Sarel Ohayon, Bar-Ilan University; Natti Ronel, Bar-Ilan University*

The research literature on recovery and growth processes of the homeless population is limited and lacking - particularly with regard to the recovery and growth potential of that population, and its recovery capital (RC) dynamics. This qualitative study of 10 participant from Tel Aviv, attempted to fill the research gap by examining the recovery process on its various manifestations, the formation of RC, the patterns of coping with distress, and the growth processes experienced. This examination was done utilizing a positive criminological perspective, thereby enabling particular examination of the positive factors leading to recovery. The results show how a population with low or depleted RC, in a state of extreme distress, and in the pain of a bottom experience, succeeded in developing RC on a personal, social, and spiritual level - and through it, also reaching post-crisis growth. This study yields innovative terminology to describe the coping patterns and their development in three stages—economical coping, liminal stage of resources mustering, and resourceful coping - and a model that explains and re-conceptualize the phenomenon.

061. Victimology-victims right's and law enforcement
Topic 4: Victimology/Victims' rights
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
Daniela Rodriguez, Oxford University
Participants:

Access to victim assistance - potentials and limits of digital solutions *Hauke Bock, University of Leipzig; Tim Nicklas Festerling, University of Leipzig*

Digitization offers numerous opportunities for easier access to justice, also for victims of crime. Innovations have so far been found primarily in those legal areas in which economically-driven interests are driving progress more strongly. In the area of criminal law, the debate focusses primarily on reducing obstacles for those who report crimes to the police. In Germany, even the application for basic state victim assistance under the Act on Compensation for Victims of Violent Crimes is only partially accessible online. The presentation goes beyond this and extends the consideration to non-governmental actors of victim assistance. Using the example of the German NGO "Weißer Ring e.V.", potentials and limitations of digital access to organized help for victims of crime will be analyzed. How can access be provided through digital solutions that would otherwise not be available? Can inequalities in access to victim assistance be mitigated through digital approaches? And what are the limitations of digital solutions in a support system that is largely based on human support? These and other questions will be examined on the basis of internal statistics and interviews with actors in the non-governmental victim support sector.

Implementation of the victims' directive into Polish legal order: theoretical and practical issues *Joanna Beata Banach-Gutierrez, UWM in Olsztyn*

Implementation of the victims' directive into Polish legal order: theoretical and practical issues Joanna Beata Banach-Gutierrez University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland This contribution will deal with some theoretical and practical issues related to implementation of the EU directive 29/2012 (hereafter: victims' directive) into Polish legal order. First, the attention will be paid on the selected provisions of the directive in the context of Polish regulations. Second, a reference will be made to practical functioning of the regulations adopted in Poland, which should safeguard the victims' rights. It seems that despite of undertaken efforts in adjustments of Polish legal order to the standards of the victims' directive still there are many questionable issues concerning, both its proper implementation and functioning in the legal practice. Hence, this contribution aims at giving some insight into the current problems in exercising the victims' rights in the context of a comparative study, focusing on the EU directive 29/2012 and Polish legal order as well as legal or judicial practice. Contact: jbbanachgutierrez@gmail.com

Investigating police compliance with the Victims' Code: An exploratory case study from northern England. *Nikki D'Souza, Northumbria University; Donna Marie Brown, Durham University*

We are witnessing a watershed moment for victims' rights in England and Wales. The British government has recently introduced the Victims and Prisoners Bill (2023) into Parliament. The Bill aims to improve victims' confidence in, and experience of, the criminal justice system. Amidst the various measures promoted, The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (Victims' Code) continues to occupy a central role in service provision. The first Victims' Code came into effect in 2006, with the latest revised code coming into force in 2021. It sets out the minimum standard of service that organisations must provide to victims. Unfortunately, the extent to which this is upheld is the subject of on-going concern and debate. To date, there is no evidence base examining the extent to which different organisations fulfil their statutory obligations under the Victims' Code. This paper draws on an exploratory piece of research investigating the extent to which one Police Constabulary in northern England is meeting its statutory obligations under the Victims' Code, in respect of offering and providing Restorative Justice (RJ) to victims and offenders. Under section 4 of the Victims' Code, victims have a 'right to be referred to services that support victims and have services and support tailored to your needs' (p.17). Drawing on innovative qualitative and quantitative data generated, we will outline the key findings from our research, identifying which factors facilitated and circumscribed policing professionals in upholding the RJ rights enshrined within the Victims' Code. We will then move on to describe how our findings have informed the updated practices of our collaborating policing partner. In doing so, we hope to open up discussions about how criminal justice agencies can better prepare for understanding, measuring and complying to the Victims' Code in the future.

Navigating Private Grief and "Collective Trauma": Making Sense of Being Personally Affected by Terrorism *Sandra Løining Larsen, University of Nottingham*

Individuals personally affected of terrorism in the UK are extremely newsworthy and are made hypervisible for a brief period of time before becoming near invisible in State responses to terrorism. Inadequate financial compensation, lacklustre psychological help, and insufficient immediate support in the aftermath of terror attacks are among key issues identified for this group of victims in literature from around the world. My doctoral research seeks to map how those personally affected by terrorism make sense of their experiences, as well as how they memorialise their experiences, and

make sense of media attention and political reactions to terrorism. Approx. 24 unstructured interviews are being conducted, and preliminary findings indicate that those personally affected are not able to make sense of such a "surreal" and "life-changing" experience. Fake news, invasive journalism, the financial burden of the trauma, and navigating the concept "moving on" are also frequent themes across discussions with participants. The unstructured interviews have been conducted using photo and object elicitation, allowing for free association and not-thought-of-before aspects of terrorism aftermath. Recommendations put forward by myself and the participants include the allocation of a case worker to each person/family affected in the immediate aftermath of an attack who can assist with accessing mental health support, complete financial compensation applications, and help with everyday tasks such as grocery shopping.

The institutionalized criminalization of reports of domestic and/or gender-based violence without conviction *Daniela Rodriguez, Oxford University*

Domestic and/or gender-based violence are complex topics, marked by issues such as secondary victimization, victim blaming, insufficient responses from the justice system, lack of social understanding of the dynamics of violence, minimization of its effects and inaccurate risks assessments that might end in the death of the abused partner. Some countries in Europe have taken up the challenge, such as Spain, to modify their legislation to consider matters such as training in gender and the dynamics of gender-based violence. However, despite the advance in legislation there are still cases that report such principles are not being considered, disregarding the Istanbul convention leading to further risk and harm to all the victims. Based on empirical research through focus groups with survivors of domestic violence and interviews with stakeholders in both Spain and the United Kingdom, this presentation focuses on one aspect that has received little consideration: the impact of evidence in future legal proceedings involving the victims and perpetrators by judicial institutions when it comes to the protection of the victims, specially in cases that involve children. This presentation also covers how the early decisions and measures taken by the answering institutions might impact on later decisions, erasing their voices and even being used against them leaving victims many times at an even greater risk of further harm, while analysing the institutional, local and cultural factors that might be playing a role in limiting law enforcement and the solutions envisioned by new politics and measures when it comes to applied practice.

062. Future Research Directions on Old age and Ageing in criminal justice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
Older prisoners are the fastest growing age group in prison systems around the world. Since the 2000s, the aging phenomenon has generated a groundswell of interest from charities, community organizations and government officials. Yet, old age is often treated as a separate and discrete policy issue, akin to a technical prison management problem. Despite regular calls to develop nationwide strategies, there have been few responses to the challenges raised by the aging of the prison population. The predominant focus across the social sciences and health literature on aging prisoners has been on the medical and health conditions of confinement. There is indeed a lot to contemplate regarding older people having to navigate old age and its attendant medical issues in addition to navigating prison life itself. This panel will provide a forum for fresh thinking about old age across the criminal justice system. It will exemplify the strengths of socio-legal scholarship, inviting new perspectives on the ideas, institutions, and practices of old age in the criminal justice context.
Chair:

Richard Sparks, University of Edinburgh
Participants:
Capturing the Realities of Aging: A Photo Voice Project in a Belgian Prison *Diete Humblet, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Ageism is a pervasive issue in society that can lead to negative stereotypes, discrimination, and marginalization, with detrimental effects on the physical and mental well-being of older individuals. Despite its prevalence, the impact of ageism on older people in prison remains underexplored. To address this gap, this study uses the photo voice method among older people in prison in a Belgian prison to capture the multifaceted realities of aging in prison. By providing cameras to the participants, the study empowers older people in prison to take an active role in the research process and document their experiences of aging in prison. The study carefully considers the theoretical, empirical, methodological, and ethical dimensions of using the photo voice method to study aging in prison. It highlights the need for future research to address ageism in prisons and develop interventions that enhance the quality of life of older people in prison. Moreover, it emphasizes the value of participatory visual methods in exploring the experiences of marginalized groups and promoting social change, while recognizing the challenges involved in conducting research with populations in vulnerable situations. In conclusion, this study suggests that future research on aging in prison should employ participatory research methods, such as photo voice, to promote the inclusion and participation of older people in prison in the research process, while carefully considering the theoretical, empirical, methodological, and ethical aspects involved.

Old, frail and dying: exploring the challenges of providing equitable care to those approaching the end of life in prison. *Mary Turner, Huddersfield University*

Prison populations in the UK and across the world have risen steadily over recent years and are projected to continue to do so in the foreseeable future. In many countries, older people constitute an increasing proportion of the prison population and, like their counterparts outside prison, experience an increasing burden of ill health and frailty with advancing age; these burdens are exacerbated by prison regimes and environments. The numbers of deaths in custody are also rising, and with them the need for social care, healthcare, and palliative and end of life care (PEOLC). As a consequence, prison staff face numerous challenges in trying to meet the needs of older, frail and dying people. This paper will explore some of these challenges by drawing on the author's previous and current research, including a recent international study of palliative care in prisons that undertook in-depth interviews with more than 90 participants from Australia, Belgium, England, France, Northern Ireland, Portugal and Scotland. This study revealed wide variations in how dying is managed in prison settings, and highlighted inequalities within and between countries. It also indicated similarities, such as the need for adequate staff training and support in delivering PEOLC. As well as addressing some of the practical challenges, the paper will also consider ethical questions about how the needs of older people should be met by prison services, and how the principle of equivalence, which is enshrined in the United Nations' "Nelson Mandela Rules", can best be upheld.

Coming Out of Prison: An Exploratory Qualitative Research and Arts Project of LGBT Elders involved in the Criminal Justice System *Tina Maschi, Fordham University*

This multisensory research and arts based project presents findings from a two-phase qualitative grounded theory and participatory action strategies that includes a short documentary exploring the experiences of 10 formerly incarcerated LGBT elders' experiences prior to, during, and after release from prison. The core theme of self and the social mirror emerged from the data that represented LGBT elders ongoing coming-out process of unearthing their "true selves" despite managing multiple stigmatized identities or social locations, such as being LGBT, elderly, HIV positive, formerly

incarcerated, and a racial/ethnic minority. These findings include visibility, voice, and further personal and collection awareness of an overlooked population of LGBT+ who are older and involved in the criminal justice system. Recommendations that incorporate suggestions from formerly incarcerated LGBT elders for services and policy reform are collectively pondered.

A legal comparison of punishing, protecting, and managing old age *Marion Vannier, VANNIER*

Age, particularly old age, is rarely considered in law. Whilst there are specific provisions requiring the adjustment of carceral conditions to old prisoners' specific needs, in particular on grounds of health, there are no requirements under national and international law that old prisoners should benefit from a special regime (as is the case for juveniles), especially at the time of sentencing. With a focus on caselaw, doctrine and legal reasoning, this paper explores how different bodies of law have approached old age. What place does old age hold in criminal law and sentencing? What humanitarian guarantees are provided to those who age? How does prison law manage old age? A holistic review of old age under law will illuminate.

063. Advances in Teaching Methods 1. Critical and Novel Perspectives

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Teaching Methods

Paper Session

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10

Chair:

João Raphael da Silva, University of the West of England

Participants:

Between Orthodoxy and Criticality: Mapping U.K.-based Terrorism Studies Educators' Paradigms *João Raphael da Silva, University of the West of England*

Since Terrorism Studies was born around the early-1970s (Stampnitzky, 2013), orthodoxy dominated Terrorism Studies. In The Causes of Terrorism (1981), Martha Crenshaw suggested that Terrorism Studies could be organized around three clusters: causes, development and socio-political consequences (p. 379). Until 2007, the peer-reviewed journals Studies in Conflict and Terrorism and Terrorism and Political Violence were the only dedicated spaces to discuss the phenomenon. Substantial progress was accomplished, however, the enormous resources that have been allocated to Terrorism Studies, especially Orthodox Terrorism Studies (OTS), were not enough to fill all gaps that continue to be open (Sageman, 2014; Schuurman, 2019; Haghani, 2022). Eventually, Critical Terrorism Studies (CTS) emerged by challenging, among OTS's characteristics such as "[…] an embarrassing list of methodological and analytical weaknesses […]" (Jackson, 2007: 244), the overemphasis on non-State terrorism driven by States' agendas and consequent negligence towards State Terrorism, as argued by Smyth et al. (2008) to launch the peer-reviewed Critical Studies on Terrorism journal. Swiftly, Horgan and Boyle (2008) published A Case Against "Critical Terrorism Studies" that ends by concluding that the allegedly limitations that were being highlighted by CTS scholars had been already considered by their OTS peers, a division that seems to have been crystallized (Jackson, 2012; English, 2016). Methodologically built upon a Descriptive Content Analysis (DCA) (Neuendorf, 2002) on the syllabuses that U.K.-based Terrorism Studies educators have designed, the present research maps out their teaching resources to answer: What have been the most read Terrorism Studies peer-reviewed journals? What have been the most read Terrorism Studies books? Who have been the most read Terrorism Studies scholars? Is Orthodox Terrorism Studies still the dominant paradigm? Ultimately, the present research answers: What are we teaching about terrorism?

Criminal Justice Education for the Next Decade: Geospatial Technologies in the Curriculum *Mary Brewster, West Chester University; Gary W Coutu, West Chester*

Traditional criminal justice curriculum focuses on content related to law enforcement, corrections, criminal investigation, criminal law, and criminal procedure. In addition to historical and contemporary knowledge within these topical areas, there is a growing need for criminal justice professionals with knowledge and training in deploying geospatial technologies and spatial analytics. The need for new approaches, in the classroom and profession, is also motivated by the increasing complexity of crime data analysis, investigation, monitoring, and response. Within the academic sphere, it is essential that we offer future criminal justice professionals interdisciplinary instruction on cutting-edge programs and responses. The Department of Criminal Justice and the Department of Geography and Planning at West Chester University of Pennsylvania are addressing this through interdisciplinary specialized undergraduate and graduate GIS courses, professional certificates, minors, and research/project experience involving geospatial technologies and analytics. This includes courses for criminal justice students infused with GIS tools and data analytics, student research using GIS tools and spatial analysis and visualization, field data collection, cloud-based mapping, cutting edge GIS modules for urban planning, introduction of new drone, image analysis, and machine learning tools into the classroom and research, and integrated curriculum related to disaster planning and geospatial intelligence. In addition to providing various applied regional, national, and international course-based and research examples, this paper also reviews the requirements, success, and challenges of these changes to a traditional criminal justice curriculum.

Decolonising European Criminology in Higher Education *Fahid Qurashi, University of Salford*

This paper analyses the coloniality of Criminology and makes the case for a decolonisation of the discipline in higher education to enhance its transformative potential in the twenty first century. In this paper, I argue that Criminology and criminal justice retain the colonial baggage that was an inspiration for the birth of the discipline, and that this has resulted in a reproduction of its colonial assumptions in higher education and a politicised application and understanding of Criminology and criminal justice in the twenty first century. The paper makes two key contributions. Firstly, it shows how decolonisation can enhance an understanding of criminological theory, criminological research methods, and the criminological study of racism, state crime, and punishment and imprisonment. Secondly, it outlines four learning and teaching enhancements that can emerge from teaching a decolonised Criminology: lifelong learning; global citizenship; internationalization; and inclusive curriculums.

Decolonising the Criminology Curriculum: Exploring and Understanding Criminology Staff Experiences *Kelly Stockdale, Northumbria University; Rowan Sweeney, University of Gloucestershire; Ryan Peacey, The University of Manchester*

Building on previous research (Stockdale and Sweeney 2022, 2021, 2019; Stockdale, Sweeney and Mcluskey Dean, 2021; Stockdale et al. 2022) this paper explores staff perspectives of designing the criminology curriculum and the content they create. We will present initial findings from qualitative semi-structured interviews held with staff who teach criminology (permanent and hourly paid) at different Universities around the world. The research explores the barriers and opportunities that staff experience when attempting to decolonise and diversify the criminology content that they teach. In this paper we reflect on micro level work and ideas of individual criminologists as they reflect on their teaching practices and the conditions within which they produce content for students. We also consider the meso level university approaches to the work staff do, the time allocated to do it, and support for the wider decolonising strategies, as well as the macro-level discipline-specific issues of 'criminology' and how it is taught. In doing so, this paper provides

evidence of the challenges and opportunities for the decolonisation of criminology curricula internationally at an individual, university, and disciplinary level. Evidence explored in this paper will offer valuable insight to support decolonising work in criminology curricula for individual criminologists, criminology programmes, and the discipline more broadly, adding to growing scholarship regarding criminological pedagogy and curriculum decolonisation.

The development of Autonomous Virtual Agents (AVA) to train Justice professionals in Risk and Needs Assessment. *Loïce Gandibleux, University of Mons; Ann-Pierre Raiche, University of Montreal; Jean-Pierre Guay, University of Montreal; Thierry Pham, University of Mons*

For the past 40 years, Canada has been developing its knowledge of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) used with offenders. However, these EBPs, although promoted by the scientific community, are slowly implemented in Belgium. Training issues are a major obstacle to their implementation (Cook et al., 2009). Indeed, teaching EBPs is complex and tacit (Delany & Golding, 2014), and experience is not sufficient to master them (Gigante, 2013). It is then necessary to couple a high-quality initial training with the possibility for professionals to test their learning, and systematic, and consistent feedback on their performance. Consequently, Canadian, and Belgian researchers set up a collaboration to design Autonomous Virtual Agents (AVA) simulating perpetrators of violence with whom participants can interact to train in the assessment of risk, needs, and protective factors with a transdisciplinary approach. This research is divided into four parts. First, a database of risk interview questions was collected from second-year master's students in forensic psychological sciences. Second, questions were classified into intentions through a thematic analysis. Intentions group together different formulations of the same question (e.g. "How is the relationship with your parents?" and "How do you get along with your parents?"). In June 2023, Belgian perpetrators of violence will be interviewed to construct identities and obtain responses to the intentions. The collected responses will be integrated into the AVAs. The third part will consist of the integration of the AVAs into the training platform. Finally, a study of the usefulness of the AVAs (qualitative and quantitative approaches) will be carried out. Training on risk assessment using AVA will be offered to psychologists in prison. At the end, their advice will be collected to evaluate their feelings about the AVA. The present presentation will discuss in detail the development process of the most realistic AVA possible.

064. Punitive Attitudes Across Type of Crime and State Boundaries

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Attitudes about Punishment and Criminal Justice System

Paper Session

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

Chair:

Daniel McCarthy, University of Surrey

Participants:

Citizens and criminal justice: an overestimated sense of punishment *Cécile Vigour, CNRS (French National Center for Scientific research) - Sciences Po Bordeaux (France); Virginie Gautron, Law factulty, University of Nantes (France)*

This article deals with social representations of criminal justice in France. The article underlines the profound discrepancy between the abstract representations of criminal justice, in relation to their conceptions of delinquency, sentences and their aims, and their judgements on concrete situations. There is also a relative depoliticisation of assessments of concrete cases. While a majority of respondents share the feeling of excessive judicial leniency concerning certain types of offences or offenders, their positions are much more nuanced when the context of the cases is detailed. Beyond the criminal offence, which is considered in the abstract,

they look at the harm and the course of events, the criminal record, but also at the perpetrator's motivations, personality and history: this leads them to adjust their judgements on the severity of the sentence. This finding is observed in both the qualitative and quantitative surveys, and confirms results observed abroad (Frost 2010 ; Kuhn, Vuillé 2010 ; Leclerc 2012 ; Leclerc et al. 2017). This paper is based on a mixed research design conducted in France (Vigour et al. 2022): a focus group research involving 80 participants, and a quantitative survey with 2370 respondents (from a scientific panel created through a representative random sample). Three-hour interviews were conducted with 17 groups, constituted on the basis of social belonging (socio-professional category and level of educational attainment; workers, employees, or temporary workers, as opposed to working in intermediary or managerial roles and the professions), whether or not participants had court experience, and the type of court: civil or criminal. The qualitative and quantitative survey protocol was designed in parallel and symmetrically: first general questions; then the reaction to excerpts from a documentary film on criminal justice; and vignettes.

Disparity in punitive attitudes towards stranger and partner rape: Analysis of representative survey findings from six European countries *Andrzej Porębski, Jagiellonian University; Ewa Ilczuk, Jagiellonian University; Andrzej Uhl, Cambridge University*

The relationship between perpetrator and victim is a critical component in public attitude toward rape. Despite its devastating consequences for the victims, intimate partner rape has long been downplayed or seen as a private matter between spouses. Numerous studies confirm that the public and judiciary tend to treat perpetrators who had a close relationship with the victim more leniently than strangers. The literature considers this tendency as one of the rape myths - stereotypical and harmful beliefs about rape, rapists and the victims. Against this backdrop, we set out to study the social forces behind the discrepancy in how the public assesses either type of rape. Specifically, the paper examines cultural and personal factors as potential correlates of differences in punitiveness toward partner versus stranger rape. The empirical basis of this study is 2021 data collected for the Central European Social Survey, a novel tool designed to continuously trace social changes in samples representative for six countries (n = 11383), namely Germany, Poland, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, and Hungary. The respondents in each country were invited to choose suitable penalties for, amongst others, stranger and partner rape. The data was analysed using logistic and linear regression models; First, we examine a binary outcome which assumes a positive value whenever a participant recommended a milder penalty for partner rape than for stranger rape. Then, for those who demanded an unsuspended prison term for both offences, we use the percentage difference in its recommended duration (in months) as a continuous outcome in order to boost the robustness of our findings. Crucially, we found men more likely to afford greater leniency to partner rape in all studied jurisdictions. The results also indicate a clear influence of cultural factors on differential punitiveness, although the analysis showed no correlation with religion.

Problem populations: identifying generational effects of attitudes towards offenders, school children, and welfare recipients 1983-2020. *Emily Gray, University of Warwick; Victoria Barrett, University of Huddersfield; Stephen Farrall, University of Nottingham*

The role of political socialisation in explaining long term trends in social attitudes towards three groups of 'rulebreakers' will be examined in this paper. It will employ collated British Social Attitudes Survey data (1984-2019/20) alongside a selection of aggregate-level variables to conduct an 'age, period and cohort' analysis of punitive sentiments. It will highlight how generational effects underlie trends in punitiveness towards key social groups. Our results underline the theoretical significance of political socialization and the methodological consequence of longitudinal

analyses when exploring public sentiments towards 'rulebreakers'.

The Criminalization of Abortion in the United States *Kristy Holtfreter, Arizona State University; Michael D. Reisig, Arizona State University*

Polling data continue to show that a majority of Americans support keeping abortion services legal. Nevertheless, in 2022 the United States Supreme Court eliminated the constitutional right to such medical procedures, leaving the decision of whether to keep abortion legal to individual states. Several states have since enacted laws banning abortion services, with some including criminal penalties for women and medical professionals. Using survey data from a national sample of adults (N = 1,494), this study tests a series of hypotheses derived from two theoretical perspectives—benevolent sexism and minority threat—to identify key factors driving public support for criminalizing abortion services. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Understanding support for punitive punishment in the United Kingdom *Daniel McCarthy, University of Surrey*

Populist punitiveness has been regarded as a cornerstone of neo-liberalist agendas associated with tough political responses to crime and punishment. Public opinion forms an important part of this punitive context, helping provide the base for punitive modes of punishment to be implemented. But who are kinds of people who support more punitive punishment? What generalisations can we draw from predominantly US-based studies assessing punitive attitudes to the UK? Using data from the 2019 British Social Attitudes Survey, the factors underpinning support for punitive attitudes are highlighted. Results demonstrate that death penalty support was associated with those with being male, possessing lower education levels, belonging to a non-Christian faith, right-leaning political voting, exhibiting racist values and low support for public welfare support. Similarly with views on stricter sentencing, we find again that lower education was a stable predictor of support, alongside Catholic faith, right leaning voting, being married or divorced/separated, and low support for welfare.

065. WCCJ Panel 5 – Women's Pathways to Criminalisation

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Feminist Criminology
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:

Angelina Stanojoska, Faculty of Law, University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Bitola

Participants:

Beyond Victimization: The Role of Women in Human Trafficking *Serena Timmoneri, Anglia Ruskin University*

Human trafficking has been defined as the "facilitation" of movement of people with the goal of exploiting them. Human trafficking is a gendered transnational crime, as until today, most of the people being trafficked from one country of origin to one of destination, are women and girls. This article aims at challenging the current dominant approach of victim/perpetrator dichotomy using Nigerian Madams as Case Study, a unique case not just because it is about women exploited and trafficked by other women that is not a "new" phenomenon per se (just think to historic merciless Madams, from France to the United States, from the Netherlands to Thailand) but because Nigerian women succeeded in obtaining a leading role in criminal organizations involved in large-scale human trafficking and they left their male competitors behind. After presenting the two mains contrasting positions (i.e. moral approach and sex work approach), the author will use the Nigerian case to discuss how women are active members, even leaders, of transnational criminal organizations challenging the criminological "myth" of the passivity of women in criminal organizations, and how Nigerian Madams are becoming an "entrepreneurial" model

for other African women (i.e Ghanaians, Cameroonians) and young girls who deliberately choose prostitution as a way out from poverty, in some cases, aiming at finally becoming exploiters. The author will show how both in the case of exploiters and victims the main reason for joining crime is lack of access to resources, poverty and discrimination outlining areas for further research and intervention at social level.

Miseducated: girls' and women's pathways from disciplinary punishment and devaluation in the classroom to criminalisation *Gilly Sharpe, University of Sheffield, UK*

Educational disadvantage and school exclusion are commonplace amongst criminalised young people, and they are in turn over-determined by poverty, disability and special educational needs. School exclusion and other forms of classroom punishment serve to mark young people out as 'failures', with potentially lasting emotional and behavioural consequences, as well as enduring effects on their opportunities for economic and social advancement. Only rarely has scholarship considered the specific nature of young women's pathways between school and the penal system. There is evidence of a triangular relationship between involvement in the state 'care' system, experience of school-based disciplinary punishment and criminalisation amongst girls, which raises questions about how institutional cultures and practices may variously serve to punish or, conversely, to ignore or invisibilise girlhood marginalisation and disadvantage. This paper examines the affective dimensions of schooling and their lasting emotional legacy in the lives of 36 women who were criminalised as teenagers and followed up as adults. I argue that criminalisation and criminal stigma overlap with, and are shaped by, class-based condescension, racism and welfare inaction within schools. Girls' experiences of disciplinary punishment, exclusion and class-based devaluation and indifference at school have enduring psychological and material effects, which are subsequently replicated and compounded within penal institutions.

Motivational and cognitive factors in pathways to offending amongst women who have sexually offended *Judith Abulafia, Ashkelon Academic College, Ashkelon, Israel; Robert Epstein, Israel Prison Service, Ramla, Israe*

Abstract Data-driven models, addressing the internal motivations, pathways to offending, and supportive cognitions amongst women who have sexually offended have emerged in recent years, with significant consequences for understanding risk factors and developing treatment programmes. In the current research, recent empirically based models were explored in a national sample consisting of all women who had committed sexual offences and were assessed over a 12-year period (n = 28). The utility of the motivational and cognitive models tested was supported, although not all cases could be easily coded, and new categories are suggested in order to better characterize the unique aspects of sex offending amongst women who have sexually offended. Key findings included fewer women than expected who reported being coerced by a male partner, frequent conjunction between sex and intimacy needs, and a lack of a clear relationship between offence-related cognitions and motivational pathways. The results support the importance of integrating and further developing gender-specific clinical factors within a gender-neutral treatment paradigm. Keywords female sexual offenders, cognitive distortions, motivation, schema, typology, pathways

The Feminist Pathways Perspective: The Pathways to Crime of Female Murderers in the Republic of North Macedonia *Angelina Stanojoska, Faculty of Law, University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Bitola*

Factors leading to violent behavior among females resulting in homicide are complex and interconnected on several social levels and on an individual level. Previous research in North Macedonia (Stanojoska & Jurtoska, 2019; 2020) has shown a correlation between strain and abuse and discrimination resulting in violent crimes. Purpose - The main purpose of this chapter is by using the

feminist pathways perspective to investigate the life trajectories of women towards violent behavior. We should conclude about the most common life trajectories of women who've committed murder and are incarcerated. This will also help us structure a classification of pathways of incarcerated women in North Macedonia. Design/methodology/approach - The research includes N=9 (nine) incarcerated women who have committed murder. Through the in-depth interviews, we gathered data about events from women's lives prior to their criminal activity that could have triggered criminal behavior as a response to those life events. Findings - Women commit murder more rarely than men, when they do commit it in most cases it is either connected to an intimate partner's violence or the victim is another family member or their baby. Originality/value – In North Macedonia, to our knowledge, until now no research has been done on feminist pathways in connection to homicide. Based on the results, gender-specific intervention and prevention strategies could be designed by relevant authorities. Keywords: female offenders, feminist pathways perspective, homicide, North Macedonia.

Women perpetrators of violence against women: the peculiar case of dowry related violence in India *Jyoti Belur, UCL; Kartikeya Tripathi, UCL; Sravya Palla, Researcher*

Prevalent criminological theories provide inadequate understanding of the aetiology of dowry-related domestic violence (DV) in India. To address this gap in the literature this paper presents an empirical analysis of a sample of over a 100 first information reports of DV, registered at a Women's Police Station in New Delhi, India. Findings indicate that almost all the complainants were married women, that the complaints were dowry-related, and involved multiple perpetrators. Furthermore, in contrast to a preponderance of male perpetrators of violence against women (VAW) in the home reported in the Global North, in these cases the mother-in-law was often the main instigator and perpetrator of violence, followed closely by the husband, and other members (both male and female) of the extended family. Notably, most of these cases had a script-like quality, a well-defined trajectory, and displayed commonalities in the nature and types of abuse inflicted. The analysis further revealed the existence of clear warning flags and specific windows of time in the early years of marriage when women were most vulnerable to abuse. Criminological explanations for DV against women in the literature are inadequate to explain dowry-related abuse, since the former are traditionally focused on notions of intimate partner violence rooted in patriarchy. Existing literature on family violence also falls short as it mainly focuses on child or elder abuse in the home. The paper makes an original contribution to the understanding of dowry-related VAW from a variety of sociological and criminological perspectives. Finally, implications for policy and practice to address dowry related violence are discussed.

066. Criminal law as trending topic: A Criminological and Criminal Policy Analysis of a Week of Communication on Twitter
Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Media and social construction of crime
Roundtable
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
This roundtable presents the book "Derecho Penal Trending Topic: Un análisis criminológico y político criminal de una semana de comunicación en Twitter" (Trending Topic Criminal Law: A Criminological and Criminal Policy Analysis of a Week of Communication on the Social Network Twitter), a collective work that aims to provide insight into the communicative reality of Criminal Law on social networks. In November 2022, Spain experienced a series of political and media controversies related to Criminal Law, such as the reform of the crime of sedition, the reform of sexual offenses, and the order to commit the former president of Andalusia to prison, among others. The impact of these controversies was so significant that on November 11th, the term "Código Penal" (Criminal Law) ranked among the top 30 trends on Twitter Spain. This initiated a 7-day period during which the top 30 Twitter trends featured terms like "CGPJ" (Council of the Judiciary) "Judges," and "Criminal Law." The book examines these trends and the discussions they encompass, juxtaposing them with the factual reality upon which they are based. The objective is to analyze the communicative reality of our discipline on this social network, identifying its main characteristics and biases in light of the reality it purports to report. This analysis serves a critical purpose: once the irrational communicative dynamics have been identified, the goal is to address the development of intervention and information strategies.
Chair:
Fernando Miró-Llinares, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche
Participants:
#LaManada, Criminal Law in the Age of Post-Truth *Fernando-Guanarteme Sánchez-Lázaro, La Laguna University*
The Refraction of Sedition Offense Reform in Social Media *Elena Beatriz Fernández-Castejón, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche*
Criminal Law trending topic: a book not about law *Jesús Aguerri, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche*

067. School exclusion and delinquency in England, Scotland, and Slovenia: Transferring policies or comparing the incomparable?
Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Roundtable
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
In the UK, research in education and criminology has explored how school exclusion contributes to youth crime. Recent studies have also examined the political economies of school exclusion in different parts of the UK, revealing rising numbers in England and stable or falling rates in Scotland. In Slovenia, little is known about school exclusion and its relationship with youth crime. Although the education system is inclusive and the youth justice system welfare-oriented, recent research has shown that more than 60% of young people in conflict with the law are regularly absent from school. Further, the scale of persistent school absence is shocking for girls, foreign nationals, some ethnic minorities, young people with disabilities, and those suffering from substance abuse. School exclusion reduction in Scotland – especially in Glasgow – has received substantial media and policy attention in recent years. In England, multiple governmental agencies have expressed a desire to replicate the exclusion reduction in Glasgow, often citing the connection between school exclusion and violence as a key motivating factor. This roundtable will consider whether we can compare school exclusion and youth offending in different jurisdictions with diverse criminal justice traditions and other policy conditions surrounding school exclusion and transfer successful policies between them. It will examine the jurisdictions' legal frameworks, policies, and practices, considering the national and subnational factors that impede successful policy transfer. Among these, it will investigate: the dynamics of agencies working in relevant policy spaces; the national and local educational systems; governments' conceptualisations of inclusion; and challenges to reframing schools as environments disrupting structural harm routes, rather than exacerbating them. The roundtable will use the findings to rethink how comparative research can contribute to understanding the meaning of inclusion, exclusion, and penality concerning young people in England, Scotland, Slovenia, and beyond.
Chair:
Jasmina Arnež, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana and Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford
Discussants:
Rachel Condry, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford
Keir Irwin-Rogers, The Open University
Luke Billingham, The Open University
Fern Gillon, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Alice Tawell, Department of Education, University of Oxford

068. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 8. Judicial and Sentencing Policy

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making

Paper Session

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

Chair:

Petra Bard, Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Law

Participants:

Judicial independence as a prerequisite for criminal cooperation in the European sphere *Petra Bard, Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Law*

In a post-Lisbon Treaty setting, values, principles and rights are enshrined in the EU Treaties as well as in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, which constitute legally binding sources of EU primary law. With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the correct functioning of mutual recognition in criminal matters intrinsically depends upon Member States compliance with the rule of law and fundamental rights standards set out in Charter. The need to ensure respect of such standards in the context of EU judicial cooperation in criminal matters also prompted the adoption of a set of 'procedural rights directives', which have been introduced to reduce fragmentation and legal uncertainty related to the minimum procedural safeguards of crime suspects. The principle of mutual recognition at the heart of EU criminal cooperation is intrinsically linked to the concept of the rule of law and the protection of fundamental rights. If under EU law national judicial authorities are required to cooperate on the basis of mutual recognition and mutual trust, they also have the simultaneous duty to ensure that cooperation on surrender comply with the multi-level (national, international, and supranational) fundamental rights and rule of law guarantees that apply in criminal proceedings (and most notably in the field of cross-border transfers of detainees). The presentation will explore how that duty, which is inherent to the role played by independent judicial authorities in democratic societies governed by the rule of law, has repeatedly and increasingly led EU Member States courts and judges to interrogate how and the extent to which fundamental rights and rule of law standards provide the limits of and conditions for mutual trust in the context of EU criminal cooperation.

Radical Transparency: Opening the Parole System in England and Wales to Greater Scrutiny and Accountability *Stephen Cameron Shute, University of Sussex*

In his 1914 book on banking, US Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis famously wrote that sunlight was "the best of disinfectants" and "electric light the most efficient policeman". Following the decision taken by the Parole Board for England and Wales in December 2017 to direct the release of the so-called "Black cab rapist", John Worboys, a series of changes were made to the parole system which were designed to render it more transparent and accountable. The hope is that these measures will restore the public and political confidence in parole that was so damaged by the Worboys case. The reforms that were introduced have included holding some parole hearings in "public"; introducing decision summaries which are primarily made available to victims and sometimes to the press; and the creation of a new "reconsideration mechanism" which allows some parole decisions to be given a second look without the need for the intervention of the courts. The strengths and weaknesses of these measures will be examined in this paper. It will also ask what else needs to be done to move parole in England and Wales further into the sunlight. The paper will conclude with some reflections on the dilemmas that all parole systems face when deciding which prisoners can and which cannot be safely released into the community.

The Role of the New Criminal Code in the Punitive Turn in Hungary: a Matching Analysis of Case-level Data *Lili Katalin Mark, Central European University; Csaba Győry, ELTE University Faculty of Law, Budapest /Institute of Legal Studies, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Balázs Váradi, Budapest Institute for Policy Analysis, ELTE LAW*

Hungary took a decisively punitive turn starting from 2010 with the introduction of three strikes rules as well as various other measures aimed at achieving a stricter sentencing practice. The process culminated in the adoption of a new criminal code in 2012. The punitive turn was followed by a rapid increase in prison population in the upcoming years, despite a significant drop in crime rates. We are the first to use case-level sentencing data collected by the National Office for the Judiciary (NOJ) of Hungary to analyze whether the new stricter criminal code directly translated into stricter sentences and thus causing the increase in prison population. We do find evidence of a tendency towards harsher sentences in the period of our analysis (2013-2018), however increases in criminal sanctions are not directly related to the stricter criminal code. Stricter sentencing and the harsher criminal code both characterize the Hungarian punitive turn, but we cannot find a causal link between them.

Testifying remotely: The effects of interview modality on mock-witness statement quality *Tanja van Veldhuizen, VU University Amsterdam; Eva Zeldenrijk, Netherlands Labour Authority*

During the COVID-19 pandemic many legal proceedings were impeded due to corona measures. Courts and investigative authorities adapted quickly to avoid delays and backlogs in criminal investigations and trials, as well as in asylum procedures. One of the solutions to adapt to social distancing measures, was hearing witnesses, suspects and asylum seekers remotely by means of video-conferencing. The experiences with remote hearing were generally positive among the authorities because of its cost savings and flexibility. Hence, in several legal contexts it has been proposed to keep on using videoconferencing in investigative interviews, also after all corona measures are lifted. Little is known, however, about the effects of interview modality on the quality of the testimony obtained. In the current research we tested the effects of remote (vs. face to face) interviews on the length and accuracy of the testimony 62 mock-witnesses. We also explored differences in the tendency to go along with suggestion. Participants watched a video of a mock-robbery on a liquor store. Afterwards they were interviewed about the robbery either via Zoom or face-to-face following a structured interviewing protocol, containing a free recall, direct questions and suggestive questions. Results showed that mock-witnesses who were interviewed face-to-face provided significantly longer statements in their free recall than witnesses interviewed via Zoom. There were no significant differences between the groups when it comes to the number of accurate and inaccurate details or to their responses to suggestive questions. Although we only found differences in the length of testimony, the results do point to potential risks for truth-finding associated with testifying remotely and imply that further research on this topic is necessary before applying remote hearing on a large scale.

069. National perspectives on RJ

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Restorative Justice

Paper Session

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

Chair:

Estelle Zinsstag, Edinburgh Napier University, UK and KU Leuven, Belgium

Participants:

The development of a national service of restorative justice for sexual violence: reflections on the Scottish experience *Estelle*

Zinsstag, Edinburgh Napier University, UK and KU Leuven, Belgium

This presentation will focus on a Scottish Government funded project aiming to develop and set up a national service to offer restorative justice to sexual violence survivors. This service was funded within the framework of Scottish Government's ambitious plan to offer RJ to everyone in Scotland by 2023. I will discuss the origins of the project and main aspects such as the types of services developed, the risk frameworks, the parties it is aimed for but also the training of the future facilitators. Having contributed to many of these developments and having undertaken an internal evaluation of the service, I will be examining some of the main findings, exploring the challenges and successes to date encountered by the service, also in comparison to similar undertakings elsewhere.

The challenges of the Finnish Victim-Offender Mediation: Insider perspective *Henrik Elonheimo, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare*

The Finnish Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) is considered a forerunner of the international Restorative Justice (RJ) movement. VOM is offered by 17 mediation offices around Finland, and the actual service relies on voluntary mediators. The author argues that the Finnish VOM is not without its challenges. The analysis is based on his 7-year experience in nationwide developing and coordinating the Finnish VOM and on a research project mapping the state of mediation in Finland. The data included questionnaires answered by 224 voluntary mediators and 48 mediation workers in 2021. Challenges: • Financing: Not all potential cases can be taken into mediation due to excessive case load in some offices. Mediation has not increased over recent years. In the central administration, there are only two employees for the nationwide development of VOM. • Social work ethos: Since VOM is under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, it is considered social work rather than a legal service, leading to paternalistic and risk-avoiding outlook on VOM. • Low education & salary among the mediation office workers. The voluntary mediators have higher education than the professionals. • Emphasis on minor crimes and minor disputes: even though the Finnish Medation Act would allow for mediation regardless of crime type, mostly minor crimes are considered suitable for mediation. • High compensations, the enlarging concept of violence and the victim movement: VOM often entails compensation levels that would not succeed in courts of law, rendering it rather a victim-oriented than a balanced intervention. • Too much attention to violence in near relationships, conceived as a totally distinct form of crime. • Lack of conferencing approach: the tradition of one-to-one mediation prevails. • Lack of RJ university courses or chairs. In conclusion, the Finnish VOM, despite its international acclaim, does not live up to the promise of RJ.

Transformative Policy and Political Praxis in Northern Ireland's new Momentum for Restorative Justice *Brian Payne, Ulster University*

This paper explores efforts to bring about a new momentum in the use of restorative justice across key sectors in Northern Ireland. It draws upon findings from the work of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Restorative Justice (APPG-RJ), formed in 2021 to advocate for the expansion of restorative justice – and specifically explores the 'Work Stream on Devolved Administrations' - led by the author – which comprises of a group of restorative practitioners and advocates seeking to promote the use of restorative approaches in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Twenty-five years on from the Good Friday peace agreement the transformation of Northern Ireland's civic and political structures remains a work in progress. Beset by political deadlock and continued ethno-sectarian division, the long-expected peace dividend has in many ways failed to materialise, and a new period of financial austerity threatens to sweep away a vibrant third sector. Yet, despite these impediments Northern Ireland once again finds itself at the forefront of international developments in restorative justice with the recent

publishing of a series of state-led action plans and strategies for the expansion of restorative approaches in the adult justice system, in schools, and in communities. Focusing on the work of the APPG-RJ, this paper examines how the 'case' for restorative justice can be best made. It analyses critically how planning can be converted to action, focusing on a range of factors including evidence gathering, political advocacy, community training, local activism, and cultural change. It argues, that while Northern Ireland continues to present a complex and unique arena for developing restorative justice, current attempts to mainstream such practices can provide valuable lessons for establishing restorative approaches elsewhere.

Penal Mediation in Portugal: searching for traces of an experience *Josefina Castro, CEJEA, Lusíada University, Porto, Portugal; Margarida Santos, CEJEA, Lusíada University, Porto*

Penal mediation (for adults) was introduced in Portugal in 2007, during the investigation phase, to avoid judicial proceedings. However, despite a promising start, there has been a sharp reduction in the number of mediation cases since 2010, followed by almost complete abandonment since 2015. To understand the factors contributing to the ineffectiveness of the criminal mediation system and to approach the prospects for its future, interviews were conducted with stakeholders who, due to their professional and institutional roles, could provide a "reflected" perspective on the trajectory of criminal mediation in Portugal. The sample included mediators, magistrates, lawyers, and academics who have closely followed the implementation of the mediation system. The analysis highlights the competition between three penal mediation models: restorative, legal, and managerial. The failure of mediation is consensually attributed mainly to instrumental issues, particularly the incompatibility between the legal framework of mediation and the organization and procedures of the judiciary system. Divergences emerge and will be discussed regarding the solutions to relaunch penal mediation in Portugal, specifically concerning the "place" of mediation in relation to the penal justice system.

An Economic evaluation of Restorative Justice post-sentence in England and Wales *Lucy Harris, Why me?; Frank Grimsey Jones, Why me?; Lucy Jaffe, Why me?*

Introduction: Restorative Justice interventions post-sentence have been shown to reduce reoffending and mitigate harm to victims. Investment in, and access to, Restorative Justice remains limited in England and Wales. An economic model was developed to synthesise the available evidence and estimate the economic impact of investment in Restorative Justice interventions. Methods: This research focused on direct and indirect Restorative Justice interventions for victims and offenders post-sentence in England and Wales, for offences with an identifiable victim. The model estimates the cost-social benefit ratio of Restorative Justice and direct financial return to the criminal justice system, over a 2-year time horizon in the base case and using 2021 costs. The modelled benefits included reductions in reoffending and direct wellbeing benefits for victims. Due to evidence gaps, direct wellbeing benefits for offenders are not incorporated. Results: In the model, 8% of referrals to Restorative Justice resulted in direct interventions and 19% resulted in indirect interventions. The modelled cost of the Restorative Justice pathway per direct intervention was £3,394. The cost-social benefit ratio was £14 per £1 invested, with a direct return to the Criminal Justice System of £4 due to substantial reductions in reoffending. Hypothetically, increasing the proportion of eligible cases referred for interventions from 15% to 40% produces an £5m increase in investment, and £22m benefits to the criminal justice system, implying a £17m net saving. Conclusion: Restorative Justice was found to be associated with a substantial social return on investment and direct return on investment to the criminal justice system. Investing in Restorative Justice should be a priority for decision-makers at all levels of government. The economic case for investment centres on identifying offenders with a high risk of offending and enabling them to participate in an intervention that has been repeatedly demonstrated to help them to change their behaviour.

070. WG-PLACE 2: Research on crime, place and time
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Neighborhoods and Crime
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
Chair:

Wim Bernasco, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Participants:

Has there been a spatial reordering of crime in the post-pandemic era? A case study from Greater Manchester *Mark Ellison, Manchester Metropolitan University; Jon Bannister, Manchester Metropolitan University; Monsuru Adepeju, Manchester Metropolitan University, M15 6BH, United Kingdom; Karolina Krzemieniewska-Nandwani, Manchester Metropolitan University*

As society returned to (a 'new') normal following the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns in the UK, so too did the volume of crime return to pre-pandemic levels. To date, most research exploring the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on crime has focused on describing and accounting for this temporal trend. Far less attention has been paid to the question of whether the geographic distribution of crime has returned to pre-pandemic patterns. This paper seeks to address this shortfall and question whether the post-pandemic geographical pattering of crime has served to reshape inequalities in the exposure to crime at the neighbourhood level. We utilise spatially fine-grained police recorded crime data from 2018 to 2022, across several offence categories, to explore this issue via case study of Greater Manchester, a city-region in the North West of England. Both spatial analyses and multi-level models are deployed to investigate the existence of changes in the spatial patterning of crime between the pre-, during and post- pandemic periods, and the underlying socio-economic characteristics of neighbourhoods (from Census 2021) associated with these changes. This enables us to identify the (specific types of) neighbourhoods that have benefitted or lost out in the new spatial ordering of crime.

Mapping and Measuring Crime Concentration at Street Segments in Suburban Places: A case study of Nigeria. *Abdulaziz Ibrahim, Nottingham Trent University; Andy David Newton, Nottingham Trent University; James Hunter, Nottingham Trent University*

Empirical evidence across Europe and North America have consistently suggest that crime is geographically concentrated across varying spatial scales and units of analysis. However, there is limited contribution from Sub-Saharan Africa in understanding the patterns of crime concentration due to the challenges of obtaining micro-level dataset. This research seeks to address this gap, moving beyond Euro-American case studies to focus on underrepresented places. A key question is whether patterns of crime concentration at place identified across Euro-American suburban places are reflected in Sub-Saharan Africa? This paper therefore examines the level of crime concentration at place using street segments as unit of analysis in Lugbe – a suburban area located in the Federal Capital City of Nigeria, Abuja. This study utilises trained field workers in conducting a detailed georeferenced door-to-door survey (N>3000) to capture incidents of crime at property level. The data is supplemented by individual sociodemographic data at property level to analyse events at micro level. Results show that crime is concentrated at street segments – few street segments account for majority of crimes given the distribution of opportunities. Unlike previous studies drawn from Europe and North America that used secondary data, this study, owing to the limitation of geocoded crime data from the police, uses primary data generated from crime and victimisation survey. The patterns as observed are considerably consistent with prior research.

Your neighbourhood, your feelings of safety: exploring feelings of safety in personally experienced neighbourhoods *Marianne Franken, Leiden University; Jelle Brands, Leiden University; Janne van Doorn, Leiden University; Maarten Kunst, Leiden University*

Background and purpose Research on feelings of safety often examines how people experience (un)safety within their neighbourhood and which factors can be related to feelings of (un)safety. Such research commonly uses administrative neighbourhood boundaries to demarcate one's neighbourhood. However, literature shows that what people perceive as "their" neighbourhood does not necessarily coincide with these administrative boundaries, but often results in neighbourhoods of smaller size. Literature furthermore indicates that social processes that are important in explaining fear of crime take place on such smaller scales as well. This poses the risk that knowledge on feelings of (un)safety in one's "own" neighbourhood is incorrectly generalized to a more encompassing area, just as area-specific explanations. The purpose of the current study is to examine (explanations of) feelings of (un)safety, related to what people experience as their own neighbourhood. Methods and results A survey has been distributed among residents of the city Leiden, in the Netherlands. Participants were asked to draw their neighbourhood on a map, whereafter they answered questions on their experience of (un)safety and a broad range of neighbourhood characteristics in relation to this personally experienced neighbourhood. Through a regression analysis, the neighbourhood characteristics were tested as explanations for feelings of (un)safety within this neighbourhood. Specific results will be discussed during the presentation. Keywords: Feelings of (un)safety, Fear of crime, Neighbourhood

Effects of neighborhood crime on home prices *Wim Bernasco, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Jan Rouwendal, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Department of Spatial Economics*

The living environment plays an important role in the value that people attach to a home. This is reflected in the price that buyers are willing to pay for living in attractive neighborhoods. It has been suggested that increasing local crime levels reduce the local sales prices of homes. The present research readdresses this question using rich datasets and rigorous econometric methods. We create a panel dataset that links crime, house prices and potentially confounding variables by combining three sources of information in the period 2012-2020 in The Netherlands: (1) transaction data including sales price, date and location of home sales throughout the Netherlands, (2) police recorded crime per month per neighborhood, broken down by crime type, and (3) annual demographic, socio-economic and geographical characteristics of all neighborhoods, including the proximity of various facilities. We use the hedonic price method to determine the economic value of neighborhood characteristics. This method assumes that home buyers are prepared to pay a higher price for homes in neighborhoods with positively valued characteristics such as natural quality, accessibility, cultural heritage and low crime levels of crime.

071. Correlates and Predictors of Youthful Offending
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Juvenile Crime
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
Chair:

Ian Lambie, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Participants:

Introduction of the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for serious problem behavior - Child Version (SAPROF-CV) *Ed Hilterman, Expertisecentre of Forensic Psychiatry*

Risk assessments for children (aged 6-15) are increasingly being used to assess the risk of future problem behavior including crime and to plan treatment for children with serious problem behavior. During the development of the Early Assessment Risk List Version 3 (EARL-V3), a clear demand for an additional strength-based, protective factors assessment was put forward by clinicians. In accordance with the SAPROF adult and youth versions, the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for serious problem behavior - Child Version (SAPROF-CV) was developed to complement the existing risk-focused approach in child risk assessment (with for example the EARL-V3). The SAPROF-CV includes 16 strength-based items organized into four scales: (1) Resilience, (2) Motivational, (3) Relational, and (4) External. In this presentation, the SAPROF-CV will be introduced, and preliminary reliability and concurrent validity findings presented. To assess inter-rater reliability, two experienced raters trained on the use of the SAPROF-CV independently rated 40 cases (20 boys and 20 girls) based on caregiver- and child interviews and clinical measures. Using intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC), we found excellent agreement on the SAPROF-CV total score and the Resilience and Motivational subscales, and a good level of agreement for the Relational and External subscales. Inter-rater reliability of the 16 individual SAPROF-CV items was done using Gwet's AC1 analysis, which revealed fair to almost perfect agreement between raters across items (AC1 = .40-.81, with an average of AC1 = .62). To establish the concurrent validity of the SAPROF-CV protective factors a Pearson's correlation was conducted. The SAPROF-CV protective factor total score was significantly and negatively correlated with the EARL-V3 risk factor total score (r = -.32). The SAPROF-CV provides a potentially useful strengths-based measure for the assessment of serious problem behavior in children that could complement risk assessment and guide positive treatment goals in child and youth care interventions.

New Zealand's forgotten children: How we fail children who offend *Ian Lambie, University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Children who have offended under age 13 are at increased risk of persistent offending in adolescence and adulthood. as well as a range of adverse life outcomes. Previous research indicates that virtually all these children have child welfare concerns, which were likely to underlie their offending or contribute to it. We present a mixed methods study exploring quantitative, qualitative and case-file data on the children's backgrounds and experiences, and the systems responsible for child welfare and child offending. Administrative government data on 48,989 children, from their birth in 2000 until 30 June 2019, were used to explore significant associations between different offending groups and a range of background factors. Child welfare case files on all children nationwide who had offended over a one-year period (2019–2020) and were flagged to have significant care and protection needs were analyzed to explore the children's histories. Stakeholder interviews were undertaken with child welfare, Family Court and other professionals (lawyers, police, social workers, school leaders, psychologists, tribal representatives, lay advocates), and family members with lived experience of proceedings in relation to child offending. Opportunities for improvements within the child welfare system and the Family Court to prevent this trajectory will be discussed.

The behavior of juvenile offenders who have experienced domestic violence: moral personality and the process of accepting criminal action *Gabriel Tanasescu, University of Craiova Faculty of Law; Camil Tanasescu, DIMITRIE CANTEMIR CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW*

The research presents a criminological analysis regarding the regime of custodial educational measures and the behavior of 30 young people interned for a period of 15 years in the Craiova Detention Center. The conducted interviews highlighted the fact that domestic violence (physical and emotional abuse by parents), material and educational lacks (school dropout and weak parental control) contributed to the change in attitude, the perception-choice process in interactions with the criminogenic environment being influenced. Domestic violence is described as antisocial potential for the behavioral disorder of the perpetrator, a causative factor that precedes in time major changes in the personality of the adolescent offender. In the situation of young recidivists, the concept of personalitas moralis is also analyzed in the process of moral acceptance of the criminal action, after committing the first serious criminal act. Lack of attachment to parents due to physical abuse and emotional trauma influences the thought process and the way of social interaction. A certain sensitivity is observed in the presentation of the family situation, but also a paradoxical desire of the young people to return to the domestic environment that rejected them. Young people who experienced domestic violence, poverty, poor parental control, dropping out of school, alcohol and drug use engaged in criminal activities much more easily (they did not refuse the criminal act, inhibition did not intervene). The internal process of moral personality formation is affected by childhood emotional experiences and inappropriate moral education of parents. This paper uses the interpretive phenomenological method as a qualitative method and explores recent studies on parental violence towards their adolescent children, which can transform into lack of control and adolescent violence towards parents. Keywords: domestic violence, moral personality, antisocial potential, emotional trauma, adolescent criminal behavior, moral acceptance of the criminal action

Personality traits and aggressive behavior among juveniles: analysis of latent profiles *Karol Konaszewski, University of Bialystok*

The study was conducted to compare individuals with different levels of aggressive behavior in terms of their personality traits, using latent profile analysis. The study was conducted in a group of juveniles (N=598) referred to probation centers and youth centers. The study procedure consisted of completing psychological questionnaires measuring aggressive behavior (The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ)) and personality traits (NEO-FFI Personality Inventory). In our study, we distinguished three profiles of people due to a specific arrangement of Big Five personality traits. The results showed differences between the profiles for all aggression variables: physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger and hostility. Individuals with resilient profiles scored low on Neuroticism and relatively high on Agreeableness, Agreeableness and Extraversion, in contrast to those with more sensitive profiles (overcontrolled and undercontrolled), who scored significantly higher on Neuroticism and lower on Agreeableness, Agreeableness and Extraversion domains. Since the Big Five traits are by definition broad, it may be most appropriate to suggest that the profiles described here (overcontrolled and maladjusted) signify vulnerability rather than expected performance. Moreover, our research indicates that the Big Five domains accurately predict aggressive behavior. As is the case, for example, with high Conscientiousness, low Neuroticism and high Agreeableness predicting successful performance at work (Tett, Jackson, & Rothstein, 1991) or high Neuroticism, low Agreeableness and low Extraversion indicating psychological distress (Oldham, 2010; Saulsman & Page, 2004). In other words, our study shows that repetitive and generalizable personality types can be identified empirically, and that the unique constellation of traits that define an individual has important implications for a wide range of behaviors including aggressive behavior.

072. Prison Policy and Practices

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
Chair:

Gadi Rozenberg, Ashkelon academic college

Participants:

A Comparative Study of Prison Workers' Self-legitimacy *Rok Hacin, University of Maribor; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor*

Establishing and maintaining legitimacy in a coercive prison environment presents a significant challenge for prison workers. Drawing on the data from a survey of 765 Slovenian prison workers collected in 2016 and 2022, this study aims to test the stability of prison workers' self-legitimacy and willingness to use force upon prisoners. Multivariate analyses showed that relations with prisoners and the internalisation of subcultural norms influenced the self-legitimacy of prison workers in both periods. Relations with colleagues and satisfaction with payment also influenced prison workers' self-legitimacy in 2016. The stress level and demographic characteristics (gender, work experience, and workplace) influenced prison workers' willingness to use force in both observed periods. Subculture of prison workers and age influenced prison workers' willingness to use force in 2016, while self-legitimacy, relations with colleagues and the level of education had an impact in 2022. Results indicate that traditional »core variables« (relations with colleagues, supervisors' procedural justice, and audience legitimacy) used to explore legitimacy in criminal justice have limited influence on prison workers' self-legitimacy and willingness to use force. Overall, findings suggest that the self-legitimacy of prison workers, based on prison workers-prisoners relations, is relatively stable in different time periods.

Managing Those Who Visit Prisons: Bodies, Control, and Institutional Variation in Ontario, Canada *Katerina Richard, Carleton University; Philip Goodman, University of Toronto*

We know from decades of scholarship and legal advocacy that laws can erode people's control over their bodies. It is critical to investigate subtle, yet problematic, ways in which institutions of social control police and govern incarcerated peoples and those who choose to interact with them. While there's much existing scholarship on the embodied and gendered governance of incarcerated people, in this project we examine the experiences of visitors, specifically how they think about and experience formal and informal policies such as dress codes. We compare and contrast the approach taken by staff and managers at four prisons and jails in Ontario, Canada. Data includes formal rules posted on their online platforms or in visiting areas and informal 'dress codes'. There is a range of visitor forms and this becomes problematic due to the enormous discretion left to prison staff. Through this research, we thus centre the experiences of visitors to prisons as a window into better understanding the subtle (and sometimes not so subtle) ways in which prisons use the rhetoric of security and control as rationale for policing, governing, and controlling visitors and shaping their autonomy. We call for more research examining these practices of body regulation in this and other contexts in order to further understand how criminal justice institutions shape, and are shaped by, society.

Prison crowding as state-organised violence *Simone Santorso, University of Sussex*

The following pages aim to reflect on how prison overcrowding, which has been a source of concern for decades, can be considered a constitutive element of modern penality and how this phenomenon shapes prison reality. After some epistemological consideration of how prison can be understood as a form of lawful state-organised violence, the paper explores the international legislation on torture, commonly used to frame and contrast overcrowding, focusing on the judgement and recommendations produced under Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights. Even though several jurisdictions have been placed under international courts court orders to reduce the level of overpopulation and several reforms and policy changes have been implemented, these seem to be short fix-term solutions to a problem that has no end in sight. To better understand the implication of overcrowding, the notion of prison harm is introduced and briefly sketch.

The gaps between the clinical and legal languages regarding the treatment and rehabilitation of sex offenders *Gadi Rozenberg, Ashkelon academic college*

Forensic psychiatry, forensic psychology, clinical criminology and criminal justice are disciplines that require integration of separate spheres of content, different vernacular and terminology, specifically between the clinical and legal language. These languages are inherently different in nature; this difference hinders the adequate treatment of offenders in the intersection where these languages collide. In this article we shall illustrate the language discrepancies related to the treatment, punishment and risk assessment of sex offenders. The aforementioned language gap starts with the very definition of the term "Sex Offender". According to the legal definition, the term "Sex Offender" is determined by specific criminal legislation. In contrast, the clinical definition regards sexual offences as any crime done to fulfill a sexual urge or the need to impose sexual humiliation. Thus, a sex offender in the clinical definition may be considered a regular offender by the legal language (and vice versa). On the other end, even when the proper clinical definition is congruent with the legal definition, the language gaps in the term "risk" in the clinical risk assessment and other language discrepancies may cause an imbalance between the various penal purposes of punishing sex offenders. Hence all the relevant professionals in the criminal justice field should acknowledge these language gaps and try to reconcile them as possible so that the instances that "fall between the gaps" will be minimized.

Widening participation: Criminal convictions and access to, and participation in, university life *Jayne Price, University of Chester; Paul Taylor, University of Chester*

Higher Education institutions in the United Kingdom are increasingly focused upon widening access and improving participation; introducing targets and aspiration/commitment statements that seek to ensure the recruitment and retention of those from 'non-traditional' and under-represented groups. However, what may often be overlooked in the inclusionary discourse surrounding access and participation are those with 'live' or 'spent' criminal convictions. We know from exhaustive criminological literature that this population experience marginalisation, stigma, educational disadvantage and financial hardship. We also know that engagement in education and educational activity promotes the reduction of risk of reoffending. In this research, the views of professionals in and outside of UK universities have been sought. Through semi-structured interviews and analysis, the findings reflect the numerous barriers to higher education entry for those with criminal convictions. Further, our findings also illuminate on issues that may deter universities from recruiting from this population. This paper draws on recommendations from broader literature and strategies from charities such as Unlock, to improve these processes which can be mutually beneficial to those with criminal convictions, universities and the community of learners.

073. Coerciveness, human rights, new penology and reintegration
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Penology and Theories Punishment
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1
The panel focuses on critically examining various aspects of the relationship between coerciveness, human rights, (new) penology and reintegration. Coercion is used here in a broad sense, referring to constraints and limitations on freedom, notably through the enactment and enforcement of criminal law, jurisprudence, execution of sentences (including prison sentences and all kind of detention under criminal law) and reintegration. The panel will focus on the adoption of coercive laws in the name of safety, that is, on the understanding that these laws are adopted in order to protect people's rights.

This coercive approach can be discerned not only in the practice of individual States but also in the policies and practices of international and European organisations (such as the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice). In particular, the mobilisation of the criminal law to protect human and fundamental rights has been dubbed 'coercive rights' (Lavrysen and Mavronicola, 2020) and even the 'coercive turn in human rights law' (Malby, 2019). While coercive law and coercive human rights have theoretically an egalitarian dimension in seeking to redistribute and indeed maximise wellbeing protection, particularly for those who have historically been underprotected, critical interventions highlight that coercive law could result in reinforcing inequalities. The coercive approach to advancing security can be questioned on a larger scale in relation to its adverse impacts on wellbeing and equality. This negative impact is particularly visible when examining the effects of coercion in relation to poverty and minorities such as migrants, detainees, prisoners, mentally ill and disabled person. In this respect, many marginalized persons would actually be underprotected, overpoliced, harshly punished and even detained for any wrongdoing, contrary to those who wield power and privilege. Consequently, this coercive process might tend to threaten inclusiveness, equalities and wellbeing in our European societies.

Chair:

Gaëtan Cliquennois, CNRS, Université of Nantes, DCS

Participants:

Digitalisation and techno-solutionism - Risks of late modern penology *Klára Kerezsi, National Institute of Criminology (Hungary); Veronika Nagy, Utrecht University*

Risk assessments are used at many stages of the criminal legal process, from bail to sentencing to parole determinations, from individual victimisation to collective social harms. Measuring risk means different things in each of these stages, there is a clear tendency in their fundamental principles in different social contexts. The aim of risk assessment and security management in criminal justice is increasingly shifting towards a focus on harm reduction and crime prevention rather than changing delinquent behaviour. With new technologies and external partners in the field of penal justice, risk assessment has become a central element of the law enforcement policy and practice in the last 25 years. Yet, there needs to be more consensus regarding the theoretical and methodological foundations of criminological risk and its social and practical implications. Our presentation demonstrates how information economies have altered the industrial sectors in legal justice and describe the mechanisms through which prevention thinking extends beyond criminal justice systems, legitimising penal sanctions in a broader societal context. We raise questions about the need for a more refined approach to the problem of 'European' penal values, the existence of punishment beyond criminal justice, and the condition to study the whole array of forms of legal coercion and detention, as well as the fear as a significant political advisor.

Coercive human rights and penology *Sonja Snacken, Free Universsity of Brussels; Natasa Mavronicola, University of Birmingham; Gaëtan Cliquennois, CNRS, Université of Nantes, DCS*

We critically examine various aspects of the relationship between coerciveness, human rights and penology through an analysis of the jurisprudence delivered by the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union. Coercion is used in a broad sense, referring to constraints and limitations on freedom, notably through the enactment and enforcement of criminal law, jurisprudence, execution of sentences (including prison sentences and all kind of detention under criminal law) and reintegration. In this regard, both the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Charter of Fundamental Rights oblige member states to protect human rights by sanctioning and punishing human rights violations. In the same way, the European Court of Human Rights constraints member states to protect detainees from human rights violation. To a certain extent, coercion can be seen as having a positive effect on protection in certain situations. For example, laws that prohibit harmful or dangerous actions, can help to protect individuals and communities from harm. However, it is important to note that the positive effects of coercive laws depend on their implementation and enforcement. On the other hand, coercive laws create a certain paradox: while coercion can be seen as necessity to preserve and protect citizens' life and security, its application can disproportionally affect certain communities and reinforce inequalities. This aspect, which has been neglected by scholars, operates through inequal distribution of punishment among population to the detriment of poor and vulnerable people that are more concerned and subjected to coercion.

- Death and death prevention in Europe *Roisin Mulgrew, University of Galway*

The topic of prisoner death prevention is currently high on the UN prison reform agenda. The issue is not as visible at the European level. This chapter will begin by outlining the regional legal framework applicable to the obligation of states to prevent prisoner deaths in Europe (and how this compares to international standards). The issue of prisoner deaths within the Council of Europe will be further contextualised in light of current statistical data from SPACE I (though problems with current prisoner mortality data will be highlighted). This main focus of this chapter, however, will be to understand whether the 'European' approach to the prevention of prisoner deaths, as articulated by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, is accepted (in principle and in practice) by national governments. To reach this understanding, all Government responses to the findings and recommendations of the CPT in relation to deaths in prison will be analysed. The study will involve the examination of the responses of 29 States to CPT country visit reports from 1992 onwards. This document analysis will facilitate an exploration of key themes relevant to reducing preventable deaths caused by suicide, mistreatment, neglect, accidents, illness (or a lack of appropriate medical care), inter-prisoner violence, overdose or hunger-strike. This public dialogue between an independent monitoring body and national governments will provide important empirical insights into both the regional standard-setting objectives of the CPT in this regard and the acceptance of these standards into national, law policy and practice throughout the region.

Suicide prevention in detention *Gaëtan Cliquennois, CNRS, Université of Nantes, DCS; Layla Skinns, University of Sheffield; Philippa Tomczak, University of Nottingham*

Although some studies have been devoted to European and national level controls over conditions of detention and prison life sentences, suicide-prevention policies remain under-researched, in particular in relation to human rights and court cases involving detainees. While some attention has been paid to national suicide-in-custody prevention policies, the main features of the United Nations and European monitoring and case law related to suicide prevention not only in prisons but also in other places of detention, including custodial, immigration and psychiatric detention facilities, have been neglected. We forge the concept of coercive "pre-suicide" conception of suicide to analyse theoretically the British approach to suicide where prevention is very close to its occurrence, to be compared with prevention of an attempted crime or even a "pre-crime" approach. In this regard, the British authorities consider attempted suicide to be one of the most significant risk factors for suicide. It hence applies a conception of coercive "pre-suicide", characterised by the immediate intent to commit suicide and possibly materialised by attempted suicide, to predict suicide and to avoid such intent through punishment and even coercion. Thie coercive approach to suicide prevention takes the form of suicide avoidance through increasing surveillance, close detention and security measures.

Reintegration of 'terror' convicts and penology *Nicolas Amadio, University of Strasbourg; Massil Benbouriche, University of Lille; Martine Herzo-Evans, University of Reims*

The social reintegration of convicted terrorists constitutes a new

challenge in terms of socio-legal response for the actors of judicial, prison and police institutions, and a new penological issue, particularly in France. Indeed, while the penal system initially focused on criminal offences in a context of increasing terrorist threats and attacks, it must now adapt to a new situation: balancing, on the one hand, the sentence, the sanctions and the related obligations, and, on the other hand, the objective of social reintegration of convicted persons - or rather the anticipation of their release. This new issue is subject to numerous legal and criminological debates concerning sentences and sanctions in the field of terrorism and/or radicalization. What are the socio-legal responses provided by the penal system to terrorist threats and attacks? Are they very different from those provided by other judicial systems? How do they impact the social reintegration prospects of persons convicted of terrorism? What are the main penological and criminological issues? These questions are dealt with in different ways in each judicial system. Indeed, prison population rates increased until the beginning of the 21st century in many European countries. In this context, some jurisdictions in European Union (e.g. Netherlands, Germany, Spain) have managed to decrease their prison population rates and tends to promote more humane and socially effective penal sanctions, while others are seeing these rates increase. This is the case in France, where the prison population continues to rise steadily, because of the short-time sentences, the slowness of the judicial system and the low development of non-custodial sentences and facilities. This communication will highlight how reintegration of 'terror' convicts' issues are being impacted by the socio-legal and criminal justice responses oriented towards short term sentences and securitization.

074. Treatment and Management of Long-Term Detainees in Japan: The 2022 Sentencing System Change Act and Confusion among Inmates and Administrators
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Now, there were 1725 relative life sentence (LWP) inmates in Japan at the end of 2021, down from 135 in 2006. Only seven were released on parole and 29 died in that year. Thus, life sentences in Japan have effectively become absolute life sentences (LWOP). On the other hand, as of 2023 April, there were 107 death row inmates in Japan. For death row inmates, it takes usually more than seven years until death sentences should be finalized. Although the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that the death penalty is to be executed out within six months of the death sentence becoming final, it takes about 10 years for the execution to take place. Thus, there are inmates in Japan who will not be allowed out of prisons and detention centers for the rest of their lives. In June 2022, the Criminal Code was amended to unify free sentences with work obligations (imprisonment) and without them (imprisonment without work) into a single detention sentence. The new custodial sentences were to be committed to a penal institution and, in addition, were to be obliged to work and to provide the necessary guidance for improvement and rehabilitation. A similar obligation was also newly added to detention sentences, which are free sentences of less than 30 days. In this session, at first introduces the current situation of death-penalty convicts and life-sentenced prisoners in Japan. Next, various issues surrounding the execution of death sentences will be identified. Furthermore, after confirming the problems regarding the treatment of life sentenced prisoners, the actual situation of personnel management of prison staff in their capacity as managers of facilities will be confirmed. Based on these, we would like to think about life and death in penal institutions together with the participants.
Chair:
Shinichi Ishizuka, Professor
Participants:
Treatment and Management of Long-Term Detainees in Japan
Shinichi Ishizuka, Professor
At the end of 2021, there were 1725 inmates serving relative life

sentences in Japan (Life imprisonment with parole: LWP), up from 135 in 2006, but the number has continued to decline to 18 in 2021. Only seven were released on parole that year, and 29 died. Thus, life sentences in Japan have effectively become absolute life sentences (life imprisonment without parole: LWOP). On the other hand, the Criminal Code was amended in June 2022 to unify imprisonment with and without work and the imprisonment system into a single custodial sentence called "imprisonment". The new custodial sentences were to be served in a penal institution and were to be accompanied by an obligation to work and the necessary counselling for rehabilitation. Short-term imprisonment of less than 30 days was changed to custodial sentences with new obligations. What if life sentenced prisoners, for whom parole is extremely rare as described above, were obliged to work and receive guidance for their reintegration into society? What would be the purpose and content of the sentence and how would it be carried out? What would be the reintegration treatment for those sentenced to life imprisonment? This report first presents the current situation of life-sentenced prisoners in Japan. It then examines the content of the changes to the penal system in 2023. It then simulates the practical problems that would arise if the above-mentioned legislative changes were implemented in June 2025. Finally, based on these considerations, the significance of the existence of life imprisonment in Japan and the direction it should take will be examined.

Treatment of lifers in Japan and changes under the 2022 Criminal Law Reform: Does a lifer need rehabilitation? *Shinichi Ishizuka, Professor*
At the end of 2021, there were 1725 inmates serving relative life sentences in Japan (Life imprisonment with parole: LWP), up from 135 in 2006, but the number has continued to decline to 18 in 2021. Only seven were released on parole that year, and 29 died. Thus, life sentences in Japan have effectively become absolute life sentences (life imprisonment without parole: LWOP). On the other hand, the Criminal Code was amended in June 2022 to unify imprisonment with and without work and the imprisonment system into a single custodial sentence called "imprisonment". The new custodial sentences were to be served in a penal institution and were to be accompanied by an obligation to work and the necessary counselling for rehabilitation. Short-term imprisonment of less than 30 days was changed to custodial sentences with new obligations. What if life sentenced prisoners, for whom parole is extremely rare as described above, were obliged to work and receive guidance for their reintegration into society? What would be the purpose and content of the sentence and how would it be carried out? What would be the reintegration treatment for those sentenced to life imprisonment? This report first presents the current situation of life-sentenced prisoners in Japan. It then examines the content of the changes to the penal system in 2023. It then simulates the practical problems that would arise if the above-mentioned legislative changes were implemented in June 2025. Finally, based on these considerations, the significance of the existence of life imprisonment in Japan and the direction it should take will be examined.

Treatment of the death row inmates: How could death row inmates face their approaching death? *Akiko Kogawara, Professor of Law, Ryukoku Unoversity*
Capital punishment persists in Japan, and executions are conducted approximately every year. The most recent execution occurred on December 21, 2021, when three death row inmates were hanged. The debate on whether the death penalty should be retained has stalled. The vast majority of the population has supported the death penalty, which has been used as proof of the justification of the system. However, three notable lawsuits contesting the constitutionality of capital punishment have been filed successively. First, in 2020, three defense attorneys representing death row inmates sued the government for compensation, asserting that their clients were executed while their demand for a retrial was still in process and the attorneys' right to counsel was violated. In 2021,

two death row inmates filed a lawsuit against the government challenging the legitimacy of the current death penalty practice, not informing the inmates that the execution would occur until just a few hours. It raised the question of how death row inmates could face their approaching death. Then in 2022, three death row inmates brought a lawsuit against the government, asserting that the method of execution, hanging, was cruel. It is noteworthy that the plaintiffs are suing not only on the basis that the death penalty violates Article 31 (due process clause) of the Japanese Constitution but also because it infringes international human rights covenants. Although these lawsuits do not directly seek to abolish the death penalty, they are expected to lead to a de facto suspension by revealing the illegality and inhumanity of the current Japanese death penalty system, including the execution method, the way inmates are treated leading up to the execution, and the appeal procedure.

The current situation of inmates serving indeterminate sentences and their transformation into life （sentences in Japan *Ikuo Aizawa, Faculty of Law, Rissho University, Tokyo, Japan.*

This presentation examines the situation of adult inmates serving indeterminate sentences in Japan and the qualitative changes in this punishment. In the early 2000s, the number of indeterminate sentences increased significantly, and approximately 1,700 inmates on such sentences are currently being held in Japanese prisons. However, this is not due to an increase in serious crime, but to an increased insecurity about crime, which has led to harsher sentences. The Japanese Penal Code stipulates that those on indeterminate sentences can be paroled after 10 years. This is because the law, enacted in 1907, was based on the concept of educational punishment and intended for early parole for rehabilitation and reform to be provided. However, this is not the current practice. For example, in 2018, 10 prisoners on indeterminate sentences were released on parole, but the average length of time they spent in prison exceeded 30 years. Additionally, 24 indeterminate prisoners died in prison from natural causes in the same year. In other words, indeterminate sentences in Japan have effectively become life sentences, far from what the law intended. Despite this situation, the Criminal Code, as amended in 2022, stipulates that prisoners can be obliged not only to work, but also to train and educate themselves for rehabilitation and reform. This amendment has created a difficult problem to solve in the treatment of indeterminate prisoners, who are effectively sentenced to life imprisonment. Should prisoners with no hope of release be required to undertake training and education to improve and rehabilitate themselves? Are such approaches inhumane? Is it reasonable, in terms of equal application of punishment, to require some to engage in such treatment and others not? This presentation examines the issues surrounding prisoners serving indeterminate sentences in Japan from the perspective of international standards, penal philosophy and human rights.

Prison Personnel Management in Japan: Analyzing the Data from the Annual Directory of Prison Staff *Shunsuke Kyo, Chukyo University*

This paper examines the Japanese prison personnel management. It is well-known that Japan is one of the safest countries. In general, Japanese prisons, which play a part in maintaining good public security, have hold onto such strict discipline that there has been almost no riot and no prohibited goods (e.g., illegal drugs) dealing for a long period. However, there was an incident in which prison staff abused some prisoners, and as a result, one of the prisoners died in the early 2000s. The incident garnered great attention in the Japanese society and led to the prison system reform in 2005. There also was a critical reform with regard to in-prison punishment in 2022. What constitutes the backdrop for the few uncalled-for incidents, the good performance of the prison management, and the introduction of these reforms in Japan? Although the previous literature on other countries' prison system explains the performance of the prison management via focusing on the characteristics of the prison staff, there is shortage of systematic research on the Japanese prison system and its performance partly because of the individual prisoners or personnel data not being open for ordinary researchers who belong to universities. This paper tries to explain the prison management in Japan by using the annual directory of prison staff's names and positions, which had been distributed to them to find out their colleagues' latest position and workplace (because there are nationwide reshuffles of prison officers every year) until 2012, and comparing the personnel administration policy of other Japanese administrative institutions based on the literature produced in the context of Japanese public administration research.

075. The future and transnational context of darknet drug trade

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime

Roundtable

8:00 to 9:15 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

While darknet markets have been growing steadily since their launch in the first half of the 2010s, they have recently started to decline. The decrease is likely to be driven by the disruption of delivery routes and the emergence of encrypted messaging applications. Drug trade via darknet markets is affected by many (technical) factors, such as the trust between vendors and customers reflected by reputation systems, the various encryption methods, and the stealthy delivery of the products. In addition, the operation and survival of illicit online drug trade are determined by national policies and regulations related to the trade and consumption of drugs. While some European countries have a zero-tolerance policy for drug use, others have decriminalised the possession of certain types of drugs. In addition to regulations, the social attitudes of the given population and civil society initiatives (such as harm reduction programmes) also affect the national context of darknet drug trade. The roundtable will discuss the impact of different drug policies and regulations on the international supply of drugs online, and how they are shaping the future of online drug trade across geographical borders.

Chair:

    Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Discussants:

    Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

    Tibor Kiss, University of Public Service

    Ákos Szigeti, University of Public Service

    Laszlo Dornfeld, Center for Fundamental Rights, Hungary

    David Décary-Hétu, Université de Montréal

    Russell Brewer, University of Adelaide

    Thomas J. Holt, Michigan State University

    Tünde A. Barabás, University of Public Service, Hungary

076. Comparative Empirical Perspectives on the Exclusionary Rule i

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative Methods

Roundtable

8:00 to 9:15 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2

The purpose of this roundtable is to explore the legal and external factors influencing decisions to exclude evidence in different legal systems, including but not limited to Ireland, China, the UK, Canada, and Israel. The discussion will focus on empirical research conducted in these jurisdictions, providing insights into the practical operation of exclusionary rules and the factors that affect their application de-facto. The focus of previous quantitative-empirical research has primarily been on verdicts: reasonable doubt (on conviction and acquittal) and punishment. However, interim decisions play a crucial role in protecting human rights, preventing law enforcement misconduct, and ensuring equal enforcement of the law. The policy of evidence exclusion has been chosen as the basis for the study on the assumption that extrajudicial considerations may impact not only the final outcome of criminal proceedings but also interim decisions, particularly those requiring a balance between due process and finding factual truth, and crime prevention.

Chairs:

Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law

Claire E Hamilton, Prof. Claire Hamilton

Discussants:

Melanie Murchison, University of Manitoba, Department of Sociology and Criminology

Weimin Zuo, Sichuan University School of Law

Lan Rongjie, Southwestern University of Finance & Economics Law School

Sabine Gless, Juristische Fakultät der Universität Basel

Mark Dell Kielsgard, City University of Hong Kong

Wu Hongyao, China University of Political Science and Law

Shi Jiahui, Sichuan University Email

077. Developing Probation Practitionership

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Community Sanctions

Roundtable

8:00 to 9:15 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

In 2022 Liverpool John Moores University were awarded the contract to deliver the academic element of the Professional Qualification in Probation Practice for the North West of England. In light of this and against the backdrop of various forms of change in the penal landscape and probation training we started from a blank slate and sought to re-imagine what effective probation practitionership looks like in contemporary society. This roundtable will therefore focus on the following themes in an attempt to share insights and understandings around the key ingredients needed to ensure that the training that probation officers in England and Wales receive intergrates the best national and international perspectives. 1. Why apply? 2. Criteria needed to apply? 3. What are the important parts of probation training? 4. Who makes the best probation officer? 5. What skills and qualities are needed? 6. How can we do things differently?

Chair:

Ester Louisa Ragonese, Liverpool John Moores University

Discussant:

Justin Moorhead, Liverpool John Moores University

078. Enhancing corporate accountability: innovations in detection, attribution/ enforcement and sanctioning

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime

Roundtable

8:00 to 9:15 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5

Achieving corporate accountability for crimes and harms is an enduring social problem and a perennial focus of criminological and socio-legal scholarship. This roundtable will engage with some novel ways of detecting, pursuing, and sanctioning corporate wrongdoing, and evaluate their prospects of better addressing corporate harms from jurisdictionally comparative and cross-disciplinary perspectives. In terms of uncovering wrongdoing, the 'detection drought' can be addressed through mechanisms like the incentivising of whistle-blowers, as well as the deployment of automated regulatory/oversight systems as well as AI/machine learning. Such mechanisms bring benefits but also are fraught with issues relating to transparency, bias, and potential legal challenges. Beyond this, while the criminal law is just one conceivable way of attaining corporate accountability, we endorse its retention and primacy for the most serious offences and offenders. That said, issues with corporate criminal liability permeate and affect the whole landscape of corporate accountability. This roundtable will consider models of criminal liability, drawing comparisons with the framework against transnational organised crime. Enabling more involvement by and input from victims of corporate harm in the sanctioning processes could both better convey the nature of the behaviour as well as meeting some of these victims' interests. This proposal dovetails with the use of deferred prosecution agreements in the UK, the US, and elsewhere, which have the potential to involve payment to victims, though this seldom occurs. It is fruitful to explore the radical and progressive dimensions of existing mechanisms like DPAs, which exist in large part due to the previously mentioned flaws with criminal liability. The roundtable centres on a number of overarching themes, including the palatability of risk in policy creation, the power dynamics in enforcement/regulatory relationships, the meaning and purpose of corporate accountability, and the politics of policy transfer.

Chair:

Liz Campbell, Monash University

Discussants:

PENNY CROFTS, UTS

Jonathan Clough, Monash University

Nicholas Lord, The University of Manchester, UK

Natalia Antolak-Saper, Monash University

Mihailis Diamantis, University of Iowa

079. The current state of Italian criminology: Decay or Renaissance? (I)

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology

Roundtable

8:00 to 9:15 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

In 1989, John Braithwaite published a thought-provoking article titled "The State of Criminology: Theoretical Decay or Renaissance." In it, he provides a bleak account of criminology's theoretical, empirical, and policy contributions to the "crime problem." The article also criticizes the "entrenched niches of expertise" that make criminology, to a significant degree, a fragmented discipline. The return of the ESC annual conference to Italy for the first time since 2007 - moreover, in the cradle of the Renaissance - offers an opportunity to reflect on the current state of Italian criminology. Despite its great tradition (the term "criminology" first emerged in the work of Italian Raffaele Garofalo in 1885), Italian criminology has developed in different directions and followed multiple trajectories, influenced by international trends as well as specific national factors. Overall, Italian criminology is no stranger to fragmentation capable of undermining what would otherwise be a desirable pluralism within the discipline. This is the first of two roundtable discussions that will interrogate the current state of Italian criminology focusing on its developments, ongoing challenges, and future directions. The roundtable brings together a group of distinguished scholars, belonging to different generations and with different backgrounds and experiences, who approach criminological research from varying theoretical and methodological perspectives, working in the country and abroad.

Chair:

Alessandro Corda, Queen's University Belfast

Discussants:

Dario Melossi, University of Bologna

Francesco Calderoni, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)

Anna Di Ronco, University of Essex

080. Cybercrime Working Group - Theories, ethics and reflections

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime

Paper Session

8:00 to 9:15 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7

Chair:

Sanjeev P. Sahni, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences

Participants:

Digital Criminology, Technoethics and AI *Fotios Spyropoulos, University of West Attica (GR); Evangelia Androulaki, University of West Attica (GR); Martha Lempesi, Center for the Study of Crime*

Given the highly adaptable nature and rapid evolution of crime in the digital age, and cybercrime in particular, it is essential to interpret it and formulate prevention measures and practises at the international level based on continuous cooperation and exchange of knowledge and best practises. Our proposal, based on our participation in the work of the UN Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, is a brief overview of basic criminological theories, focusing on new theories according to which the network itself is considered the perpetrator and/or, more generally, technology in the context of artificial intelligence applications. On this basis, new popular (?) norms are formed, which in a dynamic process can lead to elements that constitute technoethics. To what extent will the emerging technoethics influence criminal law in terms of dealing with the criminal phenomenon in a digital environment and force states to think beyond traditional preventive approaches in the elaboration of the future convention? Finally, these are our recommendations, suggestions and justifications by conducting an article-by-article analysis of the Convention. Our analysis focuses on the section on Preventive Measures (Chapter VI).

Digital Identity and Criminality *Mariana Noelia Solari Merlo, Universidad de Cádiz*

In today's societies, with a high level of digitization, the digital identity of citizens is a key element that allows access and enjoyment of the multiple goods and services available in cyberspace. This identity can be understood as an extension of the personality in the virtual environment and its extension is such that it is present in practically all areas of intervention. Any active participation in cyberspace usually requires the creation of a user, a process of identification, recognition and authentication, which enables participation. From this moment on, the digital footprint that makes up the online identity is generated and makes it visible to third parties. The digital identity and the fingerprint generated imply the personification of the users, make them visible and susceptible to becoming the object of attacks. The greater the visibility, footprint, the more personal areas are exposed in cyberspace. Certainly, the development dynamics of the Internet encourage users to become visible because on the Internet, unlike the non-virtual world, the existence of the person is conditioned to their visibility, to interaction. Some of the conditions that drive this phenomenon are the diffusion of the public and the private - extimacy-, the development of the so-called FOMO and the infoxication that it can generate, the democratization of space and the emergence of prosumers, among others. This complex network, the digital identity becomes highly vulnerable to possible attacks that, if they occur, expose various areas of personal development. Few are the countries, however, that offer criminal protection for digital identity understood in these terms. In Spain, this protection was partially introduced in the reform of September 2022 but, as will be analyzed, the limited assessment of its relevance has meant that this new crime is incapable of offering true protection.

The Cyber in Crime and Warfare: Two Birds of A Feather? *Celien De Stercke, Ghent University; Jelle Janssens, Ghent University*

Throughout history, the territory of war and crime has been mostly clearly distinguished from one another. Even so that the security architectures of the Western world are built on this distinction between external and internal security. In essence, whereas external security is to be provided by the armed forces and their (military) intelligence services, internal security is the field of the police and (civilian) intelligence. However, this distinction is less clear on the most novel battleground, namely cyberspace, as nation-states have been observed to operate next to and even deploy cyber criminals. A ransomware attack by a cybercrime group on a port could be an ideal outsourced cover-up for a strategic attack by a nation-state. These sorts of cyber mercenary activities are highly useful in the hybrid warfare strategy of the new wars of the 21st century, as it blurs the lines between cybercrime and cyberwarfare. Some could even argue that the common denominator cyber catalyzed the

weaponization of cybercrime in cyber warfare. At the very least, there can be stated that our contemporary knowledge on our pillarized security concepts is challenged in cyberspace. An operational distinction between the internal and external dimensions is necessary in order to gain insights into the possible governance of cyberspace. To date, such a distinction has not thoroughly been made yet. This results in the lack of a conceptual model or lens to analyze and distinguish both phenomena and hence the governance required. This paper will be a first step in bridging this gap by developing an analytical framework to distinguish cybercrime from cyber warfare through an extensive literature review in the field. As such, it provides the fundaments for further research on the cybercrime-cyberwarfare nexus, in particular to help explain activities committed by cyber mercenaries, and the realm of the governance applicable.

The relationship between Artificial Intelligence and Crime: Deepfake as a threat for a technologic world *Patricia Bello San Juan, University of Malaga*

Deepfake phenomenon shows the development of Artificial Intelligence in nowadays, specifically, those aspects related to deep learning evolution. Deepfake is defined as audio, image or video manipulation made through deep learning techniques in order to create a content very similar to original ones, making difficult to distinguish the 'real' content from that which is 'fake'. The most used tools for getting that results are face-swapping, puppeteering, Lip-Sync and voice cloning, among others. Deepfake is currently used for different objectives, especially in those fields related to accessibility, educational areas or cinema industry, bringing users more tools to make their experience easier than it used to be. Moreover, deepfake evolution has affected forensic field through design of new tools focused on improving way of studying crime scenes and, therefore, establishing more solid conclusions. However, despite of the benefits caused by this Artificial Intelligence branch, its use could also suppose a threat in personal, social and economic terms. Indeed, criminal phenomena such as CEO Fraud or porn-revenges take a more dangerous nature than they used to have because this technology enables criminals to make video or audio files where people (famous or not) appear doing some actions or saying words that they have never said, supposing a damage in their right's protection. What's more, deepfake is progressive involved in human trafficking related to sexual exploitation and porn content, supposing an important source for obtaining more profits, usually, at women's expense. It is worth to mention at this point its dangerousness has been increasing in recent years because of applications development that enables general public to elaborate this type of material without requiring any specific knowledge. For that reason, it is important to highlight the potential crime implications associated to Deepfake from a criminological view, including gender perspective in this analysis as well.

Understanding the Intersection between Technology and Kidnapping: A Typology of Virtual Kidnapping *Marie-Helen Maras, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, USA; Jana Arsovska, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, USA*

No longer limited by geographic locations and in-person interactions, criminals leverage information and communication technology to commit virtual kidnappings. In its simplest form, a virtual kidnapping is a cyber-enabled crime where criminals contact targets (falsely) claiming to have kidnapped a significant other, child, or other relative and threatening to cause death or serious bodily harm to the person unless a ransom is paid. Overall, little is known about virtual kidnappings and the characteristics of the actors and groups that commit this cyber-enabled crime. We conducted an in-depth, virtual kidnapping case study analysis to develop a comprehensive typology of virtual kidnapping. This typology identifies the characteristics of the actors and groups involved in this crime, including: whether this crime is committed

individually, with another actor, or as part of a group; if there are ties to transnational organized crime; the gender and nationality of actors; the size, structure, and roles of members of any identified groups; and the actors' and groups' tactics, tools, targets, areas of operation, and modus operandi. The research findings of this study can be used to inform future research on this cyber-enabled crime and assist criminal justice agencies in the identification, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of this crime.

The Global Emergence of Cybercrime: A Behavioural Science Perspective on Criminal Responsibility and Prevention *Sanjeev P. Sahni, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences*

Cybercrime is a growing global phenomenon, with new technologies and digital advancements leading to increasingly sophisticated forms of criminal activity. As the world becomes more interconnected, the potential for cybercrime to cause significant harm to individuals, businesses, and governments continues to rise. In this presentation, we will explore the behavioural science perspective on cybercrime, examining the psychological factors that contribute to criminal behaviour in the digital realm. We will also discuss the implications of these insights for criminal responsibility and prevention efforts, highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach that incorporates both legal and psychological strategies. By understanding the behavioural science of cybercrime, we can better equip ourselves to combat this global threat and protect our digital societies from harm. The first section of the presentation explores the concept of criminal responsibility in the context of cybercrime, analysing the various factors that contribute to criminal behaviour in cyberspace. The discussion covers the psychological and social factors that influence the decision to engage in cybercrime, including individual vulnerabilities, group dynamics, and environmental cues. The paper also examines the legal frameworks and standards of criminal responsibility that apply to cybercrime, assessing their adequacy and effectiveness in addressing the unique features of cybercrime. The second section of the presentation will discuss the role of prevention in mitigating the impact of cybercrime. The paper argues that effective prevention strategies must incorporate a range of behavioural interventions, including deterrence, education, and treatment. The paper also highlights the importance of collaboration between law enforcement agencies, policymakers, behavioural scientist, and technology providers in developing and implementing effective prevention strategies. Overall, this presentation will highlight the need for a multidisciplinary approach to understanding and addressing the problem of cybercrime. By incorporating insights from behavioural science, law, and technology, policymakers and law enforcement agencies can develop more effective strategies for preventing cybercrime and holding cybercriminals accountable for their actions.

081. ECACTJ Panel 1. Etiology of Atrocities - Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8
Chair:
Nandor Knust, UIT Arctic University of Norway
Participants:

Feminist State Crime Theory- studying atrocities by learning from the Yugoslav Wars of the 1990s *Annalisa Battista, University of Edinburgh*

This project advances a new theoretical approach -a feminist state crime theory- to the study of the widespread and systematic deployment of sexual violence as a means of ethnic cleansing by learning from the events characterizing the Yugoslav wars of the

1990s. It moves forward the feminist debate on the purpose of the rapes deployed in former Yugoslavia, which saw the interpretation of the women's bodies as "the real battlefield" (Corradi, 2009: 34) and the explanation of the rapes and the enforced pregnancies as a solely Serb-adopted genocidal strategy based on patriarchal beliefs on the role of women as "mere sexual containers" (Allen, 1996: 100). The new feminist approach acknowledges both the experiences of men and women and aims to understand what factors, if any, make sexual violence genocidal and at what level (i.e., physical, psychological, cultural). The research integrates the feminist approach with the state crime one to insert the interconnections of both gender and ethnicity within the study of atrocity crimes and to include victimology in the state crime field (Rothe and Kauzlarich, 2014). The project adopts Fairclough's (2001) model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to explore the dynamics of gendered power relations within discourses (Bryman, 2016: 540) and how a particular ideology can be advanced through specific linguistic choices that dehumanize the members of the targeted group by naming them with degrading ethnic-related epitomes (see Cohen, 1993). This method is applied to the victims' testimonies held within the ICTY web archive and the victims' testimonies already present in existing criminological literature. The research shows that integrating the state crime approach to the study of atrocity crimes with the feminist interpretation of CRSV develops the criminological understanding of the gendered nature of particular atrocities and the different ways in which it affects not only women but also men.

How dictators decide the fate of dissidents *Maartje Weerdesteijn, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Willemijn Born, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

In dictatorial states, the lives and rights of citizens are more likely to be consistently threatened than in established democracies. Nonviolent resistance movements can be instrumental in pushing countries towards democratization but this transition phase may cause widespread human rights violations. While some dictators eventually concede to the demands of protestors, others respond with harsh repression, sometimes pushing the country towards civil war. Research on non-violent resistance movements in repressive regimes tends to focus on the movements themselves and what determines their success or failure. How and why the regime responds to these movements has not been widely investigated. Some scattered literature suggests that regime related factors, such as the role and loyalty of the army, may be important in explaining the regime's reaction while it has also been suggested that the international relations or personalities of the despots are likely to play a role. In this research, a multi-level theoretical framework will be outlined that includes this broad spectrum of factors and can be used to analyse dictatorial responses to nonviolent resistance movements. The macro level will focus on international factors that constrain the choices of the dictator. On the meso level, regime related factors, such as the role that the army and loyalists play in the decision making process of the dictator, will be included. On the micro level, the (personal) characteristics of the dictator and their immediate surroundings form important determinants. By addressing these different levels, the response of a dictator to a nonviolent resistance movement can be assessed in a more holistic manner.

Crimes committed in Ukraine by russian soldiers; to what extend is this tragedy unique after World War II? *Maryana Oleksandrivna Kachynska, Northumbria University*

The unique method of research was chosen via structural analysis of the information which had been received from representatives of the country aggressor. This work is a secondary research and based on the information which had been published on the Internet by the journalists having obtained the official permission by the Defence Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine to communicate with the prisoners of war captured at territory of Ukraine by the Armed Forces of Ukraine. During the period of full-scale invasion such evaluation of the crimes as murders, massacres, lootings,

executions of civilians and others were analysed. This analysis was made with the connection to the map of the military actions in Ukraine: an attempt of a full invasion, repelling the attack on Kyiv the capital city, liberation of Kyiv region (including towns Bucha, Irpin), liberation of Kharkiv region, Kherson and part of Kherson region, invasion of the north of Ukraine (including Mariupol). In the research the official public information about the crimes on the mentioned above territories with the detailed analysis of the statements received during the interviews is presented. The new types of crimes, such as gender-based crimes against Ukrainian male defenders were established, as well as the state crimes of Russia against their own citizens who were in prisons, by forced recruiting to private military companies and military forces to take active part in the war in Ukraine. Also, mass kidnapping of Ukrainian kids from the occupied territories, force transportation to the russian territory and putting to families are in the focus of the research. Key words: War in Ukraine, russian aggression, murders, massacres, looting, execution of civilians, kidnappings of Ukrainian children, gender-based crimes against male defenders.

From State Ideology to Criminal Action: A Multi-level Framework of Atrocity Crimes in the Municipality of Bosanski Šamac *Mirjana Gavrilović Nilsson, University of Edinburgh*

In scholarship on mass atrocity and genocide there is insufficient consideration of processes that transpire in subnational regions and localities, and of the interplay levels (individual, subnational and national). This paper uses the subnational level as a starting point to investigate the events that took place in Bosanski Šamac in 1992-1993 during the 1990s war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosanski Šamac, held an important strategic position in the entity of Republika Srpska throughout the war, linking eastern and western parts of Serb-controlled Bosnia, as well as Serb territories in Croatia. Bosanski Šamac was forcibly taken over on the 17th of April 1992, with the elected Municipal Assembly effectively replaced by a Serb Crisis Staff, later formalised into a Serb Municipal Assembly, to control all aspects of local government in the municipality. A number of crimes against humanity, such as unlawful arrests and detention, cruel and inhumane treatment, persecution, deportation and forcible transfer of non-Serbs from the municipality took place by the Serb Crisis Staff in conjunction with detachments from the JNA, the Bosnian Serb army, the Serb police and paramilitaries. Using court documents and testimony from the International Criminal Tribunal of Yugoslavia (ICTY), I aim to develop a multi-level, integrated framework of analysis of the role of individuals and the organisational frameworks that surround them in the unfolding and escalation of atrocity crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That is, the process through which macro-factors come to define (or not) individual perpetrator behaviour and the importance of the meso-level in this process.

082. EXTR2 Comparative CVE
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9
Chair:
Elanie Rodermond, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Participants:
Assessing extremist ideologies: Bottlenecks, blind spots and best practices *Elanie Rodermond, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Charlie Stoeldraaijers, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Tasniem Anwar, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Nadia Ismaïli, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Rik Peels, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

In the Netherlands, assessments of extremist ideologies take on a central role in both preventive and repressive contexts. In four domains, including the preventive person-centered approach (Persoonsgerichte aanpak; PGA), the prison system, the criminal law system, and the child protection system, professionals conduct ideological assessments in the context of preventing and countering radicalization and extremism. As these assessments can have far-reaching consequences for individual lives, careers and families, it is pivotal that they are accurate, and that assessment procedures are being dealt with carefully. To date, however, it remains largely unclear why and how ideological assessments are conducted, by whom, and whether there are possibilities for contra-expertise and appeal. The present study aims to fill these knowledge gaps. Based on a systematic review of the literature, a case law analysis and interviews with a wide range of professionals in the four domains mentioned above, we examine how and by whom ideological assessments are conducted, whether the quality of assessments is examined against specific criteria, and whether there are procedures for supervision, contra-expertise and appeal. Results point at several bottlenecks and blind spots impacting the quality and reliability of assessments, whereas they also show some best practices. Based on the results, we formulate several recommendations for policy and practice.

'Conflicted' extremism? Interrogating fluctuating categories of dangerousness in UK radicalisation prevention strategies *Jacob Astley, University of Liverpool; Anne-Marie Martindale, University of Liverpool; Laura Zahra McDonald, University of Liverpool; Gabe Mythen, University of Liverpool; Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool*

In recent years, the UK Government has faced growing challenges in addressing the problem of divergent forms of extremism. Whilst the original UK Prevent Strategy was launched in 2007 in direct response to the threat of Islamist extremism, updated versions of the strategy have also focussed on intervening to deter individuals from engaging with Far Right ideologies and being involved in proscribed groups arising out of three decades of ethno-nationalist conflict in Northern Ireland. While the Independent Review of Prevent commissioned by the UK Government, reasserts that the 'real risk' to UK national security is posed by Islamist terrorism, critical questions have been asked about why the Review pays scant attention to the well-documented rise in individuals subscribing to a variety of extremist views. Previously described as 'mixed, unstable and unclear' and reclassified in January 2023 as 'conflicted', UK Home Office Prevent statistics have shown that this group of individuals comprises the majority of referrals (51%) made to Prevent Duty Officers for risk assessment, compared to 20% associated with Far Right extremism and 16% Islamist extremism. The presence of new forms of extremism including inceldom and misogynistic-driven violence within prevailing notions of masculinity and the 'manosphere' have been well documented in recent times. Nonetheless, the impact of labile commitments in this changing landscape on the capacity of the Prevent Strategy to intervene effectively - less still operationalise 'de-radicalisation' process with individuals deemed at risk or risky remains a moot point. In this paper we wish first to explore salient issues of definitional and conceptual confusion that have arisen around which forms of extremism are emerging in this space. Further, we will address key practical challenges that emergent forms of extremism pose for practitioners working in preventative and/or safeguarding spaces.

Improving cross-sectoral criminal justice staff competencies in the Balkans: Findings from a country-tailored training programme in the field of P/CVE *Pedro Liberado, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Sara Afonso, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Vânia Sampaio, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Margarida Madruga Damas, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems*

Despite the considerably reduced number of terrorist attacks (i.e., 15) and the slight decrease in arrests for terrorism-related offences (i.e., 388) in 2021, violent extremism and terrorism remain a threat to the EU's internal security (EUROPOL, 2022) and within its

justice and home affairs policy foci. Research and initiatives to develop efficient mechanisms and interventions were (and are) needed, as the criminal justice system – and, specifically, prison and probation – play a key role in preventive measures. Prisons have consensually been considered hotbeds of radicalisation, hosting a vulnerable population where recruitment and planning can occur. Thus, EU policy strategies (e.g., Counter-Terrorism Strategy 21-24, EU Judicial Training Strategy 21-25) state the training of prison and probation professionals, the support to local actors (as critical stakeholders to ensure individuals' rehabilitation, reintegration, and social stabilisation within the prison-exit continuum framework), and the cooperation with the (Western) Balkans' governments as cornerstone priorities for an adequate and effective European-wide response. The HOPE 'Holistic Radicalisation Prevention Initiative' project, by deploying a country-specific, target group-centred, tailor-made training b-Learning approach, intended to improve the skill set of prison, probation, and civil society practitioners in the area of radicalisation prevention, identification, assessment, rehabilitation and reintegration. Focused on a sample of 220 practitioners from the prison, probation, and civil society organisations from Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Slovenia, the current paper highlights the results from a pre- and post-test on the effectiveness of the project's approach, additional achievements, and future steps for the sustainability of practices within the criminal justice system.

Studying Terrorism Prevention in the United States *Matthew DeMichele, RTI; Sarah Cook, RTI*

Violent extremism is one the greatest dangers facing the U.S. Although violent extremism presents serious threats to the U.S, there has been a limited amount of research evaluating prevention and intervention programs. In this presentation, we draw attention to the unique learning opportunity provided by the recent Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Countering Violent Extremism grantees. We present initial findings from six terrorism prevention programs operating in the U.S. The findings demonstrate how prevention experts overcome real world challenges.

Project ADAPT: Analysing domestic abuse and the prevention of terorism *Caitlin Clemow, UCL; Seray Mehmet, Croydon Local Authority; Haydar Muntadhar, Croydon Local Authority*

Growing evidence suggests a relationship between violence against women and girls and violent extremism. Specifically, recent case studies suggest there may be a link between domestic abuse and violent extremism. Identifying if there is a link, what the nature of that link is, and how domestic abuse impacts upon violent extremist risk, could provide further opportunities for intervention from services aimed at preventing both types of violence. To do so, policy and practice require robust evidence to inform service design and delivery – this is currently lacking. Hence, a multidisciplinary team spanning the Home Office, Croydon Local Authority, Counter-Terrorism Policing UK, and UCL researchers, initiated Project ADAPT, to interrogate the links (if any) between domestic abuse and violent extremism. The project is ongoing however here we present the results of an in-depth analysis of ~20 individuals referred to Prevent, and analyse if and how domestic abuse (victimisation, perpetration, exposure) impacts on their presenting risk. We present our findings alongside insights from practitioners working to across both types of harm.

083. POL Panel 30. Police reform and legitimacy
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Esther de Graaf, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Participants:

Balancing the Scales of Justice and Compassion in UK Disaster Victim Identification (DVI). *Kirsty Jane Jennett, Liverpool John Moores University*

Modern practices in DVI have developed internationally with the first formal guidance in DVI published by Interpol in 1984 (Interpol, 2022). In accordance with this internationally recognised guidance, DVI has four recognised stages; scene examination, post-mortem data, anti-mortem data, reconciliation. Whilst there is much research on DNA analysis, odontology, anthropology, and other specialist functions used to identify victims, there is far less research on the methods of body recovery, and yet, nothing on the impact of Interpol guidance on the effective performance of body recovery or the family impact. This presentation explores the attitudes, experiences and understanding of the issues surrounding body recovery processes by experienced practitioners, and the perceived impact of the current system on performance. A survey was completed by 230 UK DVI practitioners and of those respondents a further 23 were interviewed. The results of the survey and interviews were analysed to identify themes and views on the practice if DVI in the UK and compared against Interpol guidance and quality standards. In what is the largest open-source survey and interviews of DVI practitioners in the UK to date, the results show a compliant process with Interpol guidance, and some additional detailed process over and above the Interpol DVI Guidance. There are occasions when the guidance has not filtered to all levels of DVI practitioners, and this can impact effectiveness. Due to the challenging nature of the DVI body recovery, there is a view amongst participants that it is inappropriate to judge performance of the practitioner, however this is not aligned to other police work such as homicide investigations, where the police service, the family and the public expect high performance leading to positive results (Minenko & Ditcham, 2022). This presentation explores results and key findings and discuss the implications for DVI practice.

Diversity and policing: a topic for discussion? *Esther de Graaf, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

This contribution is part of a broader research project 'Diversity in the police: the test of democracy', which involves a collaboration with the ULB (Université Libre de Bruxelles). With this study, we want to examine how diversity policy is organised in the six police zones of Brussels. As the diversity policy in the police can be the cause of discussion, we want to answer the following research question with this study: what are the strengths, limitations and difficulties in implementing diversity policy within the police? The aim of this contribution is to present the research design of this project and to reflect on the first preliminary results of this project.

Where's the Substance in Procedural Justice? Substantive Justice and Police Discretion in Public Order Law *Charmian Werren, University of East Anglia; Geoff Pearson, University of Manchester*

There has been an identifiable drive in recent years for police in the UK and elsewhere to become more 'procedurally just' in their operations and interactions with the public. Proponents of procedural justice theory (PJT) argue that where police officers approach encounters in a respectful, unbiased, and trustworthy way, this can enhance the willingness of individuals to cooperate with the police and even strengthen perceptions of the legitimacy of the law itself. However, PJT has recently been subject to a number of critiques, which question the application of theoretical approaches evidenced mostly from large survey data to the particular situational contexts in which different communities experience policing using the PJT approach. This paper approaches PJT from a socio-legal rather than a criminological position and problematises the operation of procedural justice in the sphere of public order policing. Here, exacerbated by recent UK legislative changes (the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 and the Public Order Bill 2023), there are particular challenges for the PJT approach, including: circumstances where the police have a legal

requirement to determine the very lawfulness of an assembly; where research has highlighted that successful public order outcomes are contingent on police using discretion to avoid applying the law; where officers do not understand the law; and where the lawfulness of policing may rely not upon enforcing the law but on facilitating human rights. Our analysis suggests that it is becoming increasingly difficult in this context to differentiate procedural from substantive justice and that it is often the latter that determines the legitimacy of an operation or interaction in the minds of the public.

Women's opinions about gender equality policies to accessing the police *Albert Pedrosa Bou, University of Girona; Ester Blay Gil, University of Girona; Noelia Miranda Soriano, Autonomous University of Barcelona*

Even if the number of women keeps increasing in police forces, the difference between the percentage of male and female officers is still high. Understanding why less women apply to join the police is key to adopt measures to increase their numbers. With this aim, some jurisdictions have applied gender equality strategies to increase the number of women in police services, including gender quotas. This specific measure has been used by the Mossos d'Esquadra (police force in Catalonia, Spain) in recent years, setting aside a ratio of 40% of the positions for women. After a swift examination of statistics on the presence of women in the organization, this study explores women's opinions regarding this measure through data from 59 interviews. These interviews were conducted on a sample of women applying for a job in the police, students in the police academy and training officers, and police officers, including high rank officers in the Mossos d'Esquadra police. Results show mixed opinions regarding gender quotas, albeit most of the responses are cautious and reflect apprehension about possible negative effects for police women and their progression in the organization. Opinions are shaped by women's motivations to join the police, their view about being a police officer means, and the expected opinions of their male co-workers. Results reflect the ambivalence of the concept of sisterhood in police culture

084.   INTERACT: Investigating New Types of Engagement, Response and Contact Technology in Policing

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Pre-arranged Panel

9:30 to 10:45 am

Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

INTERACT is a UK based Economic and Social Research Council funded mixed-methods project. Focusing on recent shifts towards technologically-mediated contact between police and public, the project explores whether, and how, police organisations can pursue their aims of providing a procedurally just experience for users, and build legitimacy with various publics, whilst fundamentally changing the nature and form of public contact. This panel draws on some of our findings from qualitative interviews with strategic police leaders, observations of policing in case study areas, and focus groups with members of the public. The four papers that make up this panel explore police visions, expectations and realities of digitised public contact; differing access needs of members of the public; considerations regarding police deployment of drones and their visibility; and procedural justice in in-person, but technologically-mediated police-public encounters. In this panel we consider the role of various forms of technologies used by police in public contact, both online and in-person, and the implications for 'future-proofing' procedural justice theory.

Chair:

Ben Bradford, University College London

Participants:

Meeting expectations, managing demand: long-term visions and short-term realities of modernising police-public contact *Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University; Helen Wells,* *Keele University; Estelle Clayton, Edinburgh Napier University; Will Andrews, Keele University; Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee; Ben Bradford, University College London*

This paper explores data from the INTERACT project, focusing on interviews with strategic national leaders and force-level leaders charged with driving forward an agenda of digitised police-public contact. The analysis considers the visions, approaches, and values operating in these two spaces, contrasting national priorities around 'modernising' policing and reaching new publics, with more local needs in respect of managing existing day-to-day demand. The discussion considers the different and sometimes contradictory frames that shape innovation design and delivery, comparing the relative influence of different actors in the operationalisation of 'channel choice' for an imagined public. The paper will highlight a number of working presumptions, including that an excess of low-value demands to deal with issues that are not 'police business' are threatening to hide a smaller number of high-value and potentially critical incidents - with technology seen as both the solution to this, and as a contributor to increased demand. An underlying concern with police legitimacy is presented as operating as a 21st century challenge which needs to be reconciled with a technologically-advanced delivery model. Exploring data from national strategic leaders, alongside local force leaders illuminates the priorities and presumptions operating at two distinct but co-dependent levels of UK policing at a time of significant challenge and change.

Voice, Trust, and New Technologies in Policing. Experiences of Deaf Individuals and Autistic Individuals *Estelle Clayton, Edinburgh Napier University; Robert Skinner, Proximity Interpreting; Will Andrews, Keele University; Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee; Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University; Helen Wells, Keele University; Ben Bradford, University College London*

Historically, there has been a reliance on telephonic communication as the primary mode of contacting the police, but this does not necessarily take into account the needs of diverse groups who may need to contact the police. For instance, deaf people whose primary language is BSL have been locked out of this mode of contact (Skinner and Napier, 2022). Whilst autistic individuals are not usually locked out in the same linguistic way, research has indicated that a reliance on telephonic communication can be experienced as disabling for autistic individuals, who may face increased anxiety in telephonic interactions and experience greater risk of being misunderstood (Howard and Sedgewick 2021). New technologies for contacting the police are currently either in trial, or in use, across various police forces (Wells et al., 2022), and signify a move away from the reliance on telephonic communication towards text-based communication (e.g. chat bots) and video-relay services for BSL interpreting. Such developments are often linked with a broader accessibility agenda within policing; however, it is not clear how experiences of procedural justice may be influenced by the imposition of technology within these encounters. Focusing specifically on 'voice', this presentation draws on findings from focus groups and interviews with deaf individuals and autistic individuals to explore how police technologies can affect the ability of these individuals to have a say in their interactions with police, and how these experiences come to bear on trust in the police.

(In)visibility at Height: Drones, Policing & Procedural Justice *Will Andrews, Keele University; Estelle Clayton, Edinburgh Napier University; Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee; Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University; Helen Wells, Keele University; Ben Bradford, University College London*

The use of drones by UK Police forces has risen steadily over the last decade, with the technology now being used by most UK forces for a range of aerial-based tasks. Perhaps most notably, the drone is used for tasks which make use of in-built cameras and the drone's-eye-view, at height, which this provides. This makes the drone

invaluable for roles such as identifying missing and vulnerable people, identifying suspects and gathering evidence at scenes where an aerial viewpoint is advantageous. However, the use of a camera or drone's-eye-view, piloted by the police, looking down on the public, brings with it a number of issues. Perhaps chief amongst these is visibility of and by the drone at height. Conceptually this paper is situated within Procedural Justice Theory, where visibility can be understood as a necessary precursor to procedurally just encounters. In order for the public to ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect and that trust and confidence can grow, the police actors and processes which they engage with must be, first and foremost, visible. Drawing on qualitative data collected through ethnography and interviews with two police forces in the UK and from a review of current UK legislation, I focus on two interlinked examples of visibility in police drone use. Firstly, the visibility which the drone's camera has of the public being policed and secondly the visibility, for the public, of the drone at height. On the latter point, I also critically explore the current definitions, as guided by RIPA, of covert and overt drone use in policing, both in legislation and in practice. The paper concludes with an assessment of current and near-future police drone use and legislation, in an attempt to identify the future opportunities and challenges for procedurally-just aerial policing.

"It's ok, I'm not using Facebook": Mitigating the effects of digital technologies on perceptions of procedural justice in police-public encounters *Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee; Will Andrews, Keele University; Estelle Clayton, Edinburgh Napier University; Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University; Helen Wells, Keele University; Ben Bradford, University College London*

Recently, UK police forces have introduced various technologies that alter the methods by which they interact with the public. Many forces have also begun to embrace the concept of procedural justice to secure legitimacy and (in turn) public compliance and cooperation. What has not received sufficient attention is the extent to which these two trends are compatible. The effect of technologically mediating police-public contacts and, in turn, the consequences for the British policing principle of 'policing by consent', are unknown. Using data from in-depth ethnographic observations of response, community and traffic policing units in three UK police forces, as well as focus groups with the public, we will demonstrate how digital technologies are perceived and navigated during in-person encounters. This includes devices such as body-worn video (BWV), mobile data terminals (MDT) and smart phones. We find that officers display several techniques, not all of which are compliant with policy, to mitigate the effects of the technology in the encounter, often whilst members of the public are engaging with their own devices. We will discuss how the public use methods of interaction to mitigate or comply with officers' data collection. We will explore the implications of this for conceptions of procedural justice.

085. Ethical law enforcement AI

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3

Use of AI technology has become widespread for policing and security agencies, in addition to its myriad other civil, industrial, and scientific applications. The potential for tools to be used in ways that infringe upon ethical and human rights standards is considerable, with the EU's upcoming AI Act one example of growing regulatory interest. This scrutiny follows several scandals centred on law enforcement agency (LEA) uses of technology, from the Metropolitan Police's racially biased Gangs Violence Matrix in the UK, to the predictive policing misfire of ProKid 12 in the Netherlands or invasive facial recognition of Clearview AI internationally. These cases illustrate the need for ethical safeguards in the development and implementation of tools that can have far-reaching impacts for citizens and the public square. This roundtable showcases the expertise of Trilateral Research's Law Enforcement and Community Safeguarding (LECS) cluster in the ethics of law enforcement AI domain. Trilateral is based in the UK and Ireland. Its Innovation and Research services are presently engaged in more than fifty research projects, with particular leadership in ethics and data protection. This roundtable features members of its LECS cluster, which has led work in diverse EU-funded crime and security projects contributing to the prevention and combatting of child abuse, human trafficking, and firearms trafficking, the use of augmented reality, and responses to organised crime, radicalisation, and financial crime. Amidst widespread concern about the design, reliability, and public acceptance of these powerful emerging AI tools, the panel will explore moderator and audience questions on the ethics of LEA engagement with AI technologies; outlining the importance of ethics-by-design, transparency, and accountability.

Chairs:
Alex Murphy, Trilateral Research
Anastasia Kordoni, Trilateral Research
Discussants:
Joshua Hughes, Trilateral Research
Pinelopi Troullinou, Trilateral Research

086. Author Meets Critics: Kivivuori, Janne et al. (2022): Nordic Homicide in Deep Time

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Author meets critics
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4

Based on interdisciplinary cooperation of criminologists and historians, "Nordic Homicide in Deep Time" analyses homicide and lethal violence in northern Europe in two eras – the 17th century and early 21st century. The study has both substantial and methodological goals. It compares the rates and patterns of homicide over time and across regions. At the same time, it explores the possibility of long duration violence research. According to the authors, long duration violence research is possible because homicide reflects human universals and stable motives, such as revenge, jealousy, honor, and familial and material conflicts. This enables the creation of a conceptual grid to study historical variation: the Historical Homicide Monitor coding scheme. The HHM instrument combines measurement standardization with theoretical pluralism, thus retroactively expanding research data to the pre-statistical era. The HHM is fully compatible with the European Homicide Monitor (EHM). This Author Meets Critics panel discusses the book "Nordic Homicide in Deep Time", and its core idea of expanding EHM-compatible data backwards in time. The panel is organized under the auspices of the European Homicide Research working group and the European Homicide Monitor network. Both the book, the coding manual and ready-made coding templates are open access resources freely downloadable and usable by anyone interested in long-term homicide studies. Book: Kivivuori, J., Rautelin, M., Büchert Netterström, J., Lindström, D., Bergsdóttir, G.S., Jónasson, J.O., Lehti, M., Granath, S., Okholm, M.M. and Karonen, P. (2022). Nordic Homicide in Deep Time: Lethal Violence in the Early Modern Era and Present Times. Helsinki: Helsinki University Press, https://hup.fi/site/books/m/10.33134/HUP-15/ HHM coding manual and templates: https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/313437 and website https://blogs.helsinki.fi/historicalhomicidemonitor/

Critics:
Marieke Liem, Leiden University
Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge
Nora Markwalder, University of St. Gallen
Book Author:
Janne Kivivuori, University of Helsinki

087. Body searches and imprisonment

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am

The special panel explores and addresses body search practices in prison environments from different angles and discusses such practices in different national contexts within Europe. Body searches are widely used in prison systems across the globe: they are perceived as indispensable to prevent forbidden substances, weapons or communication devices from entering the prison. However, these are also invasive and potentially degrading control techniques. It should not come as a surprise, then, that body searches are deeply contested security measures and that they have been widely debated and regulated. What makes theses control measures problematic in a prison context? How do these practices come to be regulated in an international and European context? How are rules translated into national law? To what extent are laws and rules respected, bent, circumvented and denied? And what does the future hold for body searches?

Chair:

Tom Daems, KU Leuven

Participants:

Body searches as contested control measures in prisons *Tom Daems, KU Leuven*

In his book Asylums Erving Goffman (1961: 76) famously wrote about a '…constant conflict between human standards on one hand and institutional efficiency on the other'. This tension is perhaps most tangible when prisoners are being subjected to body searches, that is, when they have their bodies exposed to the eyes of — or touched by the hands of — strangers, in an overarching context of punishment and control. Body searches are invasive, potentially degrading, and therefore deeply controversial control measures. But at the same time they are widely used in prison systems across the globe. Indeed, body searches are perceived as indispensable to prevent forbidden substances, weapons, or communication devices from entering into the prison. In this paper we will outline how body searches can be explored and studied from different angles and perspectives, including prison sociology, security studies, law and human rights, criminology, and philosophy.

Strip searches through the lens of the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment in European human rights law *Natasa Mavronicola, University of Birmingham; Elaine Webster, University of Strathclyde*

The prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment within Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) has been relevant to a wide range of penal practices, including body searches in the prison context. In the chapter on which the proposed talk is based, Elaine Webster and I analyse the European Court of Human Rights' context-sensitive determinations of whether strip searches in particular violate Article 3 ECHR. We draw out three key principles emerging from the case-law: (1) strip searches must not be routine and must be justified on protective grounds, (2) strip searches must not be conducted with intent to humiliate, debase or cause distress, and (3) strip searches must be performed in a dignity-respecting manner. Besides the utility of distilling these principles for the purposes of guidance, what we hope to offer is a starting point for engaging critically with the Court's thinking and its concrete implications, not least on what the Court deems to be the 'unavoidable level of suffering [and humiliation] inherent in detention'

Body searches and vulnerable groups: Women and LGBTQI+ people in prison *Aurore Vanliefde, KU Leuven*

While body searches are an inherently invasive procedure for all prisoners, some vulnerable groups (e.g. women, LGBTQI+ people, children, people with disabilities and/or any religious/ethnic/cultural minorities in a specific prison context) might be significantly more affected by its degrading character. This paper examines how body searches are experienced by vulnerable groups, with a focus on women and LGBTQI+ people in prison. As with most practices in prison, initial guidelines on body searches have been developed with mainly male, cisgender and straight people in prison in mind. Because the specific needs and sensibilities of women and/or LGBTQI+ people are not always considered, these searches can be experienced as particularly degrading or humiliating by women and/or LGBTQI+ people in prison. This is especially the case when the search is conducted by prison staff of the opposite sex/gender, or for more invasive body cavity searches. This paper will confront the recommendations for conducting body searches on vulnerable groups with how body searches are experienced by vulnerable groups based on literature and CPT reports. The chapter proposes a more gendered and queer perspective on body searches, with specific attention to the gendered dynamics that shape the experience of body searches, the experience of searches as humiliation or sexual abuse by some prisoners and recommendations on conducting body searches on vulnerable populations in prison.

Body searches in French prisons: dignity and security on a roller coaster *Joana Falxa, Université de Pau et des Pays de L'Adour*

In France, the regulation of body searches in prison is directly related to internal and European courts decisions condemning the breach of inmates' right to dignity by the use of indiscriminate body searches. Article 57 of the French Prison Act (Loi pénitentiaire, 24th November 2009) was until the 1st of May 2022 the main regulation in this area. The content of this Article is now included in the Articles L225-1 to L225-3 of the new Prison Code (Code pénitentiaire). Article 57 of the Prison Act was first adopted to prevent any abuse resorting to body searches in prisons, as it was strongly stated in the parliamentary debates back then. Nonetheless, the first version of the law, which was intended to oblige the prison administration to justify the use of body searches by only allowing those that were motivated by both precise circumstances and the personality of the searched inmate, was modified twice. Both modifications aimed at giving back to the prison administration more flexibility on the use of body searches. Interestingly, since the adoption of the French Prison Act, prison workers' unions intensively lobbied to reintroduce those systematic and indiscriminate searches.

Security, control, and punishment in the practice of strip searches in Spanish prisons *Cristina Güerri, Universitat Pompeu Fabra*

This presentation analyses the functions of strip searches in Spanish prisons from a criminological perspective. Drawing on original data from Catalan prisons, it is shown that strip searches are widely used, usually in a routinary, non-individualized manner, are overused in high-security units, and lead to few positive results. Furthermore, an analysis of NPM annual reports demonstrates that certain standards, such as the avoidance of total nudity during strip searches, are frequently infringed. The chapter goes on to question whether strip searches really address specific security risks or serve some other purpose. Finally, I argue that in Spanish prisons strip searches are used as a form of general prevention and control, and that the systematic targeting of high-security prisoners is punitive in nature.

088. Child and youth victimization in Europe - COST Action 18121 Cultural Victimology: Working Group 4
Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6

Children and young people are over-represented as victims of crime and violence. Despite this, the victimisation experiences of this vulnerable group are often downplayed. Acts that would be considered as criminal when perpetrated by an adult against an adult are often dismissed as trivial when perpetrated by a juvenile against another juvenile. Historically, youth victimisation experiences have been excluded from national statistics. This panel illuminates victimization in a broad sense among children and young people in four different European settings: Estonia, Croatia, Portugal and Sweden. The work presented covers patterns of victimization, internet addiction and other deviant behaviors as well as experiences of societal aid in the form of shelter.

Chair:
Monique Anderson, KU Leuven

Participants:

Children's victimisation in Estonia *Rein Murakas, University of Tartu, Estonia; Anna Markina, University of Tartu; Beata Zharkovski, University of Tartu, Estonia*

The presentation reports on the first results of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4) conducted in Estonia in the Spring of 2023. The study examines the prevalence of various types of adolescent victimisation, including crime, cyberbullying, hate crime, and parental violence. A sample of about 6,000 adolescents aged 15-18 completed a self-administered questionnaire in their schools. The findings revealed that a significant proportion of adolescents reported being victimised in the past year, with theft being the most prevalent form of victimisation. The presentation examines the differences in victimisation by socio-demographic characteristics, such as gender, age, migration status, religion, and SES.

Internet addiction- could we be in danger? *ZRINKA PUHARIC, University of Applied Sciences Bjelovar*

From the number of the world's population (7.9 billion), the number of Internet users by 2022 is about 5.3 billion. The prevalence of the Internet in Croatia (3,85 million inhabitants) reached 3,787,838 users. The paper examines the internet addiction of 588 high school students, danger of intennet addiction and correlation with other addictive behaviour. The first part of the standardized survey (K.S.Young) presents the sociodemographic data and the second part contains the addiction scale. The results of the study show that mild addiction is shown by 354(60.8%) respondents, moderate by 59(10.1%), and severe by 6(1%) respondents. The results on the mild addiction scale show statistically significantly influenced by the type of school (gymnasium vs. technical school), increased frequency of alcohol consumption and active involvement in free activities outside of school. The results of the scale of the medium level of addiction with regard to the observed variables do not show a statistically significant influence on the result. The results of the scale of severe level of addiction show a statistically significant influence on the result with regard to the type of school (technical vs. gymnasium) and the place of residence (village). Logistic regression showed that respondents who are addicted to the Internet have a 0.655 higher probability of alcohol consumption. Internet in our lives is inevitable and has numerous positive impacts, but also can bring negative consequences (abuse, identity theft, hate speech, sexual exploitation of minors, etc). Victims may have long-term consequences such as depression, isolation, blackmail or theft of personal data. In order to protect young people, multisectoral cooperation in education and prevention should act together.

Interparental violence and development of deviant behaviors in a sample of Portuguese adolescents: what relationship? *Inês Carvalho Relva, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal; Research Center in Sports Sciences, Health Sciences and Human Development (CIDESD), Vila Real, Portugal; Centre for Research and Intervention in Education, University of Porto, Porto; Ana Isabel Sani, University Fernando Pessoa; Margarida Simões, University of Trás-os-Montes & Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal; Centre for Research & Intervention in Education (CIIE), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; Ana Paula Monteiro, University of Trás-os-Montes & Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal; Centre for Research & Intervention in Education (CIIE), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; Ana Teixeira, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal*

Juvenile delinquency is one of the main problems of adolescents. The objective of the present investigation was to verify the relationship between deviant behaviors, measured by the Antisocial Conduct Questionnaire (CCA) and the experience of interparental violence assessed through the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS). The sample consisted of 671 adolescents (ages between 12 and 20 years old) from the northern region of Portugal. The results indicated that females have experienced a higher emotional violence, perpetrated by both father and mother, when compared to males. Regarding the relationship between the emotional and physical violence perpetrated by the parents and the different types of deviant behaviors analyzed, the dimensions are positively associated. It was also found that the perpetration of the emotional and physical violence of the mother and the physical violence of the father during a conflict predicts positively the involvement in deviant behaviors such as: vandalism, aggression, drug consumption and conduct against the norms. These results open new paths to explore in future work in the area, providing elements of comprehensive approximation of the impact of interparental violence on the involvement of deviant behaviors in adolescents. This work was funded by National Funds by FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia under the following project UIDB04045/2020. This work is funded by national funds through FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I.P., under the Scientific Employment Stimulus - Institutional Call – CEECINST/00127/2018

Children's narratives on life at a domestic violence shelter *Linda Arnell, Department of Social Work, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden; School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden; Åsa Källström, Örebro University*

Many women seeking protection from domestic violence at shelters bring their children there. In Sweden, around 6,200 children who are exposed to violence within the family live in domestic violence shelter (DVS) each year. The average length of stay is two months. Despite the large number of children staying in shelters in Sweden, there is a lack of research on children's experiences of life at a DVS. Internationally too, researchers highlight the need for more research on shelters, especially with a focus on the children. Against this background, this study aims to analyze children's narratives about what staying at a domestic violence shelter means for them. Data consists of interviews with six children aged 7-15 years from the project "Article 19: What sheltered housing means for abused children." Preliminary findings illuminating benefits and costs related to the children's lives within the shelter and outside it will be presented. Based on these findings, we will discuss the life situation for children at a domestic violence, including aspects such as social relations, well-being and the experiences of being harmed by adults who you are supposed to be able to trust.

Impact of covid-19 pandemic on refuges for women and children victims of domestic violence *Ana Isabel Sani, University Fernando Pessoa; Tainah Lucena, University Fernando Pessoa (UTAD), Porto, Portugal; Laura M. Nunes, Universidade Fernando Pessoa; Inês Carvalho Relva, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal; Research Center in Sports Sciences, Health Sciences and Human Development (CIDESD), Vila Real, Portugal; Centre for Research and Intervention in Education, University of Porto, Porto*

During the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictive measures were implemented to control the spread of the virus, including within refuges for victims of domestic violence. This study aimed to review the functioning of refuges that welcomed children during the pandemic. A systematic review was conducted on four databases resulting in five articles for review. Evidence showed negative impacts of pandemic measures on support and protection services for victims of domestic violence, particularly children's needs. The study highlights the fragility of the system in facing the COVID-19 pandemic scenario and the need for urgent evaluation of the consequences of the COVID-19 confinement measures in refuges. This will enable the development of responses that serve the best interests of the victims that refuges support.

089. Victimology Issues in Domestic Violence: Understanding the Impact and Addressing the Challenges
Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
   Laura Arantegui Arràez, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Participants:
   Coerced Debt in the Context of Domestic Abuse: A UK Case Study *Clare Wiper, Northumbria University*

   Recent studies have demonstrated that diverse forms of economic abuse occur within intimate relationships, with serious consequences for women's safety and economic security. Often overlooked, however, is the role that debt plays as a means of exercising coercive control. Drawing on data gathered from 78 interviews with women victim-survivors of domestic abuse and relevant stakeholders, this presentation demonstrates how abusive male partners build debt coercively in their victim's names in order to damage their credit records, deplete their savings, and compromise their ability to access jobs, services, housing and safety. This form of economic abuse – commonly referred to as coerced debt – heightens women's exposure to prolonged and escalating violence, yet there are few financial or legal remedies for coerced debt in the UK, and a widespread lack of understanding of this abuse among academics, policymakers and key stakeholders, including the police. To complicate matters, coerced debt does not require physical proximity and can continue, escalate and even begin post-separation; an issue that demands full attention as of April 2023, when the controlling and coercive behaviour offence in England and Wales was extended to cover post-separation abuse. Overall, this presentation will draw attention to the urgent need for new and improved understandings of, and responses to, coerced debt in the UK and beyond.

   Women's fear and intimate partner violence: impacts of victimisation *Camila Iglesias, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Pedro Sousa, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS); School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Carla Sofia Cardoso, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto*

   Past research indicates that women consistently report higher levels of fear of crime, and very little attention has been paid to the study of women's insecurity due to experienced intimate partner violence (IPV). This way, previous studies suggest that researchers should consider the extent of victimisation that women are consistently exposed to, both in public and private spaces, to understand women's fear better. This research will examine the way in which fear of crime and previous IPV victimisation may impact women in Portugal and Brazil. A mixed-method approach combining semi-structured interviews and an online survey will be used to assess this phenomenon's complexity. This presentation will focus on the preliminary results from the qualitative part of the research. To this end, data gathered from 21 semi-structured interviews were analysed, and results will be presented highlighting the role of fear and IPV on women's everyday life and the main consequences on their routine, health, and insecurity - namely when it comes to their autonomy and everyday-life tasks. Also, the effects of available support and social network will be explored, as well as the key aspect related to the role of children on women's decisions on breaking the cycle of violence.

   Victimisation stories: Children and mothers of the Casa de Maternitat (Barcelona) (1960-1970) *Laura Arantegui Arràez, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*

My presentation poses an updated view about the victimisation suffered by single mothers and their children at the Casa de Maternitat i Exposits de Barcelona ("la Maternitat"). After the statistical data have been compiled (manual records of 5,600 children residing in the institution and their mothers), 20 interviews have been conducted with men and women who lived or worked in the Maternitat within the studied period. Some of the former children had been adopted, some had not; theirs are mainly stories of suffering, and one of the objectives of the interviews was to let them freely express what they considered a proper reparation would be. After a in-depth analysis of the victims' responses, my presentation will focus on three main points emerging from the victims' speech: the specific victimisation that took place in the Maternitat and why we can call it institutional victimisation, how the victims have been affected and what kind of reparation do they ask for. It is a very sensitive issue, as the institution depended on the Barcelona Provincial Council, which brings an added difficulty to the healing process.

   Examining the role of childhood experiences of domestic violence in suicidal behaviours among young people in an Australian jurisdiction *Dominique de Andrade, Griffith University; Peter Miller, Deakin University; Silke Meyer, Griffith University; Ashlee Curtis, Deakin University*

Suicide is the leading cause of death among young people in Australia. The role of childhood experiences of domestic violence as a risk factor in engaging in suicidal behaviour is poorly understood. This study aimed to investigate this relationship using multi-system data linkage on more than 135,000 young people in Victoria, Australia. The cohort includes all young people enrolled in year 9 schooling across the state in 2011 and 2012. Routinely collected administrative data from ten justice, mortality, welfare, education and health agencies were linked across the lifetime until November 2020. A measure of domestic violence exposure was developed utilising child protection and police data. An outcome measure of suicidal behaviour was developed using mental health, emergency department, ambulance, hospital, death and suicide registry data. Survival analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between exposure to domestic violence and suicidal behaviour, while controlling for a range of static and dynamic risk and protective factors. Patterns and timing of service contact and suicidal behaviour were also investigated. Findings highlight the complex needs of at-risk young people and critical periods in the life course for intervention. Findings further raise direct implications for policy and practice, informing service delivery and resource allocation in health and welfare sectors.

090. Three Pioneering Approaches to Custody and Criminal Justice for Women and Children
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
This panel will examine three new initiatives in the UK and Ireland which aim to break the mould of imprisonment for women and children. The three establishments are all focused on hope and healing, with an emphasis on rehabilitative design, domestic (rather than institutional) aesthetics and creating trauma-informed environments that help their residents to make sense of their lives and feel invested in their futures.
Chair:
   Yvonne Jewkes, University of Bath
Participants:
   Designing Hope and Humanity into Limerick Women's Prison *Yvonne Jewkes, University of Bath*

   Yvonne Jewkes will discuss the role she played in the design of the new Limerick women's prison, which opens in the Summer of 2023. Replacing the oldest working prison in Europe, the new 50-

bed facility was originally going to be 'highly prescriptive, innovative to a slight degree and driven by engineering and security considerations'. Yvonne persuaded the Irish Prison Service to hold a design competition with no template to work to. The architects had free reign to come up with whatever they wanted. She made several presentations to them, drawing on the findings of more than a decade's research of prison design, and urged the architects to imagine that a relative of theirs was going to be imprisoned in the facility they were designing. Would they be confident, she asked, that their mother, sister, or daughter would not only be safe and treated decently in their prison, but could thrive and flourish? It was a question they had never thought to ask themselves. Yvonne will tell the story of the design of Limerick, how her research underpins the ethos behind it, and what the finished prison looks like.

Revolutionising Youth Custody: An Introduction to Oasis Restore Secure School *Celia Sadie, Director of Psychology, Oasis Restore Secure School*

This paper will describe the development of the UK's first secure school. Oasis Restore is the flagship of a long-awaited UK government policy, intended to revolutionise youth custody. Due to open in February 2024, it is a new legal entity, run by Oasis, a charity, and subject to school and children's home regulations and inspections rather than those of a prison. It will serve up to 49 children, aged between 12 and 18, living in small family-style flats on a campus set around a village green, with educational, therapeutic, sporting and arts spaces available to them. The design of the system and the environment has been shaped by teachers, psychologists, young people with experience of custody and other experts in the field of trauma-informed design. Consciously reconceptualising young offenders as children, the school draws on therapeutic community practice to foster their relational abilities, their capacity to discover and learn, and their experience and participation in a caring community. A key part of the model is the design of a system that offers staff emotional containment, learning, and opportunities to transform their experiences of the work into information that guides therapeutic practice. Celia Sadie, Director of Care and Wellbeing at Oasis Restore, will talk about the design of the school, its ethos and therapeutic framework, and the opportunities and complexities afforded by the project.

Hope Street: An Alternative Vision for Criminal Justice for Women *Donna Arrondelle, University of Southampton*

Donna Arrondelle will introduce Hope Street, a newly opened facility in Southampton, UK. Envisioned as a pioneering, purpose-built residential community across Hampshire, the facility offers an alternative to prison sentencing for magistrates in the region and safe accommodation for women on conditional release. Designed and funded by the charity One Small Thing, Hope Street is distinctly alternative in a myriad of ways, perhaps the most striking being that women and their children are not separated due to sentencing but allowed to live together at Hope Street. Women and their children are provided with a trauma-informed, gender-responsive residential environment and offered tailored support with access to a range of specialist services, all with the aim of creating a blueprint for change by producing better outcomes for women and children. As part of the independent evaluation team, Donna will reflect on the first few months of this progressive intervention, considering how the philosophy of Hope Street is translating into practice and offer some initial thoughts on the multi-methods evaluation work being conducted.

Dirty Work? The Moral Ambiguities of Designing 'Beautiful' Prisons *Yvonne Jewkes, University of Bath*

In the final paper, Yvonne Jewkes will reflect on the three new facilities and will explore the ethical dilemmas and moral ambiguities inherent in designing 'beautiful' prisons. Employing the term 'dirty work', first coined by sociologist Everett Hughes in 1962, to describe the undesirable jobs that most people would not wish to do – she notes that architecture would usually be regarded as a clean profession, and that even the design of prisons wouldn't

routinely be described as dirty work. But is there such a thing as a 'clean' prison, morally speaking? Is designing any kind of prison ethically justifiable, or are all architects of incarceration dirty workers who simply perpetuate an inherently damaging system, a moral blight on society, even if the buildings contain Scandi-style furnishings and are surrounded by pleasant landscaping? And where do we draw the line between trying to improve the lives of society's most marginalised and damaged people, and simply perpetuating the institution of the prison but with softer edges?

091. Challenges of academic criminological training in comparative perspective
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Teaching Methods
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
The Spanish network of young criminology researchers (Red Española de Jóvenes Investigadores en Criminología, REJIC according to the Spanish acronym) was created to stimulate collaboration between young researchers in Criminology, and also to contribute to the development of criminology as a scientific discipline, promoting high-quality research and the use of updated and rigorous methodologies. In this roundtable, our aim is to discuss current challenges in criminology and how young researchers can take part in dealing with them. We have identified four major challenges: (1) artificial intelligence (AI) applied in the justice system and its ethical issues. While new digital tools may be useful, they are susceptible to strongly biased outcomes and we need to guarantee that professionals will be able to make informed use of such tools - which is linked to the next challenge; (2) curriculum adjustment to new technologies such as risk assessment tools, geographic information systems and cybercrime models. Additionally, the use of IA is also changing educational evaluation processes, and courses should adapt to that to be able to properly assess students; (3) the lack of empirical research that is related to academic training and quantitative methodologies, mixed methods research, and data analysis, among other difficulties, e.g., obtaining representative samples. Finally, (4) the need to increase awareness of new criminological theories among young researchers, such as Spanish criminological ultra-realism. Implications and possibilities of each topic will be discussed taking also into account measures taken/applied in other countries to address the above-mentioned obstacles. We welcome colleagues that want to share experiences or thoughts about the presented challenges.
Chair:
 Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo
Discussants:
 Bertha Prado Manrique, Universidad de Málaga
 Raquel Botía López, Miguel Hernández University
 Isabel García, University of Salamanca
 Rocio Martínez Almanza, Phd Student UMH, Researcher CRÍMINA Centre
 Sandra Pérez, Universidad Miguel Hernandez - Crímina

092. Justice under scrutinity. Citizens' expectations and experiences (C.Vigour, B.Cappellina, L.Dumoulin, V.Gautron, La justice en examen, Paris, Puf, 2022)
Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Attitudes about Punishment and Criminal Justice System
Author meets critics
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
This book examines how citizens perceive the police, the judicial system and policies in France, and how their representations and experiences fuel or undermine the confidence they have in justice, and affect the authority and legitimacy of the judicial institution. According to citizens, law and justice contribute to the building of society, by defining common references and a framework for living together. Their role is perceived as social more than political. Citizens express very idealized expectations regarding the judicial system. Citizens put forward three main criticisms. The first concerns the bureaucratic organisation and functioning of the justice system, both in terms

of delays and regarding the risk of standardisation, or dehumanisation, of judicial treatment. Second, the criteria that citizens use to assess the work of the police, magistrates and lawyers differ in part from those of professionals. Third, a social and political criticism refers to justice as an instrument of domination. A strong tension is expressed between what justice should be in a democratic society (a law that is accessible and equal for all) and what citizens perceive it to be: a place where socio-economic, gender and race inequalities are reproduced or even amplified. With regard to criminal justice, beyond the general discourse on the lack of severity, citizens expect sentences with an educational dimension, which allow the perpetrator to become aware of the meaning of the law and the seriousness of the facts. Going into the making of judgements reveals that the respondents are less punitive when faced with concrete cases. The book give insight about what is a "just" sentence according to citizens.

Critics:

Adam Crawford, University of York

Jacqueline E Ross, University of Illinois College of Law

Vincenzo Scalia, Universita' di Firenze

Book Author:

Cécile Vigour, CNRS (French National Center for Scientific research) - Sciences Po Bordeaux (France)

093. WCCJ Panel 6 – Rape, Credibility and Consent

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Feminist Criminology

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2

Chair:

Ranya Raminder Kaurr, OP Jindal Global University

Participants:

"He thinks, She thinks" of sexual Consent: Second and Third order fish shaped gender bias *Sharon Gilat Yihyie, Western Galilee College, Department of Criminology; Yosef Zohar, Western Galilee College, Department of Criminology*

The current study addressed men's and women's perceptions of sexual consent. In particular, we explored second and third order gender biases. Second order gender bias reflects men and women's beliefs of sexual consent of the opposite sex. That is, what women think that men think and vice versa. Third order gender bias reflect the gaps between men and women's beliefs of sexual consent of the opposite sex and the actual beliefs. That is, the gap between what women think that men think that women really think, and vice versa. 248 Criminology students (74 men, 274 women) where presented with a scenario, that the sexual consent of the people involved in, was ambiguous, and were asked 3 short questions regarding the scenario. The graphic frame of the results created a "fish" shaped gender bias. The results show an allegedly reverse effect regarding the perceptions of men and women of sexual consent in comparison to their inner group (the perceived sexual consent in the scenario of men was lower than women's), a first order bias. A second order gender bias was also received. Men thought that women are more rigorous than they reported and vice versa. In addition, we found a third order bias showing that men understand they are perceived as less rigorous than women, but not to the full extent of it, and vice versa. It seems that men's and women's declarations of their sexual consent reflect an effect of social desirability, that is expected of them and not what they really believe in, whereas the third order bias may reflect their true beliefs, or according to Charles Cooley's "looking-glass self" theory, "A man is not what he thinks he is, he is also not what others think he is. A man is what he thinks others think he is".

Is it rape or state arbitrary denial of sexual autonomy? *Monika S. Płatek, Law Faculty, Warsaw University*

Do people with diagnosed mental disabilities have the right to romantic feelings including sexual relations? What is the criminological and gender nature of the crime described in the

Polish Criminal Code as exploitation of helplessness and handicap. Is sexual relationship with a person with Down syndrome always a crime? Can the CC arbitrarily deprive people of the right to engage in sexual relations simply because they have a diagnosis of lack of full mental capacity? Under the pretense of protection, can people be discriminated against because of their medical condition, while ignoring that rape can also occur when it is not accompanied by violence, deception, or criminal threats. This issue, from a criminological and gender perspective, will be discussed based on both the content of criminal laws and the Istanbul Convention of 2011 and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2006. It addresses the issue of sexual autonomy, the limits of the crime of rape and the often-overlooked limit of restrictions dictated by the pretext of necessary protection. The Polish legislator persistently refuses to amend the Criminal Code regarding the definition of the crime of rape. In Poland rape is only recognized when accompanied by violence, criminal threat, or deception. Istanbul Convention requires to recognize that rape occurs when a sexual relationship occurs without the consent of all parties involved. As a result, the Polish legislator fails to properly recognize as the rape the exploitation of helplessness and impairment, abuse of dependency and intercourse with a child under 15 years of age. Sex under condition of helplessness, abuse dependency and sex with a child below 15 constitute the rape, although it is not name as such in Polish law. Yet people with intellectual impairments cannot be treated ex definition as unable to engage in romantic/sexual relations

Media's Portrayal Of Women: Examining The Representation Of False Rape Cases And Rape Culture In Bollywood Films And Indian News Media *Ranya Raminder Kaurr, OP Jindal Global University*

Since the pandemic, media influence on the populace has increased significantly. Where there has been an increase in films that raise awareness of rape, there has also been a notable increase in the portrayal of women who falsely accuse men of rape and represent the rape culture, which has evolved over time but still casts doubt on a woman's character in one way or another. This paper investigates the portrayal of women in media, particularly in the context of rape culture and false rape cases in the last five years. Through a thematic analysis of more than 20 Bollywood films and 50 news articles from mainstream print media, this study reveals a significant increase in the representation of women who file false cases of rape, as well as the vilification of these women for the crime. Despite efforts made by numerous films to promote empathy and raise awareness, problematic representation of rape culture and questioning the character of the female remains a major problem. The study highlights the difference in language usage, attitudes, and other recognizable disparities in the media's portrayal of women, which not only provides insight but also establishes a foundation for recognizing and dismantling this inaccurate and persuasive narrative while raising the issue of objectivity. This paper contributes to the ongoing discourse on the role of media in shaping public opinion and the need for responsible representation of women in media. Keywords: False rape cases, rape culture, media representation, thematic analysis

Rape, victim credibility and digital communications evidence *Michele Jane Burman, University of Glasgow; Oona Brooks-Hay, University of Glasgow /SCCJR; Yassin Brunger, Queens University Belfast; Olivia Smith, University of Loughborough*

Within the criminal justice system, there is an increasing use of digital evidence in the form of communication technologies (e.g. social media posts, multi-media messaging, photographs, mobile call logs) and as digitised versions of third-party records (e.g. Social Services files, medical records). Such evidence has potential to identify and corroborate elements of prosecution and defence cases, and can be useful in evaluating witness credibility. It is increasingly important in investigation and prosecution processes, but there are significant challenges regarding the collection,

relevance, and disclosure of such material; including concerns that 'digging for digital dirt' (Browning 2011:467) is altering the legal landscape in problematic ways. Nowhere is this more hotly debated than in rape and sexual offence cases. Concerns arising from the accessing and collating of digital communications evidence, and determining its relevance, admissibility and probative value have intensified questions of how to simultaneously ensure defendants' rights to a fair trial and victim-survivors' rights to privacy and protection from humiliating and degrading treatment. Drawing on a study of the use of digital evidence in applications made to the Criminal Case Review Commission in England and Wales, which investigates cases where people believe they have been wrongly convicted or wrongly sentenced, this paper adopts a critical feminist lens to highlight the pivotal role that victim credibility retains, both within and beyond the investigation and criminal trial. Credibility is a core concept and a critical evidential issue in investigations and adjudications; the opportunity to interrogate communication devices has led to a starker focus on the credibility of victim-survivors in sexual offence cases. We highlight the ways that credibility, refracted through digital evidence, is conceptualised and operationalised into 'fact' which is then used to construct victim-survivors as either convincing/unconvincing, believable/unbelievable, trustworthy /untrustworthy, reliable/unreliable, during the investigation, through the trial, the appeal process, and beyond.

Truth Effect Meets Anti-Rape Attitudes: Repetition Leads to Increased Endorsement of Facts and Prosocial Beliefs about Rape *Evelyn Schapansky, Ghent University; Arne Roets, Department of Developmental, Personality & Social Psychology, Ghent University, Belgium; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University*

The repetition-based truth effect is a well-documented psychological effect referring to the robust observation that repeated statements are more likely to be believed than new ones. The effect can for instance, provide an explanation for why fake news is so persistent, and conspiracy theories are hard to debunk. In the context of sexual violence, rape myths are often challenged in a myth-versus-fact manner. However, the repetition-based truth effects implies that the repetition of the myth can result in such myths actually being more easily believed and remembered. We propose the same mechanism can be used to instill and boost anti-rape attitudes. For this research, we developed a new measure of anti-rape attitudes based on 'myth debunking' material, expert feedback, and three online validation studies. The resulting 19 items were used as stimulus material in experimental studies to test the repetition-based truth effect with statements condemning non-consensual sex and providing truthful information about rape and its victims and perpetrators. A significant difference was found in that respondents reported higher agreement with the items of the scale that they had seen previously than with those that they had read for the first time. This is the first study to find the truth effect applied to attitudes towards sexual violence, and its potential to change these attitudes. Implications for further research and possible prevention approaches are discussed.

094. Media and social construction of crime II
Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Media and social construction of crime
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:
> **Beatrice Rigon**, Department of Law, University of Verona | Centre of Security and Crime Sciences, University of Trento and University of Verona

Participants:
> The Role of Japanese Media Coverage of Celebrities Who Use

Illicit Drugs *Midori Yoshida, Chuo University （Graduate School of Law）*

Celebrities who have self-used illicit drugs are reported by their real names from the time of their arrest, as "criminals" who are subject to audience condemnation in Japan. There are no legal restrictions on the news media, some private organizations have made claims that media reporting of celebrities drug use tends to be extensive and sensationalized. Crime news in Japan declines as the criminal justice process progresses, and after the trial, the reintegration stage is rarely reported.Nevertheless, in recent years, news media have begun to report on people who have self-used illicit drugs in the recovery phase, as "drug addicts" who are in treatment and recovering from drug addiction. Previous studies have pointed out that reporting with a real name has the role of labeling a person as a "criminal," thereby blocking the reintegration into the community.Thus, what role does the media coverage of the reintegration stage play? This research focuses on "methamphetamine" , the most frequently arrested illicit drug in Japan, and analyzes newspaper articles of seven celebrities who self-used methamphetamine and reported by their real names, focusing on how the story unfolds from the time of arrest to the stage of reintegration, and how the labels are changed.Although the analyzed newspaper articles were limited in terms of duration and type, the process of shifting the labeling of the reported persons and their reintegration into the community could be confirmed. Coverage of these celebrities can also shape the audience's view of crime and image of the "act" of self-use of illicit drugs and the "person" who used them. In this presentation, the results of the analysis of media coverage of celebrities methamphetamine use will be presented, and discuss what the media can do to facilitate the reintegration of people who self-use illicit drugs into the community.

"These cops can't stop time": Daily media, social media consumers, and gang violence in Finland *Sofia Blanco Sequeiros, University of Helsinki; Erica Åberg, University of Turku*

In 2020, the Finnish daily media started writing about a new phenomenon in its capital city: street gangs. The gangs consisted mainly of young adults, often described as immigrants or the children of immigrants. They were violent and dealt with drugs and illegal arms in the shared language of "gangsta rap". We analyse public discussion on Finnish street gangs between 2020-2023. We interpret the discussion from two theoretical perspectives: securitization and marketization. We claim that the Finnish street gang phenomenon can be characterised in terms of both because of its mediated nature. News reports and columns in the daily media heavily influence public perception of the street gangs as credible and active threats to society. At the same time, content on social media created by the gang members and their followers is heavily consumed and replicated, also by children and young adults who do not belong to the gangs. As the street gangs began to be perceived as credible and active threats to society, their market value rose, both on social and traditional media. We propose that the impulse to consider street gangs as credible societal threats is in part influenced by the self-representation of the gangs, whose members often belong to visible ethnic minorities and who use cultural symbols, trends, tools and signifiers in their self-expression that are foreign to Finnish media and law enforcement. At the same time, the securitization of the gangs by societal institutions signals preventative measures and government officials' high incentives to discourage any further development of the gang phenomenon. Our research material consists of gang-related research in sociology and criminology, news reports and articles, content on social media platforms, and publicly available court proceedings. To conclude, we reflect on future developments of both the Finnish street gangs and public discussion concerned with them.

The Shamima Begum case: a media analysis on the representation of women committing acts of terror in the ongoing public

discourse *Jeanne Alice, Suzanne Duley, University of Glasgow*

To this day, references to women within the expanding literature on the media and terrorism are barely present. Despite women playing a political role within terrorist organizations for decades now, they are still portrayed as intruders amongst a world of men and are subjected to media gender stereotypes. One of the most pervasive narratives when researching terrorism is that of 'good vs. evil', leaving little to no debate over the complexity in the actions of those involved, like in the case of Shamima Begum. In February 2015, Shamima, a fifteen-year-old Muslim teenager from East London and a straight-A student, travelled to Syria with two of her schoolfriends to join the Islamic State. No one had anticipated their departure. Immediately after she disappeared, she began to be portrayed by the media as an innocent young girl who could not possibly have had any agency in the process. When she was found four years later, she got stripped off her citizenship by the British government, and the narrative around her switched: this time, she was an offender who deserved punishment. Yet, Shamima is more than a good vs. evil dichotomy: she is a complex character with an intricate story. The aim of this paper is not to make sense of her actions, but rather to understand what part the narratives built around her play in the public discourse on women committing acts of terror. Is the way she is framed by the media a key component of her being seen as a villain? Will this have a broader impact on the overall perception of women who became perpetrators of terror? To that aim, a media analysis of the framing employed by two British newspapers as well as a BBC podcast dedicated to her story will be conducted.

Trial by Media – Illegal Disclosure of Video Recordings Collected by Police *Zeljko Karas, College Professor*

The paper deals with frequent media publication of video materials collected during police investigation in Croatia, as well as surveillance communication and messages. The principle of publicity applies in the later criminal proceeding (Art. 11 of the Criminal Procedure Act), but before that stage, there are no legal rules that would allow how to disclose materials to media. Publication may have numerous adverse effects on defendant in a so-called trial by media (Greer & McLaughlin, 2012). The paper examines harmful consequences that media publication of police material could have on the privacy, the presumption of innocence, the preservation of evidence and the integrity of authorities. Concerning the right to privacy, collected material could contain various information from private life that may be found irrelevant to the proceedings, but it could damage a reputation of a defendant. In relation to the presumption of innocence, the selective publication of information before the start of criminal proceedings could have impact on the perception of a person's guilt and it could have effect on the court later. As the credibility of certain pieces of evidence has not yet been verified at the hearing, its' use in media can have numerous negative effects. Materials are usually presented with presumption of guilt, idea of penal populism and criticism of legal authorities. Such approach could deny principle of fair trial and undermine the role of court. The author analyses few notorious cases of disclosure in Croatia, and the lack of legal regulation of secrecy of data at the stages before the start of criminal procedure. In the paper, the author analyses the comparative law in terms of secrecy of investigation and protection of surveillance data. In conclusion, the author presents proposal that could improve the protection of interests of criminal prosecution as well as rights of persons involved.

Movida: from media representation to perception of urban disorder. The case study of Trento (Italy) *Beatrice Rigon, Department of Law, University of Verona | Centre of Security and Crime Sciences, University of Trento and University of Verona; Ilaria Slomp, Centre of Security and Crime Sciences, University of Trento and University of Verona; Simone Cioffi, Centre of Security and Crime Sciences, University of Trento and University of Verona; Gabriele Baratto, Faculty of Law,* *University of Trento | Centre of Security and Crime Sciences, University of Trento and University of Verona*

In recent years, issues related to nightlife in Italian cities (commonly referred to as movida) have raised interests and concerns, becoming one of the most discussed topics within public administrations. Mayors and city councils have tried to deal with the situation with a wide range of administrative tools, programmes, and initiatives, mostly with temporary, emergency-oriented, repressive measures (ordinanze). Nevertheless, the situation still appears to be critical, exacerbating the already existing social conflicts among the parties involved (venue owners, patrons and residents) and contributing to social insecurity. The representation of issues related to deviance and urban security in the media has been widely analysed by scholars. However, as far as movida in Italy is concerned, this topic does not seem to have been explored yet. In an attempt to partially fill this gap, this study aims to evaluate how this phenomenon is portrayed by the local media in an Italian city and to provide clues about the possible relationship between media representation and citizens' perception of urban disorder. The research was conducted in the Municipality of Trento (in the framework of the project "Trento SiCura") and focused on articles directly or indirectly related to movida published by local newspapers in the period 2021-2023.

095. Comparative Approaches to Prisons and Incarceration

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

Chair:

Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor

Participants:

Explaining differences in prison populations: The Netherlands versus Belgium *Hester de Boer, Leiden University; Oliviér Nuyts, Leiden University; Sigrid van Wingerden, Leiden University; Miranda Boone, Leiden University; Kristel Beyens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

While prison rates in the Netherlands have decreased significantly since 2005, prison rates in neighbouring country Belgium have experienced strong inflation since the 1990s. Even though the Dutch prison rates have slightly increased since 2016, Belgium still detained almost twice as many prisoners per 100.000 inhabitants as the Netherlands in 2020. The diverging trends in the two prison populations are surprising, as the Netherlands and Belgium are neighbouring countries with seemingly similar criminal justice systems. Based on a statistical desk research, this article discusses possible explanations for these adverse penitentiary trends. The statistical desk research included an analysis of the number of cases processed through the criminal justice system between 2000 and 2020. Moreover, a document analysis was conducted to identify important changes in penal law and regulations between 2000-2020 that could have affected the prison populations. This article concentrates on four population groups: convicted prisoners, pre-trial detainees, mentally ill offenders, and persons under electronic monitoring. This differentiation allowed the authors to compare the prison populations more extensively, as context is also given to trends in the compositions of the two prison populations. Preliminary hypotheses indicate that differences in judges' sentencing practices and detection and prosecution policies in both countries play a role in the divergent trends in prison populations in the Netherlands and Belgium. An important limitation of this cross-national comparison is the lack of available comparative data between the countries on the one hand and the poor quality of Belgian penitentiary statistics, and the absence of vertical integration of these figures throughout the entire Belgian criminal justice chain on the other. This research, therefore, also contributes to the methodological knowledge of cross-national prison research.

Limits on high security prison regimes: A comparison between the Dutch EBI regime and the Italian 41bis 'maffia' regime *Sonja Meijer, Professor of Penitentiairy Law*

The Italian 41 bis regime for the detention of persons suspected or convicted of mafia offenses is considered an example by the Netherlands, among others, in dealing with serious and organized (drug-related) crime. The approach to this type of crime, combined with the political pressure for action, have resulted in the introduction within a short period of time of changes that have far-reaching consequences for detainees in the most heavily secured regimes. Typically, detainees suspected or convicted of serious and organized crime and the criminal organizations of which they are (suspected to be) a part have money, power and resources that make them more ruthless and (flight) dangerous than other detainees. Recently, some elements of the Italian regime have been adopted in the Dutch Extra Security Prison (the 'Extra Beveiligde Inrichting' or 'EBI' regime). At the same time, the Dutch regime limits the rights of detainees further than the Italian regime on a number of points. This session will compare the two regimes, focusing on the question of what limits international and European treaties place on the detention of high-security prisoners. It will discuss both regimes, their objectives, how they work in practice, developments in both regimes and how specific elements of these regimes relate to international and European law.

Penal Policies of (Former) Yugoslav Republics *Rok Hacin, University of Maribor; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor; Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne; Benjamin Flander, University of Maribor*

The Yugoslav penal policy was exceptional in the sense of leniency but by no means uniform in its implementation. This study addresses the differences in implementing the penal policy of former Yugoslav republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and North Macedonia) in the last 70 years. A comparative analysis of the development of penal policy in the observed states, supported by analysing crime, conviction and prison population trends, exposed significant differences. Disparities between countries in the socialist era were observed predominately in the form of crime characteristics, the number and type of convictions, and the length of prison sentences. While differences in the implementation of penal policy between states in the socialist era were not profound, today, former Yugoslav republics are diverse as they can be, ranging from penal moderation to harsh penal policies. Findings indicate that regional diversity should be acknowledged in penal policy studies.

Prison Overcrowding around the World: An Exploration of Potential Determinants and Regional Differences *Hung-En Sung, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Joel A. Capellan, Rowan University; Bryce Barthuly, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, USA*

Overcrowding in prisons is a widespread crisis around the world. The severity of the problem varies depending on the country and region. In some countries, overcrowding is so severe that it has been declared a human rights violation. For example, in some parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, prisons can be filled to two or three times their capacity. In other countries, overcrowding is less severe but still a concern. In the United States, for example, many state prisons are at or above their capacity, which can lead to substandard living conditions and a lack of access to necessary resources and services. Several European countries have high levels of prison overcrowding. For example, in Greece, the occupancy rate was at 122%, while in Hungary, it was at 126%. Similarly, in Italy, the occupancy rate was at 110%, and in France, it was at 103%. Using cross-national data from the World Prison Brief, the World Value Survey, and UNdata, we will examine political, socioeconomic, demographic, and cultural correlates of the problem as well as regional differences in prevalence and risks in a sample of 223 countries and territories. Findings will shed light on the policy constraints and possibilities to alleviate prison overcrowding

in different regions of the world.

Juvenile Correctional Reform in Japan in Comparison with De-institutionalization in Italian Juvenile Justice *KOICHI HAMAI, Ryukoku University*

In 2020, shortly after being released from a juvenile training school on parole, a 15-year-old boy with developmental problems killed a 21-year-old woman in Fukuoka Japan. The boy was placed in a children's home due to his unstable family environment, but the home refused to take care of him due to his violent behaviors. The boy continued to be transferred to highly specialized facilities with a more closed and structured environment. He led a relatively stable life in a juvenile correctional facility, a juvenile training school. However, the sudden transfer from the highly structured environment to the free environment caused him a loss of self-control and led to the crime. This incident posed a major challenge to rehabilitation in closed juvenile training schools. In contrast, Italy abolished juvenile reformatory schools in the 1970s and shifted its focus to rehabilitation in the community in close cooperation with local schools and child welfare agencies. For juveniles who need to be cared for away from their families, private organizations (cooperative sociale) in the community are working to rehabilitate them in small group homes (comunità). In Japan, juvenile training schools are being closed due to a sharp decline in juvenile delinquents, and in April 2022, the Juvenile Law was revised, and juveniles aged 18-19 are positioned as half adults and given special treatment different from those under 18. In this presentation, while clarifying the challenges of rehabilitation in a juvenile training school as a closed institution, I will explore the possibility of the transition of juvenile training schools to group homes and other forms of de-institutionalization in Japan, in comparison with the Italian practices that have been implemented toward de-institutionalization.

A comparative study on the role of evidence-based insights in the Flemish juvenile delinquency decree and Dutch adolescent criminal law *Stefaan Pleysier, LINC, KU Leuven; André van der Laan, WODC (Research and Documentation Centre), the Netherlands; Johan Put, ISL & LINC, KU Leuven*

'To what extent should a legal system be scientifically based?', is a question that received relatively little attention in many jurisdictions so far. This question, that taps into the complex interaction between policy, practice and research, will be central in this contribution and applied to two recent legislative developments in (the Flemish part of) Belgium and the Netherlands. After a sixth state reform in Belgium, legislation on juvenile delinquency has been devolved to the level of the communities, hence a new decree on juvenile delinquency entered into force in Flanders on 1 September 2019. Within this decree, 'evidence-based' policy and practice in dealing with juvenile delinquency is promoted as one of the central principles. Since April 1 2014, an 'adolescent criminal law' was introduced in the Netherlands and as a result young people aged 16 to 23 can, under certain circumstances, be tried under juvenile criminal law instead of adult criminal law when committing a crime. The introduction of this legislation is partly based on recent scientific insights into the social, psychological and neurobiological development of adolescents and the relationship with criminal behaviour. In our contribution we aim to present, from a comparative perspective, the role of research and evidence-based insights in the run-up and roll-out of both this juvenile delinquency decree in Flanders (Belgium) and the adolescent criminal law in the Netherlands.

096. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 2. Digitalization and AI
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

Chair:

Gemma Birkett, City, University of London

Participants:

Delivering Summary Justice in The Penal Technopoly: The Techno-Cultural Erosion of Lay Judicial Power in the UK *Gemma Birkett, City, University of London*

The technologically-driven court reform agenda, manifested through the concept of 'digital justice' has resulted in a fundamental reconfiguration of the nature and scope of duties now undertaken by the lay judiciary in England and Wales. The digital erosion of lay judicial power is aligned to the ideology of technocratic justice, the golden thread that runs through the government's His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) Reform Strategy. Innovations including virtual courts, the Single Justice Procedure and automated online pleading have recently been enshrined in English and Welsh law, demonstrating an official commitment to Digital Era Governance and public administration reform. Legislative developments notwithstanding, the long-term success of this agenda requires both a technical and a cultural (techno-cultural) shift in the actions and minds of both the lay judiciary and the public at large. Penal technocrats are having to oversee a fundamental cultural shift and in (a) how the lay judiciary views itself and its future (moving out of the traditional courtroom and into the administrative backroom) and (b) how the public views/understands the future of summary justice (crucial for legitimacy/transparency/the rule of law).

Do we need a new sentencing law? - Focus on AI sentencing information system in Taiwan - *Yueh-Chung Ma, National Chung Cheng University*

In February 2022, in order to respond to the expectations of all walks of life on the appropriateness of sentencing and in response to the new system of citizen judges, the Judicial Yuan fully launched the AI sentencing information system. It is hoped that with the assistance of information power, a large amount of judgment data will be sorted out and updated in real time, providing professional judges and citizen judges inquire about the sentencing trends of similar cases to make sentencing more fair and transparent. However, whether the sentencing information system can restrain the judge's trial, countries with continental law systems believe that sentencing is the core of the judge's trial. This article mainly starts from the purpose of punishment, then compares the advantages and disadvantages of the sentencing system, and finally puts forward legislative suggestions for Taiwan.

Justice by Algorithm: How legitimate can the system be when decisions are based on algorithms? *Cari Hyde-Vaamonde, King's College London*

Previous studies of the use of algorithms in criminal justice decision-making have focused on the technical accuracy of algorithms and on the risk of bias, but have not explored in any great depth the effect of algorithmic interventions on the process of criminal justice reform or on the legitimacy of the system. This project used empirical research, professional sources, and existing literature to develop a framework to analyse the institutional effects of algorithms on the legitimacy of the justice system of England and Wales focusing on the Single Justice Procedure. Using social scientific research methods including observation and interviews to build an algorithmic model to automate decision-making, the study tests a process for building these models in a collaborative way. Participants' reactions to the model were tested by an on-line survey incorporating a visual decision-making scenario used as a stimulus. Examining the use of algorithms in criminal justice decision making through the lens of legitimacy allows a common language and an informed dialogue between state, implementer and public. Investigating the effect of incorporating algorithms into the justice system on perceptions of legitimacy sheds light on the legitimacy of judicial decisions made by both human beings and machines.

Sentencing and Artificial Intelligence: How AI May Improve Consistency, Transparency and Proportionality at Sentencing *Fabio Coppola, University of Salerno*

The Italian sentencing system has long been criticized as being mysterious and irrational as judges usually provide a 'window-dressing' justification for their sentences. For example, they refer to the "fairness" of the sentence imposed. Therefore, sentencing remains opaque in Italy, and largely at the discretion of the judge. This also affects the consistency, proportionality, and transparency of the sentencing outcome. To bring a principled and rational approach to sentencing, capable of reducing the impact of biased decisions and discrepancies, this paper describes the "Ex-Aequo" algorithm which is capable of emphasising the sentencing factors provided by the law and reducing the impact of the human factors at sentencing. "Ex-Aequo" is intended to supplement not supplant the judges due to its machine learning capability and data collection (similar to the HAL algorithm analysed for the English system by Schwarze and Roberts, 2022). The proposed algorithm makes judges both user and teacher of the machine. In the first phase of launching "Ex-Aequo" we would extrapolate the data from sentencing practice in a specific district and input them into the machine. Thereafter, the judges of that district could compare their new cases with the ones already decided in the whole district. In doing so, the judges could implement the machine's information anytime they want to depart from the suggested penalty range. In this case, they would only be required to input into "Ex-Aequo" the legal factor they considered as grounds for departure. In the third phase, we would extend the use of "Ex-Aequo" in all judicial districts of Italy. The expected outcome is that, as more Italian judges use "Ex-Aequo", there will be an increase in consistency, transparency, proportionality in the sentencing practice.

097. RJ and Criminal Justice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Restorative Justice
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

Chair:

Pablo Romero-Seseña, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC)

Participants:

Creating a people-centred view on risk and restorative justice *Joanna Shapland, University of Sheffield, UK; Jamie Buchan, Edinburgh Napier University; Steve Kirkwood, The University of Edinburgh; Estelle Zinsstag, Edinburgh Napier University, UK and KU Leuven, Belgium*

We live in a risky and risk-centred world, in which we are concerned about the potential negative impact of interaction with other people, including each individual other person. Yet living is also about social norms and communication, and where harm is done, repairing that harm and creating justice are essentially social processes. How then to reconcile the social need for communication and judgments of risk concerning individuals in a justice context? In creating and following justice processes, whose view of what justice might be should be considered? Are professional views intrinsically more authoritative or reliable than those of people who have harmed or have been harmed, and if so, why? Is it possible to have a people-centred view whilst dealing with inherently risky processes? Drawing from research on risk and mitigation in restorative justice, the paper will examine ideas of safety and risk during justice processes after a crime has occurred, querying whether our ideas about risk fit their purpose.

"Hey there, your restorative justice service is using whatsapp": towards a digital restorative justice? *Pablo Romero-Seseña, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC)*

The use of ICTs in the restorative justice field has been historically residual, acknowledging the relevance of face-to-face encounters in this model of justice. However, since 2020 and as a consequence of

the pandemic, several experiences of the use of such technologies have been introduced to different restorative practices. Specifically, those have been widely used in the most difficult moments of the health crisis by several victim-offender mediation (VOM) programs across Europe. Currently, some of those VOM services still maintain the use of several ICT tools. Considering the lack of academic literature on this field, this research aims to delve in the experience of using those technologies in the context of restorative justice and VOM in order to determine what works, what doesn't, and how could be the restorative justice services be benefited from the use of those tools, improving the overall functioning of the criminal justice system. For this purpose, a qualitative approach research design has been conducted, interviewing 30 facilitators from Spain and Belgium (N=30). The data collected has been analyzed through inductive coding and thematic content analysis techniques. Results show several implications for practice, such as those related to the impact of the use of online tools to the communication process, the space, the quality of the process, and the confidence of participants towards the restorative mediation. We also discuss the main implications of the use of technology for the restorative potential of the process, trying to answer the question of wether a digital restorative justice is, in fact, a possibility in the near future.

Restorative justice in practice: adopting a whole system approach to address criminal justice cultural barriers *Jonathan Hobson, University of Gloucestershire; Rebecca Banwell-Moore, University of Nottingham*

Despite the introduction and inclusion of restorative justice in multiple statutes, national action plans, the Victims' Code of Practice, national victim services funding, and the expansion of localised restorative justice services, restorative justice still remains an 'optional extra' in criminal justice in England and Wales. Victim awareness of restorative justice, access to and participation in restorative justice is persistently low. Through a 'whole system approach' (WSA) framework this paper thematically examines the recommendations from the APPP-RJ report from the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Restorative Justice (APPG-RJ), formed in 2021 to advocate for the expansion of restorative justice, focusing on i) service oversight ii) the removal of procedural barriers iii) and the need for dedicated resources. We conclude that to embed restorative justice fully into criminal justice practice and to ensure that all victims have equal access to restorative justice, a WSA is required that addresses the criminal justice cultural barriers to mainstreaming restorative justice in England and Wales.

Transformative effects of restorative justice on legal language *Grazia Mannozzi, University of Insubria*

Restorative justice is receiving a growing interest at the European level as the adoption of the Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec 2023(8) shows. This interest has been translated, in the Italian legal system, in the adoption of a comprehensive discipline of restorative justice by Legislative Decree 150/2022. The Decree on restorative justice regulates the definition, methods, rights and guarantees for the parties, the establishment of restorative justice services and the initial and ongoing training of mediators/facilitators, in the light of supranational legislation. It has entailed transformative effects at different levels: linguistic, normative and relational/organisational. This paper intends to propose an analysis of the transformations of legal language prompted by the Italian restorative justice legislation. It will analyse three different observable phenomena: the emergence of new terms, the resemantization of existing words and the initiation of new communicative dynamics.

098. WG-PLACE 3: Research on crime, place and time
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Neighborhoods and Crime
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7

Chair:
James Hunter, Nottingham Trent University

Participants:

Analysing the effect of betting shops on crime in England *Oluwole Adeniyi, Nottingham Trent University; Ferhat Tura, Bournemouth University; Andy David Newton, Nottingham Trent University*

Critics allege that there is a link between gambling provisioning and crime and argue that gambling opportunities are abundant in areas with high crime rates, and they serve as attractors of anti-social and criminal behaviours. However, there is limited research on the relationship between betting shops and crime in the UK. Therefore, this study analysed the spatial patterns of betting shops and crime in England. This study adopted both geospatial and multilevel modelling techniques to analyse secondary data on crime, betting shops and neighbourhood characteristics obtained from the Police, Gambling Commission, and UK 2011 Census. The study first investigated whether betting shops and crime co-locate in similar neighbourhoods using hotspot analysis. Thereafter, it examined the relationship between the number of betting shops and 10 crime categories (i.e., anti-social behaviour, bicycle theft, other theft, public disorder, shoplifting, theft from person, burglary, criminal damage and arson, robbery, and vehicle crime) across all lower super output area in England, whilst controlling for other neighbourhood characteristics that are crime correlates based on evidence from literature review. Spatial analysis revealed significant clustering of betting shops and different crime types in neighbourhoods across England. Negative binomial multilevel model results further identified statistically significant effect of betting shops on crime even after accounting for the effects of ethnic heterogeneity, concentrated disadvantage and inequality, residential instability, number of bars, other retail type premises and bus stops. Our findings suggest that all risk factors of crime including betting shops converge in similar areas, and this creates opportunities for more crimes. We suggest focusing on place management strategies which incorporates all creators of spatial structures to invoke more responsible and sustainable creation process.

Exploring the spatial relationship between intimate partner violence against women and suicide-related calls *Miriam Marco, University of Valencia; María Montagud-Andrés, Universitat de València; Pablo Escobar-Hernández, Universitat de València; Antonio Lopez, Universitat de València; Marisol Lila, Universitat de València; Enrique Gracia, Universitat de València*

Intimate partner violence represents a criminological challenge due to its complex nature, prevalence, and severe impact on victims, requiring interdisciplinary research efforts and innovative policy interventions to effectively address this issue. Individual-level research has consistently demonstrated a significant association between intimate partner violence and suicidal ideation and behaviors among victims. However, there is a lack of ecologic studies that examine the potential association of IPVAW and suicide outcomes at an aggregated level, as well as the contextual factors that contribute to this complex relationship. The aim of this study is to assess the common spatial distribution of intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW) cases and suicide emergency calls. We used geocoded data of IPVAW protection orders (N=2,060) and 112 suicide-related calls (N=4,916) in the city of Valencia (Spain) from 2019-2021. Data was aggregated using the 552 census block groups of the city. A Bayesian joint modeling approach was used to explore the shared spatial component, and a Bayesian spatial CAR model was used to analyze the influence of neighborhood-level characteristics (socioeconomic status, residential instability, immigrant concentration, ageing, one-person households, and population density) on the spatial variability of IPVAW and suicide-related calls risks. The results

showed that the shared spatial component accounted for 98.4% of the total between-area variation in the risk of IPVAW, whereas the shared component for suicide-related calls was 30%. Moreover, there were a positive moderate correlation (r=.43) between the log relative risk of IPVAW and suicide-related calls, and the 68.7% of areas exhibited either low or high risks in both outcomes. In addition, the same associations were found between the neighborhood-level variables and both outcomes found. These findings reveal a spatial similarity between IPVAW and suicide-related calls at the neighborhood level, suggesting the need for a coordinated and comprehensive approach to address these interconnected public health issues.

Not all bodegas are equal: analyzing and addressing the criminogenic role of bodegas in Newark *Adriana Santos, Rutgers University; Marco Dugato, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime; Alejandro Gimenez-Santana, Rutgers University; Joel Caplan, Rutgers University*

Effective crime prevention efforts require strong collaboration and coordination among multiple community stakeholders. The Newark Public Safety Collaborative (NPSC) has implemented a place-based approach to inform its Data-Informed Community Engagement (DICE) efforts, empowering community members to participate in public safety initiatives by providing access to data and mobilizing resources to address crime issues in priority areas. A recent increase in gun violence in the City of Newark, NJ was found to be spatially associated with the presence of convenience stores/bodegas, which are mini markets often located in food deserts. Starting from this observation, an analysis of the environmental features characterizing these bodegas and their surrounding was performed involving both law enforcement and community-based organizations. Further, a multilevel analysis was performed to explore the variations in the criminogenic influence of bodegas in relation to the presence of other micro-level features and neighborhood characteristics that may contribute to the emergence and persistence of gun violence. This analysis has revealed that not all bodegas have the same criminogenic influence on the surrounding areas. The findings provide insights that can lead to more accurate conclusions and the design of successful preventive actions. These results have been shared with the local law enforcement agency, and community-based organizations to discuss possible place-based solutions.

Spatial, temporal and spatio-temporal patterns of crime in Oslo *Annica My Linn Allvin, Norwegian police university college*

Measuring spatial, temporal, and spatial-temporal autocorrelation has a long history in many disciplines, including the social sciences, and has become a standard tool for analyses. Essentially, if present, proximate neighbours' values are related to each other and so they can be used to predict each other's values: a promising feature for crime prevention. For example, if elevated levels of crime are observed at a particular place, then depending on the level and type of autocorrelation (including if positive or negative), it means there is an increased or decreased risk for another crime to occur nearby and sooner. Additionally, this risk might be changing over time. As a result, spatial and temporal dependencies of crime occurrences should be considered in models used to estimate the risk of victimization or to predict future crime. As the first study to establish if there is any significant spatial- and temporal dependency for crime in Norway, this study measures global- and local Moran's I to test the significance of spatial autocorrelation and uses a near repeat model to investigate possible spatio-temporal interactions. This is done for a variety of crime types in Oslo at different spatial scales. The results have obvious implications for future studies but also for how the police should follow-up on crime and crime prevention advice.

On the way to and from school? Spatial and temporal patterns of violent and sexual offences against female pupils across Essex *James Hunter, Nottingham Trent University*

Commonly held assumptions around the location and drivers of hot spots of violent and sexual offences against women and girls have focused attention on the night-time economy. With some notable exceptions, little attention within the crime and place literature has focused on the presence of schools as crime generators and attractors. Much of the existing analysis of the role of schools in creating crime opportunities has examined the impact of different types of educational establishments and neighbourhoods upon shaping patterns of crime incidences across different offence types. This paper presents the first spatial analysis of violent and sexual victimisation experienced by female school pupils within the vicinity of schools and how this materialises within critical periods that mark the arrival and departure of pupils during the school day. The analysis utilises police-recorded offences occurring near primary and secondary schools between 2018 and 2021 across the Essex police force area. It identifies the presence of different types of violent and sexual offence incidents experienced by girls aged 5-16 occurring between pre-school hours (8 am to 9 am) and post-school hours (3 pm to 5 pm). Incidents are examined that occur immediately outside the school gates, in streets immediately surrounding schools, and within the broader catchment areas of these educational establishments. Drawing upon a range of official data sources, the paper presents a multivariate analysis of the location and drivers of female pupil patterns of violent and sexual victimisation. The research findings challenge conventional wisdom concerning the concentration and location of violence against women and girls and highlight the need for crime reduction initiatives that foster broader collective responsibilities concerning the safe arrival to and journey home from school of female pupils. Keywords: violent offences, sexual offences, gender, schools, crime generators, crime attractors.

099. Development and Scaling of a Comprehensive Children's Mental Health and Crime Prevention Model
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Development and Life Course Perspectives
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
This session is a collection of talks centring around the comprehensive children's mental health and crime prevention model, SNAP (Stop Now And Plan), developed in Toronto, Canada. The first talk will provide an overview of the program and its components from risk identification to treatment and continued care. The second talk will focus on community implementation and engagement of an evidence-based program. The third talk will dive deeper into the Structured Professional Judgment tool, EARL-V3, which is used for Risk/Need identification and management. Finally, the fourth talk will describe the journey of establishing internal capacity and external research collaboration to build scientific evidence for the SNAP program and share findings of current research projects.
Chair:
  Leena Augimeri, Child Development Institute
Participants:
  A (near) 40-Year Journey of Establishing an Evidence-Based Model for High-Risk Children Displaying Serious Disruptive Behavior *Leena Augimeri, Child Development Institute; Margaret Walsh, Child Development Institute; Nicola Slater, Child Development Institute*

  Children who commit offences and have complex mental health issues require targeted and comprehensive strategies to combat individual, family, and systemic issues. This presentation will introduce SNAP (Stop Now And Plan), a comprehensive, evidence-based, gender-responsive model developed at Child Development Institute in Toronto, Canada. The SNAP programs teach children ages 6 to 11 displaying serious disruptive behaviours, and their caregivers, how to stop and think before they act and make better choices 'in the moment'. SNAP's Crime Prevention/Mental Health model focuses on three key areas to ensure successful service delivery: police-community referral mechanisms, risk/needs

identification and associated clinical risk management strategies and related programming. Over the last 38+ years, the SNAP model has helped 1000s of children and families by reducing childhood aggression, conduct problems, and criminal outcomes, while increasing social competency, self-regulation, and problem-solving skills. In the caregiver SNAP group, caregivers learn monitoring and limit setting, and skills to improve relationships and positive impact on their child.

Implementation and Scaling of a Crime Prevention Model at a National Level *Nicola Slater, Child Development Institute; Leena Augimeri, Child Development Institute; Margaret Walsh, Child Development Institute*

What started as a small community program in Toronto, Canada, SNAP has to date been implemented in 67 organisations across Canada and the US, reaching over 240 communities. Scaling an evidence-based model successfully requires community engagement and commitment from many levels of society. In this talk, we will present the SNAP approach to community engagement, building awareness and networks of support for the implementation of the program on a local and national level and how we took the program to scale. Each new organisation and community implementing SNAP brings Its own strengths while facing unique challenges that require specific considerations, including cultural adaptations. Following our Implementation Framework, grounded in research and science, SNAP has been successfully implemented and sustained with high fidelity, producing consistent positive outcomes. Here, we will present our successful scaling model, lessons learned, as well as some fidelity data from a national implementation.

Introducing and Validating the Early Assessment Risk List Version 3 (EARL-V3) for Children at Risk of Criminal behaviour *Areti Smaragdi, Child Development Institute; Margaret Walsh, Child Development Institute; Lara Schwarz, Smaragdi Consulting; Thea Johsefine Austevik, Smaragdi Consulting; Leena Augimeri, Child Development Institute*

The Early Assessment Risk List Version 3 (EARL-V3) is a structured professional judgment device designed for application to children aged six to 12 exhibiting antisocial behaviour. Identifying risks is foundational to developing strategies to prevent aggressive and rule-breaking behaviour in children. As the use of the EARL-V3 is increasing across Europe and North America, we evaluated inter-rater reliability (IRR), of the revised EARL-V3 Total Score and three subscales: Family, Child, and Barriers to Treatment, using 124 case files (50 girls, 74 boys). Using intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC), we found moderate to excellent IRR for the EARL-V3 total score and two out of the three subscales. Gwet's AC1 analyses revealed fair to almost perfect interrater agreement across the individual 21 risk items and the Overall Clinical Risk Judgment. A moderate but significant correlation between the EARL-V3 and its previous versions, EARL-20B/21G, was found. The study shows that the EARL-V3 has a good level of IRR, comparable or superior to previous versions of the scheme and to other Structured Professional Judgment instruments. The device also shows good concurrent validity. Together, this demonstrates that the EARL-V3 is an appropriate device to use with children in clinical practice.

Creating an Evidence-Based Mental Health Program Through Rigorous Evaluation and Research *Margaret Walsh, Child Development Institute; Areti Smaragdi, Child Development Institute; Leena Augimeri, Child Development Institute; Nathan Kolla, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*

The first part of this presentation will focus on the foundational studies of the SNAP (Stop Now And Plan) that contributed to the evidence base of the program. We will briefly present the findings of these studies, including randomized controlled trials and neuroimaging studies, as well as highlight international research collaborations that helped build the evidence needed. The second part of the talk will focus on a recent neuroimaging study conducted in collaboration with the Centre of Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto, investigating neurobiological markers of change following the completion of the SNAP program. 24 children completed structural MRI scans before and after completing the 13-week SNAP core program. Results showed increases in self-control following the completion of the SNAP core program were associated with changes in the structure of frontotemporal regions in the brain.

100. Criminal Courts Policies and Practices

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Justice Policy
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
Chair:
Christine Haddow, Edinburgh Napier University
Participants:

Clearing the Court Backlog: Effective Use of Pre-Charge Engagement *Ed Johnston, University of Northampton*

This paper argues that the criminal justice system of England and Wales could benefit from the use of Pre-Charge Engagement (PCE) to address the significant backlog of criminal cases. PCE is a new scheme introduced by the Attorney General's Guidelines on Disclosure in December 2020, which encourages early engagement between suspects or their legal representatives and the police/CPS prior to formal charge. This scheme has the potential to divert cases from prosecution, thereby reducing the backlog. However, Johnston's study in 2022 (published in the Criminal Law Review) found that few defence lawyers were aware of or utilized PCE. This paper discusses the benefits of early engagement and highlights issues and obstacles hindering the police in early engagement. It proposes a roadmap for active engagement that ensures fair trial rights and meaningful participation between the parties. However, the paper notes that problems with the disclosure regime, of which PCE is a by-product of, point to issues in the culture of cooperation between competing sides. Although, effective use of PCE supports the objective of Criminal Procedure Rules of "dealing with cases justly" and ought to help foster a culture of cooperation. Ultimately, in the modern era of criminal procedure, adversarialism is a relic. It has been replaced by managerialism, in which PCE can play a pivotal role in the stages of proceedings. The effective use of the scheme could help the actors in the criminal justice system work together to clear the backlog and ensure timely justice for all parties involved.

Conflict related sexual violence in Ukraine: Some blind spots of the national criminal justice system *Iuliia Anosova, Faculty of Law and Criminology, Ghent University*

The conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in Ukraine has been in the limelight of state and public attention from the beginning of the full-scale Russian invasion in February 2022, although first cases of CRSV were registered already in early 2014. The paper aims to explore the major blind spots in the national criminal justice system in Ukraine standing in the way of effectively addressing the crimes of CRSV and bringing justice to the victims. In particular, the three most problematic areas will be examined. First of all, the current system of reporting CRSV by victims and launching of the investigation by law enforcement. Secondly, the substantive and procedural provisions of the national legislation related to the CRSV in Ukraine. It will be argued that the absence of the special legislation and the unified terminology leads to the lack of sensitivity in identifying the cases of CRSV, their proper qualification and prosecution. Thirdly, the article will examine how such cases are handled by the national courts. In particular, in which aspects the cases of CRSV are dealt with differently from ordinary crimes of sexual violence on the one hand, and other war crimes on the other hand. The respective issues will be addressed through the prism of critical legal theory and feminist analysis,

drawing upon comparative, historical and sociopolitical perspectives. As a result of the proposed exploration, the author will conclude how notwithstanding the high public attention to the incidents and the justice process on CRSV in Ukraine, these crimes and their victims still remain pretty much invisible to the national criminal justice system, what are the major reasons behind this phenomenon and in which ways the uncovered deficiencies can be alleviated.

Connecting Compliance and Access to Justice Theories – a Hungarian Perspective *Eszter Kovács Szitkay, Centre for Social Sciences Institute for Legal Studies, Budapest, Hungary; University of Public Service Doctoral School of Law Enforcement, Budapest, Hungary*

Albeit researching compliance is a relatively new terrain of criminology, it has become an immensely widely researched topic both theoretically and empirically since then. According to the literature, one of the critical notions regarding compliance is legitimacy. Putting this notion to the centre, I argue that the Bottoms-Tankebe approach of Basic Legitimate Expectations – which are built upon the matter of criminal justice legitimacy and described as the expectations that people have of rightful power-holders, in other words, how these powerholders should behave – contains not just four (Procedural Justice, Lawfulness, Distributive Justice, Effectiveness), but presumably five aspects. My research aims to build a theoretical connection between compliance and access to justice theories - staying within the context of Hungary, focusing on the minorities (especially Roma people), since, as Anthony Bottoms and Justice Tankebe highlight, it is always relevant to consider the social context as these factors can and do vary upon that. For this aim, the paper is built on empirical experiences from reports and an interview with a legal professional working with the Roma. Findings show that we can identify a fifth aspect within the Hungarian context from Roma's perspective: "access" itself.

Key elements concerning the apparent reluctancy of the Romanian Criminal Justice system to accept the notion of coercive environment *Cătălin Nicolae Constantinescu-Mărunţel, Faculty of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies; Teodor Manea, Faculty of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies*

The notion of coercive environment is not new. The types of violence which form, together or separately, such an environment, are well known to the international academia, they have been accepted as relevant by the international courts and they have been used to justify groundbreaking legal reasonings both at an international and at a national level. However, the notion of coercive environment has only been marginally analyzed in the Romanian legal and criminological literature. In the Romanian jurisprudence it is basically non-existent. The goal of this paper is to determine why has this notion been overlooked in the Romanian legal system and what are the effects of this omission at a practical level. The paper begins with a section dedicated to exploring the notion of coercive environment, as it has been defined in literature and jurisprudence. In the second section, it will introduce a state of the art concerning the notions of coercion, types of violence and coercive environment in the Romanian literature and jurisprudence. All these being said, the third section has been dedicated to exploring the reasons for the fact that the Romanian judiciary authorities have yet to fully integrate the ideas presented primarily in the first section. The paper ends with a few conclusions and a de lege ferenda proposal.

Secure a Fair Trial Through Evidence Exclusionary Rules in Taiwan - An empirical assessment to criminal court judgments *Chung Yen Chen, National Tsing Hua University; Meng-Chi Lien, National Tsing Hua University; Albert Tsai, Taiwanese Supreme Prosecutor's Office*

Taiwan's criminal procedure law and judicial practice have changed tremendously in the past two decades. In 2003, the rule of exclusion of evidence (Article 158-4 of the Taiwanese Code of Criminal Procedure) was enacted to ensure that the evidence for conviction must be obtained according to law. When there is no compulsive exclusionary rule, Judges must weigh the interests of justice and determine whether the probative value of the evidence outweighs the harm caused by its illegal acquisition (The balancing test), which makes the result of the judgment full of uncertainty and unpredictable. Empirical research must confirm how the Taiwanese courts apply Article 158-4 of the Taiwanese CCP. Except for a few cases (such as sexual assault cases), most Taiwanese criminal court judgments can be founded on the official website of the Judiciary Yuan. The actual situation of the court's application of the principle of exclusion of evidence can be learned empirically. A search of the Judicial Yuan's decision database gives the following result: From February 2003, when Art. 158-4 of the CCP was enacted, until December 2015, the Supreme Court assessed 258 cases on the possible exclusion of evidence using the balancing test. Among these cases, 155 cases were remanded because the lower court had failed to apply the balancing test in its decision. A total of 103 cases were upheld, and in 95 cases, the court held that the evidence at stake was admissible, and in only 8 cases, it opted for inadmissibility.

The Impact of COVID-19 on the Justice Voluntary Sector *Faye Skelton, Edinburgh Napier University; Christine Haddow, Edinburgh Napier University*

Though the Justice Voluntary Sector (JVS) has long supported statutory organisations, recent years have seen the sector becoming enmeshed with the Criminal Justice System and integral to its functioning (Hucklesby & Corcoran, 2016). When COVID-19 lockdowns were implemented voluntary sector organisations (VSOs) had to very quickly adapt to maintain support to existing service users as well as in some cases increase their capacity for support and/or change their support services, in part due to statutory services being unable to operate normally and typically being slower to adapt. Through two qualitative studies we explored the impact of the pandemic on a range of Justice Voluntary Sector organisations and those working within them, from frontline service delivery through to Chief Executives, capturing challenges, the contribution of the sector to the pandemic response, and ensuring that important learning from this period is not lost or forgotten. Through thematic analysis we documented key themes including relationships, collaboration, vulnerability, agility, and wellbeing. Though organisations had faced significant difficulties, all were able to identify ways in which they could increase efficiency or enhance service provision but were also apprehensive about how the cost-of-living crisis would compound existing challenges, in particular resourcing for the sector. Implications for research, practice, and policy will be highlighted.

101. Transition to Freedom and Life After Prison
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Penology and Theories Punishment
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1
Chair:
    Alison Coyne, University College Dublin
Participants:
Custodial Transitions: Are the needs of young adults being met in Ireland? *Alison Coyne, University College Dublin*

The paper will provide the preliminary findings from a qualitative PhD research project, which is 12 months from completion. The research undertaken is in fulfilment of the PhD Law Programme in University College Dublin and co-funded by the Irish Research Council and the Probation Service. This paper will detail the preliminary findings from the 70 semi-structured interviews conducted over a 12-month period in four custodial and non-

custodial settings in Ireland, as well as four point-in-time surveys conducted within a Community Based Organisation in Dublin. The aim of the research is to identify the needs of young adults (18 to 24 year olds) as they transition from Irish youth justice services to custodial and non-custodial settings. With a recent increase in the international attention given to criminal justice policy pertaining to the young adult cohort, this research seeks to fill that gap within the academic literature, with a view to informing imminent and future governmental strategies. The research has operated under a constructivist research paradigm, adopting an interpretive phenomenological method of analysis of the qualitative data, with the aim of examining the lived experiences of the participants. In Ireland, young adults accounted for 21% of those committed to prison in 2020 (Irish Prison Service, 2020), with 83% of under 21s who were released from prison in 2016 reoffending within three years. Coined by Arnett (2000) as 'Emerging Adulthood', the period when young adults are aged 18 to 24 years is widely considered to be a unique life phase, adopting a cohort distinct from both adolescents and adults. The 'cliff-edge' effect that can occur when reaching the age of majority, and entering the emerging adulthood phase, in the criminal justice system is a pivotal transitional process.

Life after prison: The journey back to the community for Deaf people convicted of crimes in England *Laura Kelly-Corless, University of Central Lancashire; Daniel McCulloch, The Open University, UK*

Despite there being an established literature on desistance from crime more generally, little is known about the desistance journeys of Deaf people. Evidence suggests that the Deaf community can respond with particular disapproval to crime and it is therefore probable that ex-prisoners face exclusion from the Deaf community upon their release. This presentation will outline what is presently known about the desistance journeys of Deaf people, as well as exploring some of the initial findings from this research, which is qualitative in nature and includes interviews with ex-prisoners who are Deaf, as well as relevant service providers.

Selected aspects of the preparation of convicts for release in the Czech Republic *Petra Zhrivalova, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PREVENTION; Tereza Raszková, The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (IKSP)*

The paper summarises the findings of the penological research on the preparation of convicts for release, which was carried out in 2020-2023 by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention. The paper consists mainly of the results of a questionnaire survey conducted among social workers and special educators in the prison system. It was focused on the evaluation of the preparation of convicts for release. Included here are the possibilities of prisons to address the problems of convicts with which they are entering prison and which counteract the desirable desistance, such as lack of qualifications or drug addiction. Part of the paper is also the evaluation of the different components of the treatment programme or the problem of unrealistic life expectations after release. The results of the questionnaire survey are then completed by the findings of a psychological assessment of the convicts, carried out on those who served the last part of their penalty (3-6month) in the leaving units and on the control group, i.e. those who were not placed in these units.

102. The Death Penalty and Retrial in Japan: Current Situation and Challenges after the "HAKAMATA" case decision
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Justice Policy
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
In March 2023, the Tokyo Court of Appeals decided to review the "HAKAMATA" case, in which four families were murdered and their house set on fire, and the defendant was imprisoned more than 40 years after being sentenced to death. The barriers to retrial in Japan, particularly in death penalty cases, are extremely high: in the 1980s, four death row inmates were acquitted and released after the court accepted each miscarriage of justice, but since then the door to retrial has been closed for more than 30 years. On the other hand, the Minister of Justice orders the legal execution of death row inmates despite their request for a retrial. On the morning of the execution, the condemned are suddenly told that they will be hanged two hours later. All details of the actual execution are considered confidential and only very limited information is made public. The recent decision to reopen the HAKAMATA case also found that the investigating authorities had falsified evidence. A retrial is expected to begin later this year. This session consists of the following five presentations: (1) Atty. TODATE is a defence lawyer for HAKAMATA; (2) Atty. NISHI will speak on the investigation of the causes of miscarriages of justice in Japan; . (3) Mr. KAMOSHIDA, as a draftsman, will explain the JFBA's "Bill on the Act of Retrial in Japan 2023"; (4) Prof. SAITO will discuss the challenges of the retrial system in Japan; and finally, (5) Prof. Emeritus ISHIZUKA will discuss the problems of executions during ongoing review. The aim of this session is to report on the latest status of the death penalty and retrial in Japan, which is beginning to move, and to discuss the problems of the actual process. We look forward to a lively debate.
Chair:
Tsukasa Saito, Ryukoku University(Japan)

Participants:

Background, Current Situation and Problems of the HAKAMATA-case: Perspective of the Retrial Lawyers *Yoshiyuki Todate, Lawyer, Daini Tokyo Bar Association*
The "HAKAMATA case" is a case of robbery, murder and arson in which four members of the family of the manager of a "MISO" manufacturing company were murdered in Shizuoka Prefecture in 1966. The police investigation led to the arrest of a former professional boxer, Mr Iwao HAKAMATA (30 years old), an employee of the company, as a suspect. After violent interrogation, he confessed but pleaded not guilty at the trial. The court passed a death sentence, which became final. However, the defendant applied for a retrial, claiming that he had been falsely accused. In this report, I will first highlight the problems at the investigation stage. He was forced to confess through harsh torture interrogations lasting more than 10 hours a day for more than 20 days after his arrest. We clarified the fabrication of evidence by the investigating authorities at the trial, i.e. that the criminal clothes, which were considered to be conclusive evidence, were fabricated by the investigating authorities. Next, the issue of disclosure of evidence is addressed. In this case, there were a number of important pieces of evidence pointing to his innocence. In addition, the prosecution repeatedly appealed and prolonged the case. In 2014, he was released on the same day as the decision to start a retrial. However, in 2018, the prosecutors had the decision overturned by the Tokyo High Court. Following an appeal by the defence, the Supreme Court questioned this decision in 2020 and sent the case back to the High Court. Finally, on 13 March 2023, the court decided to initiate a retrial. The purpose of my report is to present the background and problems of the case from the perspective of a member of the defence team responsible for the retrial application.

Current Status and Issues of Research on Causes of Wrongful Convictions and Countermeasures in Japan
In Japan, police and prosecutors have emphasised interrogation and questioning. As a result, false confessions, false statements by accomplices and erroneous eyewitness testimony have historically been the cause of most miscarriages of justice. Errors in scientific evidence and falsification of evidence are also common problems. These causes of miscarriages of justice, which are common worldwide, also apply to the Japanese criminal justice system, which has a conviction rate of 99.8%. It is noteworthy that similar cases of miscarriage of justice are being repeated in Japan as a result of the failure to take preventive measures. In the HAKAMATA case, the police officer who made another false accusation was influential in coercing a confession. More recently, a case in which a bureaucrat was falsely accused by coercing his

accomplice into making a false statement became a problem, and a system for recording interrogations was introduced. However, while the interrogations were being recorded, a similar case of a false accusation of forcing an accomplice to make a false statement was made again. It is difficult to admit when a miscarriage of justice has occurred. This makes it difficult to investigate the causes of miscarriages of justice and to take steps to prevent them. This presentation will discuss why it is difficult for people to admit mistakes, what are the barriers to examining miscarriages of justice, and how miscarriages of justice are reproduced, using the Japanese criminal justice system as a case study and including cognitive psychological perspectives and structural issues. This paper reports on the current state of research into the causes and problems of miscarriages of justice in Japan, and the current state of countermeasures to the causes of miscarriages of justice based on this research.

The current state of the retrial system in Japan and that's problems
Tsukasa Saito, Ryukoku University(Japan)

The current situation and challenges of the retrial system in Japan will The current Japanese retrial system is based on German law. This system is unique in the following respects. First, the retrial system under German law has been established despite the fact that usual trials, such as first instance proceedings, adopt the adversarial structure of Anglo-American law. The Japanese system is a mixture of Anglo-American law, which basically has no retrial system, and continental law, which does have a retrial system. Second, in the procedure for examining whether a retrial should be conducted, the court makes a decision in a manner different from the adversarial system, but there is almost no article on this method. Third, as a result of adopting the adversarial principle, the evidence to be presented in an ordinary trial is limited by the choice of the prosecutor as a party, and evidence that has not been chosen cannot be considered in the procedure for examining whether a retrial should be conducted. As can be seen from these characteristics, the Japanese retrial system clearly reflects the problems of Japan's Criminal Procedure Law, which is a mixture of Anglo-American law and continental law. As the Innocence Project and others have shown, remedies for wrongful convictions around the world are entering a new phase. I believe that the analysis of the mixed Japanese system can be one of the references when considering how the system to remedy wrongful convictions should be organized. In my report, I will clarify the characteristics and problems of the Japanese retrial system from the perspective of comparing the systems of other countries.

Current Status and Issues of Reform of Retrial Laws in Japan: The JFBA's Bill for the Act of Retrial

Retrials in Japan have been described as an "unopened door". The Supreme Court's landmark decision in 1975 eased the criteria for granting retrials, and in the 1980s four death penalty retrials resulted in a series of acquittals. Since the 1990s, however, the door to correcting judicial errors has closed again. One of the most problematic issues has been the paucity and inadequacy of legal provisions for retrial. In particular, the absence of a retrial provision requiring the disclosure of evidence in the prosecution's custody that has not yet been presented, and the absence of a provision allowing an appeal against the decision to initiate a retrial, were considered problematic. The Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) has proposed legislation to revise the Retrial Law four times in the past. Public opinion pointing to the inadequacies of the retrial laws has been growing since March 2023, when the retrial of HAKAMATA, a death penalty retrial, was confirmed. The JFBA has also set up a task force on retrial revision and published a revised opinion report with specific roposals, and the entire bar association is actively campaigning for retrial revision. On the other hand, the Diet, which is supposed to be in charge of revising the Criminal Procedure Law, and the Ministry of Justice have been slow to act, and there is still a difficult road ahead for the reform of retrial.In addition to reporting on the current situation in Japan, we would like to examine the causes of wrongful convictions and

receive suggestions from other countries that have been able to apply the lessons learned to the reform of their legal systems. I will show you the history of miscarriages of justice and retrials in Japan, and then present the bill on retrials

Executions pending Retrial in Japan：Daily Horror of Executions on Death Row *Shinichi Ishizuka, Professor*

In 2023, there are 107 inmates on death row in Japan. 61 of them are appealing to the courts for a retrial. The Criminal Procedure law stipulates that the death penalty should be carried out within six months of the death sentence being confirmed, but in practice the execution process takes almost 10 years. On the other hand, as Japan has adopted a three-trial system, most death penalty cases are finalised by a decision of the Supreme Court. Accordingly, the death penalty becomes final about five years after the start of the trial in the district courts, so that the time between trial and execution is often about 15 years. In Japan, the three branches of government - the legislature, the judiciary and the executive - are separate, and the balance of power is maintained through checks and balances. However, the ruling party and the cabinet have strong powers because of the parliamentary cabinet system. The judiciary is based on judicial passivism, which is self-controlling in political matters. Within this institutional framework, the retrial system is an exceptional system whereby the judiciary re-examines a sentence once it has been confirmed and is a means of emergency relief for the guilty. Since the death penalty is an irreversible punishment, it must be carried out with particular care. In the past, until the early 1960s, the Ministry of Justice did not carry out the death penalty while a retrial was being sought. In the mid-1960s, however, the death penalty was carried out in cases where a second retrial was requested. Death row inmates are always terrified on weekday mornings that it will be their turn today. The situation is the same with retrial applications. This report presents the current situation of executions on retrial in Japan and critically examines the problematic nature of this practice.

103. WGEDP panel 2: Drug harm reduction
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Chair:

Alex Stevens, University of Kent

Participants:

Drug Consumption Rooms in Belgium: between health and safety
Christine Guillain, University Saint Louis (Brussels)

On an international scale, Drug Consumption Rooms (DCR) have existed for 35 years, and much evidence has been collected about their beneficial effects. DCR reduce risks and harm associated with drug use for both people who use drugs (PWUD) and for society in terms of health and safety. However, it was not until 2022 that the first DCR was created in Brussels, after many political discussions and institutional obstacles, particularly concerning the distribution of competencies between the federal level (justice) and both regional and local authorities (health and safety). There are no DCR in Flanders, unlike in Wallonia (Liège), where a room opened in 2018, but without a proper legal framework. We propose to explain the socio-political process that led to the establishment of the first DCR in Brussels and present its most important characteristics (surroundings and neighborhood, target group of PWUD, service offers, staff working, evaluation, ...). We will also present the law of March 23rd, 2023, that modifies the Belgian law on drugs. The latter incriminates those who facilitate the use of certain substances by providing a space to consumers. The legal amendment thus aims to exempt from criminal prosecution those who work in DCR, so that they can work without fear of repression. It is nevertheless required that the facilitation of drug use has a prophylactic purpose against contagious diseases or, more generally, aims at reducing the risks linked to drug use. DCR must also be supervised by a

qualified staff.

Heroin Assisted Treatment: Known Knowns and Known Unknowns *Mark Monaghan, Loughborough University*

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in Europe and Canada have shown that supervised heroin assisted treatment (HAT) is an effective treatment option for people with long-term heroin addictions for whom the standard opioid substitution treatments (OST) have not been effective. This paper reports on an updated systematic review which aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of supervised HAT focusing primarily on the issue of treatment retention alongside other outcomes (street drug use, health, and social functioning). It also reflects on an ongoing a small-scale evaluation of HAT in the UK. PubMed, CENTRAL, Embase, and Web of Science were searched to identify RCTs and systematic reviews evaluating supervised HAT compared to any other OST. Studies were eligible for inclusion if they were published in English, evaluated a supervised form of HAT, and included illegal drug use and/or health as a primary outcome measure. There were no restrictions on publication date. The following outcomes of the included studies were analysed using narrative synthesis and meta-analysis where possible. Nine RCTs spanning eight studies (n = 2,331) and three systematic reviews met the inclusion criteria. Seven of the eight studies compared HAT to methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). One study compared HAT to injectable hydromorphone in a double-blind non-inferiority trial. Five of the eight included studies found that supervised HAT reduces participants' use of illegal drugs more significantly than MMT. Meta-analysis was performed on pooled results of retention across all included studies and found that HAT has a statistically significant effect on retention [Z = 7.65 (P > 0.0001)]. The final part of this paper considers why retention is a key measure and what the diffusion of benefits and policy implications are from this. It also considers what factors are missed in reviews and why these are important.

Implementing the Three Ps Drug Policy: Harm Reduction or Risk Production? *Jessica Williamson, University of Manchester*

Music festivals have been associated with high levels of illegal drug use. Strategies to reduce drug-related crime at festivals have been criticised for producing iatrogenic effects that contribute to drug-related harm. Presenting findings from an ethnographic study that collected data through observations and interviews, this presentation investigates the role of festival security in harm reduction at English music festivals. Critically engaging with the Three Ps drug policy, this paper evaluates techniques to Prevent, Pursue and Protect. With a predominant focus on entrance searching and the policing of drug possession, this paper offers qualitative insights into the harms caused by the policing of drugs and festival drug markets.

Take-home naloxone: mortality among people who use opioids in a national take-home naloxone program. *Øystein Bruun Ericson, Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research; Desiree Eide, Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research; Philipp Paul Lobmaier, Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research; Thomas Clausen, Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research*

Background In 2014 the Norwegian government launched a large-scale take-home naloxone (THN) program to reduce overdose mortality. The program has been through annual expansions, and almost 20,000 naloxone kits have been distributed from 120 distribution sites since the initiation. People who use opioids (PWUO) and their peers are the main target group of the THN program. The aim of this study is to describe accidental opioid overdose (AOO) mortality among PWUO trained to receive THN. Methods This was a prospective cohort study of individuals who received THN from 2015-2021. Questionnaire data and distribution data were linked with death registry data. Descriptive characteristics were collected at initial THN training. Distribution data were collected from administrative data from the THN program. Standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) were calculated and

time trend analyses were conducted to determine significance in potential trend changes. Results In total, 1904 individuals consented to participate in this study. During the study period, 17,203 THN kits were distributed in Norway (including both study participants and others) with a 68 % annual cumulative increase from 2015-2021. Among the participants, 128 died within the study period, exhibiting a total SMR of 11.3. Of all causes, 67 died from an AOO. During the study period, the proportion of AOO mortality decreased from 66.7% of all deaths in 2016 to 43 % of all deaths in 2021. Conclusion This study found that, while all-cause mortality increased, the proportion of AOO mortality decreased during the same period, suggesting changes in both all-cause and cause-specific mortality trends among people trained to receive THN in Norway. Additionally, by linking the AOO mortality rates with administrative THN distribution rates we observed a potential relation between increasing prevalence of THN kits and decrease in AOO mortality.

The XTC-shop: an 'experiential' public research on XTC regulation in the Netherlands *Damián Zaitch, Utrecht University*

In 2022, the Poppi Drugsmuseum and researchers from Utrecht University studied the social responses to three scenarios of regulated sales of MDMA through a unique public research: an 'XTC-shop' containing a pharmacy, a smart-shop and a club/party in the heart of Utrecht. In collaboration with artists and creative makers, the shop was open to the public between July and September, and 1529 visitors gave their views on the various sales conditions in these scenarios. In addition to the survey data, the team organized two focus groups with XTC experts, and had 'exit' conversations with visitors, invited politicians, policy makers, (international) students and academics visiting the shop. Under what conditions do visitors to the XTC-shop and drug experts find regulated sale of XTC acceptable? This contribution will present the findings of this research, also showing how such an 'experiential' research combining art installation and more traditional research methods can be very effective to create awareness, nuanced and informed discussions among visitors, and facilitate political dialogue on location and in the media, beyond a polarized and superficial drug debate.

104. **Familial Trafficking vs. Intergenerational Trafficking: The Importance of Differentiation through Analysis of Traffickers, Survivors, and Familial Networks**
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative Methods
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2

This roundtable will present network data on traffickers, victims, and their family connections to explore how to categorize and evaluate familial trafficking and intergenerational trafficking. Through examining data with the attendees of this session, we will explore the best ways to operationalize familial and intergenerational trafficking and how to use network analysis to examine human trafficking relationships. We will share vignettes of families that illustrate each type of trafficking.

Chair:
   Anna E. Kosloski, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Discussants:
   Christopher Carey, Portland State University
   Molly Cain McDade Hood, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
   Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota

105. **WG CSM Panel 2: Community Sanctions in the Wider Criminal Justice Context**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Community Sanctions
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

Chair:

Ioan Durnescu, University of Bucherest

Participants:

Community sanctions in the Spanish penal system *Javier Guardiola-García, University of Valencia (Spain)*

The Spanish penal system seems to have quadrupled its reach since the beginning of the century. Convictions have multiplied by 3.7 since 1998 (and this cannot be attributed to population growth: the conviction rate has multiplied by 3.5); principal penalties - to which a generous package of cumulative sanctions is added - by 5.3. Prison explains only a part of this growth - in 2021, 2.8 prison sentences have been imposed for every one imposed in 1998, but prison has gone from representing 70% of the sentences imposed to only 30%, because other penalties are also imposed -; community services - but mainly focused on some categories of offences, notably road safety offences and less serious cases of domestic and gender-based violence - and fines (which since 2016 are the most frequently imposed penalty in Spain) play a prominent role. The aim is to explain and contextualise these changes in the Spanish punitive system, and to contrast them with those of other geographically close countries; focusing attention on the imposition of community sentences as the main sanction (the so-called front-end programmes), although without neglecting the role of these institutions in the enforcement of sanctions imposed as prisons (the so-called back-end programmes), in order to provide a comprehensive approach to the Spanish system of criminal sanctions. Keywords: Community services - Spanish penal system - Net widening - Alternative sanctions - Punishments

European probation in the global community correction context *Ioan Durnescu, University of Bucherest*

The majority of comparative research on community sanctions and measures has been primarily confined to a singular region, typically limited to either Europe or the United States. This paper seeks to advance the scholarly discourse by advocating for a more comprehensive and inclusive comparative analysis that encompasses a wider range of geographical regions, including the Far East, Oceania, North America, and South America. Through this broader perspective, the paper aims to shed new light on the nuances and complexities of European probation and its associated practices while also examining the methodological implications of such an extensive approach. The adoption of a wider comparative lens will ultimately contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of community sanctions and measures that transcends geographic boundaries and fosters a more globally informed discourse in this field.

Examining the use and impact of progress reviews which operate externally to specific problem-solving courts in Scotland *Bethan Morgan, Edinburgh University*

This presentation discusses the work which forms the basis of the PhD thesis 'Examining the Use and Impact of Progress Reviews which Operate Externally to Specific Problem-Solving Courts in Scotland'. The Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 enabled the introduction of progress reviews to Community Payback Orders and yet no research, until now, has sought to examine this policy or the possible effects which it may have on community criminal justice policy and practice in Scotland. This study examines if and how these progress reviews are used, as well as how they are experienced by the key actors involved with their use. Juxtaposing traditional progress reviews, which traditionally exist within problem-solving court initiatives, these reviews operate within the adversarial court system. They offer Sheriffs and Criminal Justice Social Workers the ability to collaborate in the supervision of individuals who are sentenced to Community Payback Orders, enabling ongoing cooperation and communication in the assessment of individuals progress. Progress reviews offer the potential for individuals to increase their sense of accountability throughout their Community Payback Order and to feel supported in their desistance journey. It is possible that progress reviews facilitate a therapeutic environment where individuals can disclose issues which may contribute to breaches in their Community Payback Order before they occur, thus enabling potential interventions. This presentation discusses the findings of this qualitative research project, which makes use of observations and semi-structured interviews to explore how the key actors use, experience, and understand progress reviews. It draws upon topics such as judicial independence, legitimacy and procedural justice. These particular progress reviews provide an intriguing opportunity to explore how they, as a problem-solving initiative, interact with the adversarial court system and its traditionally punitive objectives.

Exploring Interprofessional Collaboration Within Drug Courts in Norway *Bjørn Kjetil Larsen, Molde University College; Sarah Hean, University of Stavanger; Atle Ødegård, Molde University College*

Background: The use of drug courts, as an alternative reaction to crime, has risen dramatically the last two decades among those with substance abuse issues. In Norway, drug courts were implemented as a pilot project in the two largest cities, Bergen and Oslo, in 2006. It became a national reaction to crime, and a permanent part of the Norwegian Correctional Service, in 2016. In December 2022 there were registered 351 prisoners in drug courts. Collaboration among stakeholders in welfare services is a prerequisite for drug courts to exist and function. However, there has not been conducted any studies in Norway concerning this. Also, internationally, the body of research is modest.   Aims: As the first study in Norway, this study explores interprofessional collaboration from the perspective of prisoners and frontline workers involved in drug courts, from different parts of the country.   Theoretical framework: The Perception of Interprofessional Collaboration Model (PINCOM) is an internationally recognized tool showed to be well suited in exploring collaboration between professionals and agencies. Method: In-depth semi structured interviews of 20 prisoners participating in drug courts, as well as 20 frontline workers involved in organizing and completion of drug courts. The interview guide is based on Perception of Interprofessional Collaboration Model Questionnaire (PINCOM-Q).   Findings: Preliminary findings and analysis from the study will be presented. Research questions such as the following will be discussed: What seem to be the main challenges when it comes to collaboration in the completion of drug courts? Is there a best practice? What may influence the perception of interprofessional collaboration in drug courts?   Keywords: Collaboration, drug court, prisoners, substance abuse issues, Norway

Recidivism studies in Latvia: Looking Back and Moving Forward *Anvars Zavackis, State Probation Service of Latvia*

Since 2012, three studies have been conducted in Latvia on the recidivism of probation clients. These studies have been used to gain a better understanding of the probation client population and changes within it. Researches have contributed to the development of punishment policy and practice in Latvia. The presentation provides an insight into the development of recidivism research in Latvia, and will also show how research results are related to the development of Latvian penal policy and practice. The results of the 2022 study "Recidivism of Probation Clients: A Comparison of the 2016, 2017, and 2018 Cohorts" will be discussed in more detail. The study sample is 13,174 probation clients. The results of the study show the characteristic features of the Latvian probation client (age, gender distribution, comparison of the punishment applied to the probation client, indicators of criminal past, etc.) and recidivism rates in the cohorts of 2016, 2017 and 2018. Also, the research has analyzed the participation of probation clients in group work programs (correction and rehabilitation programs), comparing how participation in probation programs and its completion is related to the commission (or not) of new criminal offenses (recidivism).

106. Tax fraud and occupational crime
Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
Csaba Győry, ELTE University Faculty of Law, Budapest /Institute of Legal Studies, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Participants:
'In the course of their occupation': Observations on research misconduct *Vasiliki Petousi, University of Crete, Greece; Abryana Kevelier-Wiliams, Drexel University, USA*

Employing a broad interpretation this study adopts Sutherland's understanding of white-collar crime to examine various aspects of research misconduct. Often described as a phenomenon increasing at alarming rates, research misconduct, its extent, typologies, aitiology, and impact as well as ways to estimate and address its implications have progressively attracted the attention of research and funding institutions, scholars, scientific journals, and the overall scientific community. Moreover, high-profile cases of research misconduct have attracted the attention of the public. On the other hand, arguments to combat the phenomenon range from self-regulation of science and scientists to the criminalization of serious violations of research integrity. This study reports findings from survey research, interviews, and focus group discussions with senior and junior researchers as well as content analysis of scientific publications and explores several dimensions of the phenomenon of research misconduct such as definitions, typologies, extent, reasons and justifications for engaging in research misconduct and reactions to observed occurrences. The study further looks at ways that have been implemented to address the phenomenon and ventures into understanding the harm that research misconduct causes individuals, institutions, and science.

The Embeddedness of Corporate-Organised Crime in Legal Markets: VAT Carousel Fraud in Retailer Supply Chains *Csaba Győry, ELTE University Faculty of Law, Budapest /Institute of Legal Studies, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences*

Most carousel fraud schemes "only" cause direct financial loss to the states where the VAT is not paid. There is one subset of carousel fraud, however, where the harm is more diffuse and complex. These are the cases where the goods exist, and, after being passed through the carousel, they are resold at greatly discounted prices (financed by parts of the proceeds from the fraud) to consumers. This might happen through the grey market, but the goods could also re-enter legitimate markets by being inserted into the supply chain of retailers. The size of the demand from retailers (especially concerning non-perishable everyday consumption items such as agricultural products, cooking oil, flour, or sugar) not only provides economic incentives to expand the volume of the fraud (thus increase the loss to member states in missing VAT) but can also seriously disrupt and distort retail supplier markets by offering prices producers and honest competitors cannot compete with. This kind of carousel frauds are situated at the intersection of corporate and organised crime: they employ complex corporate structures and involve legitimate business entities, while being perpetrated by organised crime groups. Based on an empirical study of VAT carousel fraud in retailer supplier markets, the paper aims to arrive at a more theoretical reflection on interconnectedness of organised and corporate crime in complex VAT fraud cases, and on the mechanisms how the market environment shapes carousel fraud, and, in return, how this fraudulent activity shapes legal markets.

The UK Private Healthcare Sector And Its Approach Towards Doctors' Deviant Behaviours *esin damar, University of Essex*

This presentation addresses how the private healthcare sector in the UK approaches clinical and behavioural deviant actions of doctors, as defined by the General Medical Council (GMC). This research is important as it focuses on often unnoticed or disregarded deviant behaviours by doctors and the attitudes of private hospitals towards them. These behaviours tend to be neglected by the media and relevant criminological literature, despite them potentially having detrimental impacts on patients' health and well-being, as well as negative effects on public trust in the medical profession. The study relied on 20 semi-structured interviews with Board members, hospital directors, and medical directors responsible for imposing rules, observing doctors, and taking necessary disciplinary action against deviant doctors in the private healthcare sector. The study's preliminary findings point to the fact that disciplinary sanctions may be softened for highly performing doctors, in line with the profit-driven ethos of private practices. In addition, even if a doctor is sanctioned by one private hospital for their misbehaviour, they can be hired by another private hospital due to the current shortage of healthcare professionals. These findings highlight the need for greater accountability and regulation in the private healthcare sector to ensure the safety and well-being of patients and colleagues.

107. The current state of Italian criminology: Decay or Renaissance? (II)
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

In 1989, John Braithwaite published a thought-provoking article titled "The State of Criminology: Theoretical Decay or Renaissance." In it, he provides a bleak account of criminology's theoretical, empirical, and policy contributions to the "crime problem." The article also criticizes the "entrenched niches of expertise" that make criminology, to a significant degree, a fragmented discipline. The return of the ESC annual conference to Italy for the first time since 2007 - moreover, in the cradle of the Renaissance - offers an opportunity to reflect on the current state of Italian criminology. Despite its great tradition (the term "criminology" first emerged in the work of Italian Raffaele Garofalo in 1885), Italian criminology has developed in different directions and followed multiple trajectories, influenced by international trends as well as specific national factors. Overall, Italian criminology is no stranger to fragmentation capable of undermining what would otherwise be a desirable pluralism within the discipline. This is the second of two roundtable discussions that will interrogate the current state of Italian criminology focusing on its developments, ongoing challenges, and future directions. The roundtable brings together a group of distinguished scholars, belonging to different generations and with different backgrounds and experiences, who approach criminological research from varying theoretical and methodological perspectives, working in the country and abroad.
Chair:
Rossella Selmini, University of Bologna
Discussants:
Alfredo Verde, University of Genoa
Roberto Cornelli, University of Milan Bicocca
Anita Lavorgna, University of Bologna

108. Cybercrime Working Group - Victimization & Resilience 1
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Chair:
Denise L Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver Colorado, US
Participants:

(Cyber) Dating Abuse in Portuguese Adolescents: Extension, Impact and risk factors *Sõnia Maria Martins Caridade, Escola de Psicologia da Universidade do Minho; Ana Rita Costa, Escola de Psicologia da Universidade do Minho; Inês Campos, Escola de Psicologia da Universidade do Minho; Mónica Rego, Escola de Psicologia da Universidade do Minho*

Digital practices and networking have become more widespread in recent decades, resulting in significant changes in the social interactions of adolescents and young people, including those related to the development and maintenance of dating relationships. Over the past few years, various forms of abusive interactions through technology have been identified, including Cyber Dating Abuse (CDA), which is defined as a dating partner's use of technology and media to control and harass their partner. In the present study, we aimed to characterize the prevalence and impact of CDA and in-person dating abuse (IDA) in a sample of 249 Portuguese adolescents (M=15.54, and SD=1.497), of whom 55.8% were female. The results demonstrate that CDA and IDA are highly prevalent and related among Portuguese adolescents. Control (30.8 vs. 21.9%) and verbal-emotional IDA (24.7 vs. 19.2%) and control CDA (37.2 vs. 41.4%) were the most prevalent forms of abuse, whether in terms of victimization or perpetration. Furthermore, the study found that the experience of CDA and IDA is associated with anxiety and depression problems in adolescents. A significant relationship was found between control CDA and direct aggression of CDA and physical, verbal-emotional, and control IDA. The experience of control and verbal-emotional IDA are the primary risk factors for control CDA victimization. This study demonstrates the harmful implications that digital practices can have on intimate relationships among adolescents and highlights the need for the identification of prevention strategies and Portuguese intervention policies. This emphasizes the role of official authorities and the law in addressing this issue.

Investigating cybercrime against businesses in the EU: results from the CYBBAR survey *Tommaso Comunale, Center for the Study of Democracy; Atanas Rusev, Center for the Study of Democracy*

Over the past decades, cybercrime has emerged as a rapidly growing and ever-evolving form of criminal activity. Recognizing its significance, the EU Security Union Strategy for 2020-2025 has identified cybercrime as a top priority for the European Union and its Member States. While previous studies have examined the factors that influence businesses in reporting or not reporting cyber offences, still little is known on the determinants of businesses' likelihood to inform law enforcement agencies about cyber threats or cyber-security attacks. To bridge this gap, the EU-funded CYBBAR (Cybercrime Victimization Barometer) project has designed and conducted a Business Cyber Victimization Survey in Bulgaria, the Netherlands, and Spain. With a sample size of 400 companies in each country, this survey aims to shed light on the most common drivers for reporting cybercrime to LEAs, as well as factors associated with underreporting of cyber victimization among businesses. The survey results will be presented for each country, along with a comparative analysis of cybercrime against businesses and reporting behavior among the three countries.

Measuring harm to individuals from cybercrime victimisation *Isabella Voce, Australian Institute of Criminology*

Measuring the scale of harms experienced by cybercrime victims is important in changing attitudes towards the seriousness of cybercrime as a problem and in ensuring the necessary resources are invested in prevention and response. There is a growing body of evidence that shows victims of cybercrime experience a range of harms resulting from their victimisation. Developing a standard measure of harm will allow for monitoring the impacts of cybercrime on victims across time, prioritising those crimes which cause the most significant harm, and understanding whether certain members of the community are at risk of high harm from cybercrime. In this study, we use data from a large national Australian survey to examine the prevalence of cybercrime victimisation in the community, including online abuse and harassment, fraud and scams, malware attacks, and identity crime and misuse. We then develop a measure of the range and extent of harms experienced by victims, across a range of social, health, legal, practical and financial domains. We aim to validate this harm measure by testing whether it predicts reporting to law enforcement. Finally, we examine which victim and offence characteristics predict a higher harm score. We conclude this presentation with implications for government, law enforcement and victim support services.

Offline and Online Experiences of Victimization and Offending Among Young People: A Scoping Review *Chris Birkbeck, Salford University; Neal Hazel, University of Salford, UK; Louis Bailey, University of Salford*

With the increasing interpenetration of offline and online experiences, researchers have – rather belatedly – begun to explore those combinations among young people, particularly in relation to bullying. Most studies have used variable centred approaches which examine the causal links between offline and online experiences, finding evidence for links in both directions. In this paper we look at person-centred approaches which focus on the characteristics, causes and consequences of combined experiences of offline+online crime. We conducted a scoping review of the literature, identifying 43 publications of relevance to the topic. We present an overview of the main findings and provide critical commentary on the methods and analytical perspectives that have been used. We conclude with some reflections on promising lines of research for future studies.

Cybersecurity Education: An Interdisciplinary Approach *Denise L Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver Colorado, US*

Nowadays, cybercrimes are ubiquitous. Combating cybercrimes and securing cyberspace has become a priority for us. However, cybersecurity education is still relatively new, and few know how to define the discipline. For example, in recent years, many universities and colleges have developed cybersecurity programs, most of which are held in computer science, computer information systems, engineering, and business departments. Although the mainstream cybersecurity programs do not include social science like criminal justice or criminology, some people agree that the cybersecurity area should include more than just computer sciences or computer information systems, etc. In other words, cybersecurity education should be interdisciplinary and encompass STEM disciplines and social sciences. Here, we want to explore the interaction between cybersecurity and social sciences, particularly criminal justice and criminology. We believe that the interaction between cybersecurity, criminal justice, and criminology is two-fold. First, the cybersecurity profession needs soft skills such as verbal and written communication (customer service, communication/active listening, presentation), leadership and networking skills (management skills, problem-solving ability), and understanding of human behaviors. Social sciences can help bridge the gap between technicians and management. Particularly for criminal justice and criminology, our graduates know how to investigate and prosecute crimes. They also understand victimology and how to sanction offenders. Second, criminal justice and criminology programs need to continue expanding their skillset to meet current demands in the digital world. For example, criminal justice programs must be adaptive, and our students should be trained to deal with tech-savvy cybercriminals. We need to fill the skills gap with cybersecurity experts, "people who have the mindset to pursue crimes against systems, networks, programs, and people." In sum, law enforcement personnel are now law enforcers "at the front-line defenders against cybercrime." So, cybersecurity education is interdisciplinary and involves both STEM and social sciences, particularly criminal justice.

109. ECACTJ Panel 6. (Re-)Imagining Transitional Justice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Transitional Justice
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8
Chair:

Suncana Roksandic, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Participants:

Exploring 'quiet transitional justice' as victim-led transitional justice: memoirs, narrative victimology and 'reimagining' transitional justice *Lauren Dempster, Queen's University Belfast; Kevin Hearty, Queen's University Belfast*

Merging theoretical and methodological insights from the growing area of narrative victimology with those found within the more established field of transitional justice, in this paper we examine the role/experience of victims of armed conflict who have pursued their own transitional justice efforts – outside of state mechanisms. We make two key arguments. First, that victim memoirs are a valuable space to explore the experiences and perspectives of victims on 'big' transitional justice concepts like acknowledgment, truth, justice, and repair. Second, that within these memoirs we can see victims engage in 'quiet transitional justice' (QTJ) efforts – that is, work that seeks to address the legacy of past violence yet happens 'behind the scenes,' away from mainstream political or media attention (Dempster 2020). Focusing on the memoirs of victims of the Northern Ireland conflict who have engaged in unofficial transitional justice initiatives with various non-state armed groups, we propose that QTJ can offer a victim-led and 'from below' approach in which victims are active agents. Notably, we argue that this agency is not limited to victims simply telling their stories, but involves fuller participation through articulating their individual needs and expectations and then liaising with non-state armed groups in terms of follow through and repair. In developing this theory of QTJ, we identify hurdles to such processes and factors that contribute to their workability.

Re-framing conflict legacy as a children's rights issue *CLARE DWYER, Queen's University Belfast; Siobhan McAlister, Queen's University Belfast; Mary-Louise Corr, Queen's University Belfast*

It is internationally recognised that conflict can have devastating social, political, economic, psychological and health effects on children and young people. This understanding, and the development of an internationally recognised rights framework, has resulted in increased scholarly attention on the experiences of children and young people in conflict affected societies. These studies, however, focus predominately on describing their needs and access to rights as participants in conflict, victims or witnesses during and immediately following conflict. What is largely absent from the research is a critical examination of the legacy of conflict on the rights of children 'not of the war' generation. Using Northern Ireland as a case study, and drawing on recent empirical research, this paper argues that conflict legacy should be understood as a children's rights issue, with consideration given to the residual, indirect impact of conflict on the everyday lives of children and young people. It contends that understanding conflict legacy as a children's rights issue elevates the voices, experiences and entitlements of 'post-conflict' generations. Further, framing experiences as infringements of children's rights re-focuses attention to the obligations of duty bearers.

Understanding what works in Transformative Justice *Chris Magill, University of Brighton; Ian Mahoney, Nottingham Trent University*

Transformative Justice has grown out of Transitional Justice movements in recognition of the harms associated with traditional justice systems and a need to overcome ingrained social and structural barriers to promote integration, resilience, accountability and engagement. Groups and organisations that have developed and applied transformative justice led approaches seek to influence and support change for the individual, within communities, across cultures, and influence local and national policy and practice debates. This paper seeks to outline our findings from one strand of a project aimed at supporting women who have had contact with the justice system to become better (re)integrated into their communities. The paper, which is underpinned by two core strands, one comprising of a systematic review of research into existing applications of transformative justice, and the other being a series of qualitative semi-structured interviews with activists, experts and practitioners around the world who work for and with organisations that apply transformative justice principles in their practices. We seek to reports on some key findings on what works in transformative justice that have emerged as the project has evolved to date.

Transitional justice in Ukraine-lessons learned from Croatian and Western Balkan perspective *Suncana Roksandic, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Ksenija Turkovic, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb*

Croatian and Western Balkan persestives and lessons learned from transitional period, including in some countries, war and postconflict periods, are particulary important for Ukraine. Transitional justice policies are complex and context specific. In Ukrainan wish to join EU, criminal justice reforms and rule of law building is particulary important. This paper is identifying some od the issues, potential criminal law and justice reforms.

Transitional Justice Perspective on Property Reparations in Iraq *Ahmet Gumusbas, Leuven Institute of Criminology - University of Leuven*

Iraq has experienced decades of authoritarian rule and conflict that have resulted in widespread property violations and displacement. In an effort to provide justice for victims, various property restitution and compensation initiatives have been implemented. However, their ability to provide adequate and effective redress is questionable. This paper examines the flaws and challenges of the mechanisms from the perspective of transitional justice. It discusses the extent to which property reparations in Iraq have been structured and implemented as part of a transitional justice policy, along with an analysis of the concept's underlying principles. The findings indicate that property reparations have underperformed due to the absence of a solid programmatic design backed by viable institutional models and procedures. Another weakness is that the initiatives have not been carried out in coherence with other mechanisms and policies under a holistic framework. Accordingly, the paper argues that transitional justice has the potential to address these issues and bolster the reparations by taking a more holistic, victim-centred, and contextualized approach.

Angola's Transitional Justice Process: a failure in the making? *Maarten van Munster, PhD researcher VU, lecturer University of applied science The Hague; Joris van Wijk, Associate professor VU University*

Angola has known a brutal civil war from 1975-2002. The peace agreement that ended the conflict included a blanket amnesty for all former warring parties. For almost two decades Angola did not employ any transitional justice mechanisms. This changed in 2019 when the government installed a reconciliation commission. Based on a mixed-methods approach and original emperical research we will in this presentation discuss Angola's TJ process, the public perception in Angola with regards to this process and the fact that the international community has hardly been involved in shaping these TJ activities.

110. Data on terrorism and violent extremism: Developments and working towards cross-national collaboration
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism

Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

In recent years, the study of terrorism and violent extremism has increasingly benefited from the use of a wide range of datasets, such as the European Database of Terrorist Offenders (EDT), data from different online sources, and governmental data on terrorist suspects and ex-detainees. Importantly, efforts to conduct cross-national comparisons based on these data sources have greatly moved the field forward. However, scholars have to deal with several complexities when collecting, using and comparing data, such as differences in legal definitions between countries and differences in the gathering and processing of judicial data between countries and contexts, privacy, ethical and safety considerations, and complexities related to biases. In this roundtable, experiences with a range of types of data and specific datasets will be discussed, as well as the question of how to overcome common obstacles. Moreover, we will explore opportunities for cross-national collaboration as part of the WG-EXTREME, taking into account country-specific factors related to the study of terrorism and violent extremism both online and offline.

Chair:
Elanie Rodermond, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Discussants:
Mark Littler, Liverpool Hope University
Daphne Alberda, Netherlands Institute for Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology
Merel Prinsen, Netherlands Institute for Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology

111. Plenary 1 - Thursday - Voices from Southern Europe
ESC
Plenary Session
11:00 to 12:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium
Chair:
Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University
Participants:

I see it feelingly! Understanding and assessing the risk of recidivism in sex offending. From Misconception to scientific evidence *Georgia Zara, Department of Psychology*

There is no crime that involves as many emotional reactions as sexual crime does. Sexuality is the most intimate and secret personal aspect of our being, and when it is violated what is violated is our dignity and our freedom. This is why sex offending is considered to be one of the most offensive crimes in our society, and sex offenders are perceived as being unlike other offenders, very dangerous, frequently commit crimes, more likely than other offenders recidivate, and especially recidivate sexually. The assumption behind this is rooted in social fear, moral panic, and often in professional preoccupation rather than in scientific evidence, which contributes to create a notion of exceptionalism so that sex offenders deserve more severe sentencing, should be forced into community registration and notification, should be coerced to undergo treatment, should face post-conviction polygraph testing, and should be surgically sterilised or chemically castrated. While it is suggested that sex-offenders benefit from treatment, interventions to prevent sexual recidivism are often contrasted with social discredit. This is why it becomes essential that 'emotional topics' such as sex offending are addressed in relation to scientific evidence and to the ethics of professional responsibility. Evidence-based interventions and policies are successful when they offer a sound scientific perspective to a very complex and often misunderstood area of criminal careers that is 'when offending goes sexually'.

During the earthquake. Reasons for doing criminological research on what is changing while is changing *Fernando Miró-Llinares, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche*

The paper deals with the need and goodness of carrying out criminological research on social phenomena in the process of transformation, while they are taking place. From the metaphor of researching the earthquake while it happens, three reasons will be offered in favor of it: first, the possibility of observing live variables that allow a better understanding of not only present but also past events; the second, the possibility offered by the vision of what changes to observe the immutable, what is permanent or doesn,t changes so much; the third, the need for Criminology to build its assumptions and theories taking into account all its existing phenomena and not only those who enter the classical understanding of the discipline and who are adequately recorded in the official statistics. To support each of these reasons, examples of recent research focused on the impact of the digital revolution on classic issues of criminology will be presented.

112. POL Panel 6. Police recruitment, training and education
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Tom Cockcroft, University of Central Lancashire
Participants:

From citizen to police officer: the role of recruitment and selection in the police organisation *Anse Stevens, Ghent University; Antoinette Verhage, Ghent University*

This presentation aims to provide insight into the role of recruitment and selection in the police organisation because they determine the influx into the police force. There are few professions where the entry is as formalised as that of a police officer. People need to complete the steps of recruitment, selection and training when joining the organisation. By going through these different stages, a citizen 'transforms' into a policeman or woman. This has an impact on how a person functions and adapts to certain attitudes, values and norms. A process that is referred to as police socialisation or 'becoming blue'. During this presentation concepts such as socialisation, recruitment, and selection are discussed. A brief overview of the profile of selected candidates in Belgium will be provided based on survey data from 1113 police recruits at three levels (base level, middle-management level and senior officer level). The role of the recruitment and selection will be considered. The survey is part of a PhD study and aims to gain insight into the profile of selected police candidates.

Degree entry for UK Police Officer *Richard John, University of Portsmouth*

Amongst political, professional and academic confusion, is there a place for the graduate police officer/staff member? Set against a contentious agenda of whether the Police are a profession and should reach the standard of a University Degree to be fully competent. This proposal will explore the development of police professionalism in the UK. It will consider the drivers that have shaped the direction of police professionalism in England and Wales. The proposal will outline the current phase of 'professionalism', examining what has influenced the adoption of the current normative framework with specific reference to Police recruitment and the professionalisation of the Police. The proposal will outline the challenges that face modern policing within a declining trajectory of trust and confidence amongst a complex society. The proposal comparatively considers other professions and their vocational academic requirements; are they different to policing? The proposed design of the study will be qualitative data drawn from current Professional Degree Students, Policing Degree Apprentice and Police recruitment Providers (HE and Police),

Police Leaders, Social Work and Probation professionals. Drawing mainly on the work of Noordegraaf [2016] and Martin (2021) inter alia, the proposal seeks to provide evidence that a degree is the professional career pathway to Policing.

Police Tutoring Processes in England and Wales: Current Challenges and Opportunities *Tom Cockcroft, University of Central Lancashire*

The purpose, practice and delivery of tutoring of new police recruits is an important, yet overlooked, aspect of police professionalisation processes. This paper reflects on the findings of the second phase of a project exploring tutoring practices and challenges to effective tutoring in England and Wales. It will begin by exploring the key themes emerging from the literature of this subject area, followed by the qualitative findings derived from semi-structured interviews and focus groups undertaken with tutors, assessors and Learning and Development leads in five police forces. Key themes to emerge from the data included sustainability; support; protected learning time; non-deployability; co-ordination of classroom and placement learning; use of Regulation 13 procedures; value and status of tutoring; the need to balance learner development with organisational capacity; active learning and voluntarism. In conclusion, the paper suggests that for tutoring to evolve between its current fragile state, there is a critical need for it to attract greater organisational status and value, to allow recruits and tutors more 'space' in which active learning can take place and to more successfully balance the development needs of the learner and the resource requirements of the organisation. Finally, the authors will suggest that the traditional way in which tutoring arrangements are conceptualised within forces needs to be revisited and, in doing so, advocate a more principle-based approach.

Police competence legitimized via university diploma *Olafur Orn Bragason, University of Iceland/National Police/UNAK; Ingolfur Asgeir Johannesson, University of Iceland; Gudrun Geirsdottir, University of Iceland*

In recent decades, police education in many countries has shifted from special training schools run directly by the police to university degrees (e.g. Terpstra and Schaap, 2022). In Iceland, the police basic education was reformed to the university level in 2016. This reform was based on reports from two working groups formed by the Ministry of the Interior in 2014 and 2015. In this article we analyzed these two reports as well as two legal texts. In this study, we use historical discourse analysis to examine how the main arguments for police education reform in Iceland are discussed in Icelandic policy documents. We use a a six-step approach to analyze discourse regarding specific issues and is often utilized on policy documents (Jóhannesson, 2010; Sharp & Richardson, 2001). The main questions in this study are: What characterizes the discourse on police education reform in Icelandic policy documents? What are the main legitimating principles in the discourse? In the analysis three themes and two important silences were identified in the document discourse. These themes are (a) University degrees to meet the needs of a changing society, (b) Production of police-specific knowledge and Police Professionalization through Specialization and Certification, and (c) Curriculum control. The silences we detected are (d) Relative silence about issues such as police student gender, background and values, and (e) Relative silence about the appeal of the police as a workplace. We identified two legitimating principles in the discourse. The first legitimating principle we considered is the validation of police competence through university degrees as a response to the evolving demands of society and increasingly complex crime. The second legitimating principle is policing as a unique public sector profession and thus need for the police to control the curriculum. Implications will be discussed in a wider context.

Do police students bring 'police culture' to the Police? *Pål Winnæss, The Norwegian Uni Police Col.; Sverre Flaatten, The Norwegian Uni Police Col.*

Police occupational culture has been given 'the blame' for numerous troubles and challenges between the Police and public for a very long time. Higher education of the Police has been one of the answers to challenge and change 'this' culture. The Norwegian police are expected to base their work on research and scientific methods. This approach should be evident in the way they solve cases and do paperwork. The Norwegian Police University College is the most important 'tool' inn promoting this approach. Our presentation is based on a study that explores how police students perceive different types of knowledge and how these perceptions change during their years of education. We find that police students are least interested in research-based knowledge and academic approaches. Police students want as few academic subjects as possible, and this attitude increases during their studies. Police students are most interested in practical knowledge related to solving real police cases. In addition to exploring how students perceive knowledge and why they value practical knowledge over scientific knowledge, we ask who influences the students' attitudes? We also ask if there is there a possibility that the police students bring 'police occupational culture' to the police? If that is the case, how effective would higher police education actually be in combatting these culture's negative aspects?

113. Police-citizen encounters and perceptions: procedural justice, crime reporting, contested encounters and bystanders

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

Police-citizen encounters have a large influence on public attitudes of the police. Experiences of fair treatment have a positive effect on trust and legitimacy of the police, while negative encounters have the opposite effect. Favorable police perceptions, in turn, promote citizen cooperation, compliance and support. Therefore, this thematic panel revolves around different types of police-citizen encounters, and both citizen and police perceptions of these encounters. The first presentation discusses the role of situational factors of an arrest on procedural justice perceptions of the police among detainees. The second presentation focuses the effect of procedural justice enactment by police officers on the self-reported behavior of bystanders during a police encounter, and the role of social relationships between the bystander and the suspect. The third presentation is about what bystanders do when officers police the streets, and how police officers perceive bystander actions. The fourth presentation will explore the content and context of crime reporting conversations, and how citizens and police front desk staff experience these conversations. The fifth presentation introduces a video observation study of body-worn camera footage of police-citizen interactions, in which citizen self-presentation types and officer behavior are analyzed.

Chair:

Marly van Bruchem, Open University

Participants:

Determinants of encounter-specific police procedural justice perceptions among Dutch detainees *Emmeke Kooistra, NSCR; Amy Nivette, Utrecht University; Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR*

Previous police procedural justice research shows that objective assessments of the actual procedural justice portrayed by the police and citizen perceptions of police procedural justice are not strongly associated. In fact, little is known about how people form their perceptions regarding police behaviour and how personal and situational characteristics influence police procedural justice perceptions, especially for people who most frequently interact with the police and criminal justice system, such as offenders or arrestees. The present research examines the effect of both individual and situational characteristics on perceptions of encounter-specific police procedural justice among detainees, using data from the Prison Project conducted in the Netherlands. Male adults in pretrial detention (N = 1,380) were surveyed on how they

perceived police procedural justice during their arrest, approximately three weeks prior. In addition to individual characteristics (demographics, attitudes, psychosocial characteristics and criminal history), we measured characteristics that reflect the situation during arrest, such as location, audience, offense type, and police verbal and physical aggressiveness. This allowed us to examine the effect of situational factors on arrestee perceptions, net of individual characteristics. Regression analyses show that next to pre-existing attitudes towards the police, several situational characteristics (e.g., location, police aggressiveness, citizen anger) strongly predicted encounter-specific procedural justice perceptions. Our results indicate that, beyond (pre-existing) individual characteristics, factors specific to the situation - in this case the arrest - play an important role in forming procedural justice perceptions of the police.

Understanding bystander behavior during police interventions: a test of the procedural justice effect under different social relations with targets *Nette Vandenhouwe, KU Leuven; Karin Proost, Open University and KU Leuven; Lieven Brebels, KU Leuven; Philip Germeys, KU Leuven*

Research on police-citizen interactions suggests that procedural justice enactment by police officers enhances public acceptance of their legitimacy, leading to greater cooperation, compliance, and satisfaction from citizens (Tyler, 2006). However, the role of bystanders in the police context is generally underexplored. Relying on previous vignette research (Nivette et al., 2022), the current study tests whether the procedural justice effect replicates to bystanders, depending on bystanders' social relatedness with the target as recipient of a negative police intervention outcome. Drawing on prior work (Brockner et al., 2015; Liebst et al., 2019; Mayer et al., 2009), we predict that the reactions of bystanders with a close social relation to the target are influenced less by police procedural justice than the reactions of bystanders with a more distant social relation with the target. A between-subjects vignette study presents respondents with a situation in which they are bystander to a traffic stop incident between a police officer and a target. The design crosses two factors: procedural justice and social relation. Bystander behavior is measured as the probability indicated by the respondent that they would intervene in the intervention. We expect main effects of procedural justice and social relation: respondents will indicate to exert more intervention behavior in the unjust condition, compared to the just condition; and more in the close relation condition, compared to the distant relation condition. Further, we expect an interaction: the procedural justice effect is weaker for the close, compared to the distant relation condition. This research may inform police officers, who oftentimes based on the scientific literature get advice to enact as procedurally fair as possible, that bystander cooperation is not always a given and might be influenced by the social relatedness to the target of an intervention.

Bystander actions from a police perspective *Marly van Bruchem, Open University; Karin Proost, Open University and KU Leuven; Joris van Ruysseveldt, Open University; Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard, NSCR and University of Amsterdam*

Police officer perform a large part of their work in public space, which means that they often work in the presence of citizens with whom they do not directly interact. These citizens might watch the police perform, or they might even react to police action. However, little is known about what third parties do when officers are policing the streets, and how bystanders might influence police work, while research on bystanders suggests that third parties play an important role of in the unfolding of conflicts and emergencies (Levine et al., 2011; Parks et al., 2013; Philpot et al., 2020). The aim of the study is to gain insight in what bystanders do when officers are policing the street and how police officers experience different bystander behaviors. To this end, officers were interviewed about their experiences with bystanders and the first author went along with police shifts. The observations and accounts of officers show that bystanders perform a large variety of neutral, facilitating and obstructing behaviors. Police officers are more aware of their visibility when bystanders are watching. In hindsight officers often appreciate the help of bystanders, but they also address some challenges: bystanders are not trained, there is a risk they will fall victim, and officers feel more comfortable working together with colleagues than strangers. Obstructing officers are on the one hand described as being 'part of the job', on the other hand bystanders can make the work of officers more chaotic or threatening. Officers especially find it challenging when bystanders question their authority.

Police-Citizen Interactions at the Stations' Front Desk: An Exploratory Study of Crime Reporting Conversations and Experiences *Roselle Petra Jansen, NSCR; Ronald van Steden, NSCR and VU University; Stijn Ruiter, NSCR*

Since the start of community policing in mid-1980s, the importance of engaging with citizens is emphasized. As a result, scholars and practitioners have devoted significant attention to citizen attitudes towards the police. Among these attitudes, citizen satisfaction is a component that is primarily derived from direct experiences with the police. Police employees can have a significant impact on citizens' experiences, ultimately influencing their satisfaction levels with the police and with police conversations. Citizens with positive attitudes of the police are more likely to report crimes. These crime reports play a critical role in providing essential information necessary for effective policing. Favorable perceptions towards the police foster willingness to cooperate with the police and police crime-control efforts. Crime reporting is the starting point of many phenomena studied in criminology, providing the foundation for much of our understanding of the field. Despite its significance, there has been limited research conducted specifically on crime reporting itself, and a more comprehensive understanding of this topic is essential. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct research into crime reporting and how it is experienced by those involved. This exploratory research provides insight into both the content and context of crime reporting conversations, as well as how citizens and police front desk staff experience these conversations. Their experiences are measured by gathering information on expectations and satisfaction levels of crime reporting conversations. The crime reporting conversations are observed in action and three questionnaires are distributed, one to front desk staff directly after the conversation and two to citizens one week and two months after the conversation. The outcomes offer valuable insights into how police stations can enhance crime reporting experiences, improve public satisfaction, and encourage greater cooperation from citizens, leading to more effective crime-control efforts. In the presentation, the interim results of the study are discussed.

A video observational study of citizen self-presentation types in contested police-citizen encounters *Lenneke van Lith, NSCR; Vana Hutter, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherla; Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard, NSCR and University of Amsterdam*

In every contact between police officers and citizens, there is a risk that the interaction can escalate into verbal or physical conflicts or even violent incidents. Although numerous research investigated the explanatory factors of force escalation in such interactions, we know little about how officers and citizens behave in contested encounters and how the behavior of both parties influences the course of the interaction. Research into interactions between passengers and ticket inspectors suggests that the risk of aggression towards inspectors is related to passenger behavior that categorizes into five self-presentation types, namely the innocent, honest, wronged, defiant, and superior passenger (Friis & Lindegaard, 2020). Interestingly, aggressive passengers do not hold onto the same behavior but shift between multiple self-presentation types,

whereas nonaggressive passengers express one or two self-presentation types. However, we do not yet know if these self-presentation types translate to different types of frontline encounters and how the behavior of the frontline employee initiates or prevents these self-presentation shifts from happening. Building on the study of Friis and Lindegaard (2020), the current research examines the different citizen self-presentation types in another context, namely police-citizen encounters. Drawing on an analysis of body-worn camera footage, we investigate whether the self-presentation types translate to police-citizen interactions and add how officer behavior triggers the citizen to shift their self-presentation type. This yields insight into how aggressive incidents unfold and what officers can do to prevent this.

114. **Police Ethnography: a discussion of the unique opportunities and challenges of 'doing ethnography'.**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Roundtable
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
The popularity of police ethnography as a way of observing the social world waxed and waned following the halcyon period of the 1970s to the extent that Peter Manning, perhaps one of the most prominent ethnographers in police studies, predicted a swift and final 'ethnographic fade' (2014: 36). However, that 'fade' has flickered back to life and police ethnography is enjoying an expansion and revival. It is providing new opportunities for scholars to re-evaluate old ideas and past conclusions and to examine the relationships between police and those who encounter them in a different context. In this session, contributors to the recently published International Handbook of Police Ethnography discuss the fundamental premises of ethnography and explore the everyday realities of policework. Additionally, the session aims to explore the ethical dimensions of 'doing ethnography' in the policing world and the dilemmas and challenges of accessing and negotiating the policing environment.
Chairs:
    Jenny Fleming, University of Southampton
    Sarah Charman, University of Portsmouth
Discussants:
    Anna Souhami, University of Edinburgh
    Geoff Pearson, University of Manchester
    Charmian Werren, University of East Anglia
    Zoha Waseem, University of Warwick
    Viviane de Oliveira Cubas, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil
    Frederick Cram, Cardiff University
    David Sausdal, Lund University
    Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee
    Tessa Diphoorn, Utrecht University
    Christina Aushana, University of California, Santa Barbara
    Matthew Bacon, University of Sheffield

115. **Homicide in Europe: Trends and Types**
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
This panel is organized by the European Homicide Research Group and contains contributions about homicide trends as well as different subtypes of homicide incidents in different European countries. Data collection in the various participating countries is based on the European Homicide Monitor system.
Chair:
    Nora Markwalder, University of St. Gallen
Participants:
    Homicides in Switzerland – trends over 30 years *Simone Walser, University of St. Gallen; Nora Markwalder, University of St. Gallen*
Previous research has shown that homicide trends are often driven by changes within different subtypes of homicide. Therefore, the question of "who kills whom where and how" and whether these patterns have changed in the last 30 years is crucial for a better understanding of homicide trends. Based on the latest data collection from the Swiss Homicide Monitor, a comprehensive database of all homicides in Switzerland based on legal medicine, police, prosecution and court files, this presentation analyzes disaggregated homicide trends in Switzerland from 1990 to 2022.

Patterns of youth homicide victimization in Finland 2002-2018
Anna Raeste, University of Helsinki; Janne Kivivuori, University of Helsinki; Maiju Tanskanen, University of Helsinki; Karoliina Suonpää, University of Helsinki
There is a relatively large body of research on the patterns and risk factors of homicide committed by youth. However, less is known about the young victims of homicide. This research aims at describing how young victims (15–29-year-olds) differ from child victims (0-14) and adult victims (30+). We draw on the Finnish Homicide Monitor from the years 2002 to 2018 (N=1767). Compared to adult victims, the young victims are more likely to be born abroad, to be killed by persons born abroad, and to be killed in public places with firearms or sharp instruments at night-time and during the weekend. The young victims tend to engage in risky lifestyles with contacts to criminal milieus. Consistent with this, the lethal incidents against the young manifest above-average presence of criminal activity context, offender pre-mediation and victim precipitation. A large share of young victims is described as drug abusers and are under the influence of drugs at the time of the incident. In contrast, the role of alcohol addiction and influence is lesser among young victims. Overall, the patterns of youth homicide victimization differ markedly from the 'classic' Finnish homicide, traditionally linked to drinking group violence among marginalized males.

Firearm lethality and its impact on violent encounters *Katharina Krüsselmann, Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Leiden University, the Netherlands; Pauline Aarten, Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Leiden University, the Netherlands; Marieke Liem, Leiden University*
Firearms are used in around one out of four homicides in Europe. More so than other weapons commonly used in violent encounters, firearms have the ability to inflict lethal injuries to individuals. Yet, theoretical approaches to understanding the impact of firearms on the prevalence, lethality and nature of violent encounters are scarce, as are empirical studies using European data. To explore the impact of a firearm's high lethality on violent encounters, we draw data from the Dutch Homicide Monitor to examine which factors influence the use of a firearm over a less lethal weapon. In contrast to previous empirical studies from the United States, we find that situational factors, such as the location of the homicide, may impact weapon use by the offender, yet victim characteristics, such as their gender or age difference to the perpetrators, play no significant role. Furthermore, we examine which factors impact the lethality of a shooting, using data from the Dutch Firearm Violence Monitor. Our analyses show that fatal and non-fatal shooting incidents have two different profiles based on several characteristics, such as the number of suspects, or the time and location of the shooting incident. Together, the findings suggest that firearm homicides are homogenous from other homicides, possibly due to the high lethality of firearms. At the same time, however, firearm homicides are also separate phenomenon from non-lethal firearm violence.

Measuring Homicide in Europe: Challenges and Advances *Nora Markwalder, University of St. Gallen*
Whereas homicide statistics are readily available in different European countries, datasets containing detailed information about homicide constellations are still relatively rare. This contribution discusses current homicide research initiatives, such as the

European Homicide Monitor, and the challenges homicide researchers still face when conducting research in Europe.

116. Care and control conflicts in court-mandated treatment measures

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment

Pre-arranged Panel

12:30 to 1:45 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5

Persons with mental health issues and/or other disabling conditions who have offended are often diverted to court-mandated treatment. The overall underlying philosophy of court-mandated treatment, irrespective of the specific characteristics and in line with therapeutic jurisprudence, is to treat the underlying difficulties, disorders and disabilities and to prevent further offending or manage risk. Court-mandated treatment thus has a twofold goal: treatment for the individual, or care, and protection of society, or control. Although at first this twofold goals sounds logic and empirical research has demonstrated some beneficial outcomes of court-mandated treatment, blending care and control can be problematized in many ways, especially since exerting control and managing risk has traditionally prevails over providing care. The duality of court-mandated treatment brings along multilevel (ethical) conflicts or tensions. On a societal level, this tension can be related to discussions regarding Welfare and Justice, human rights, and the legitimacy of coercive care practices. On an organizational level, the presence of care and control affects the implementation of rehabilitation models that blend different paradigms, and the social and work climate in court-mandated treatment settings. On an interpersonal level, this tension relates to the dual role of professionals working in court-mandated treatment settings and its effect on therapeutic or working alliances and on interdisciplinary team collaboration. On an individual level, this tension relates to how the presence of care and control in court-mandated treatment can affect real life experiences of all stakeholders involved, including court-mandated treatment clients, family members, victims, court-mandated treatment professionals, and citizens. This panel addresses care and control conflicts in court-mandated treatment measures for persons with mental health issues and/or other disabling conditions who have offended from different perspectives.

Chair:

Ciska Wittouck, FWO junior postdoctoral researcher, IRCP, UGent

Participants:

The deprivation of liberty of interned offenders in Belgium in light of International Human Rights Law: between care and security *Yves Cartuyvels, Université Saint-Louis - Bruxelles*

In Belgium, offenders with a mental disorder escape criminal punishment. A hybrid internment measure, between medical care and "para-penal" control, is foreseen for individuals who oscillate between the status of a patient in need of (psychiatric) treatment versus a dangerous individual to be controlled. The Belgian regime of internment has regularly been condemned by the European Court of Human Rights since the late 1990s, for violation of articles 3 and 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR): internment, especially (but not only) in psychiatric wings of prison, does not meet the "level of care" required for a regular deprivation of liberty. The Court endorses a medical reading of mental disorder and highlights the need to provide sufficient care to offenders with a mental disorder. Since 2006, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) also targets offenders with a mental disorder or disability. The text is globally marked by a strong emphasis on deinstitutionalization, in the name of inclusion and non-discrimination. The Convention's control organ, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, also opposes the Belgian internment system. However, following the Committee, who dismisses a medical approach of mental disorder or disability, it is less the lack of care than the legal shortcomings of the Belgian para-penal internment system that are contrary to Article 14 of the Convention. Paradoxically, this "progressive" reading could reinforce the legitimacy of a penal and

control approach, where the ECHR privileges a medical and care approach.

'"She said I'll tell the staff you raped me", "so I raped her anyway"': sex offending and criminalised disabled adults *Chrissie Rogers, University of Kent*

Criminal justice policies have emerged that are aimed at people who have been convicted of a sex offence. The carceral logics bound up in these policies are based on the notion that individuals are characterised by some fixed and stable predisposition to commit a sex crime. Furthermore, the 'monstrous' sex offender is considered, on release from incarceration, as a threat, imagined or otherwise. The collective belief that a sex offender will always be a danger is a powerful tool in considering carcerality and mental-health surveillance. Public calls for tougher sentencing, new penology that focusses on incapacitation rather than rehabilitation, and moral panic, means criminal conviction can carry disadvantages long after release. How probation/parole personnel envisage the inevitability of a future crime, leaves the criminalised disabled adult vulnerable to immediate re-incarceration for any slipups, including minor offences. Furthermore, consequences such as long-term isolation from family and friends is evident. The disabled adult who has carried out a sex offence is placed in an illusory waiting room, seemingly unable to control urges, and therefore likely to strike again, inevitably to return to a carceral enclosure. Monitoring behaviour and intelligence, and mental capacity testing has continued and is often used in the law courts to divert disabled people away from prison. Whilst diversion might seem like a positive move, the result of this is often medicalisation and long stays in specialist hospitals. Embedded institutionalisation compounds mental ill-health and leaves the individual far less able to re-enter the community, even if released. Not only the 'imaginary' recidivism thwarts life for 'dangerous' offenders, so too does the body politic, where super surveillance, and medical interventions damage the body and mind, as well as harm potential relationships. Disabled adults are hospitalised where their bodies are objectified, and mental illness is contained and examined within specialised institutions.

How do we improve court-mandated psychotherapeutic interventions? A qualitative analysis of older incarcerated adults' treatment experiences *Helene Seaward, University of Basel*

The number of older incarcerated adults has exponentially risen within the past two decades. In the Swiss prison context, their numbers increased most drastically amongst persons legally referred to psychotherapeutic treatment. The overall goal of these court-mandated treatment orders is to reduce the risk of recidivism by treating mental health disorders that stand in direct connection with the crime committed. Such interventions come with specific challenges due to aspects such as the coercive and restrictive nature of the prison environment, the involuntary admission to psychotherapeutic treatment, as well as the therapist's dual role to care and control. This research investigated the experiences of older incarcerated adults and mental health professionals with court-mandated treatment orders to explore current challenges and shortcomings. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 50 older incarcerated adults with mental health issues (detained in Swiss institutions) and 63 mental health professionals (from Switzerland and Canada). We analyzed the data using the thematic analysis approach. Our results show that most patients accepted mental health professionals' involvement with the justice system given their caring role outweighed their controlling responsibilities. This was achieved by mental health professionals (1) being transparent about their involvement with the justice system and their position as power-holders, (2) allowing a certain degree of choice and control, (3) displaying a respectful, caring, and supportive attitude towards the patient, and (4) employing a directive, collaborative but non-confrontational communication style. We show that the way mental health professionals integrate

coercion and control in their clinical work alters patients' experiences with psychotherapy. We outline some pressing shortcomings of current treatment delivery and propose some strategies in alleviating the negative impact of external pressures. By this, we can potentially enhance patient motivation and alliance quality to improve clinical and criminal outcomes of incarcerated persons mandated to treatment.

Between autonomy and coercion: caring for mentally disordered offenders in French-speaking Belgium *Sophie De Spiegeleir, Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles*

In Belgium, the criminal internment regime is set out in the 2014 Internment Act. As a security measure, it deprives or restricts the freedom of persons who have committed a criminal offense and who are found unaccountable for their actions due to a mental disorder present at the time of the judicial decision. The measure has a dual purpose: to protect society from potentially dangerous individuals and to provide the necessary care for these individuals in preparation for their social rehabilitation. The 2014 Act requires that the internment measure be based on a "care trajectory". During such care trajectory internees can be admitted to a medium security forensic psychiatric ward as part of a probationary release, amongst others. These specific medium security wards were set up in the 2000's as part of general psychiatric hospitals. They take in about thirty people on probation release for a stay that lasts, on average, a year and a half. On the basis of an ethnographic fieldwork carried out during twelve months within two medium security wards in French-speaking Belgium, I have tried to understand what does "caring" mean in a context where criminal justice and mental health systems intertwine. For the professionals I met, recovery matters, but so does security. How do professionals combine these two requirements in practice? A stay in these wards basically aims at (re-)making internees "autonomous" in preparation for social rehabilitation. But what does "autonomous" really mean? The rights and freedom of people in these specific wards are often hindered by the professionals, who use different forms of coercion (from isolation to sanctions, threat and trickery) to carry out their mandate. Based on the fieldwork I have conducted, I will show how professionals justify what is "the right thing to do" in their daily work situations.

Self-legitimacy of service providers in medium secure units: a qualitative study in Flanders, Belgium *Ciska Wittouck, FWO junior postdoctoral researcher, IRCP, UGent*

Desistance and recovery are highly relational processes. Also in the context of forensic psychiatric treatment, supportive relationships between service providers and service users have been identified as crucial in the process and outcomes of forensic psychiatric treatment. These relationships are however challenged by the dual role of forensic service providers, i.e. the (explicit) presence of both caring and controlling tasks. Both service users and providers recognize the challenges related to this dual role (e.g. maintaining professional confidentiality, applying coercion, building trust). Yet little is known on how service providers can align their two roles in relation to service users. Empirical studies starting from the viewpoint of service users, or audience legitimacy, have demonstrated that applying principles of procedural justice and legitimacy theories can possibly reconcile this tension between care and control. However, from a relational perspective, the viewpoint of service providers, or self-legitimacy, should be taken into account too. After all, service providers can play an important role in desistance and recovery processes, can exercise a high degree of discretion, and they can experience difficulties and struggles to reconcile care and control, while working with forensic service users. Therefore, the present qualitative study aimed at gaining more insight into the dual role of forensic service providers starting from their perspective and experiences. Participants, a heterogeneous sample of service providers in three medium secure units in Flanders, were interviewed about their perspectives on forensic psychiatric service users and forensic psychiatric treatment, on their (dual) role as service providers within the

specific treatment ward, their experiences with interactions with forensic service users and specifically with exerting control, and their needs in their specific work context. During the presentation, the results of this study will be presented, and implications and recommendations for legitimacy theory and for forensic psychiatric practices.

117. Coercitive or Excessif Control of Women Behavior in Different Contexts as Form of Sexospecific Violence
Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Various research conducted by the members of this panel showed how coercive or excessive control impeding sexual behaviour or hindering the autonomy of persons, still today constitute forms of gender-based violence. From an intersectionnal feminist perspective, this panel addresses the contexts of prostitution and honour-based violence and, more generally, violence between intimate partners as being conducive to the expression of these forms of control resulting in high risk opportunities of victimization prejudicial to women. It also addresses the role of social media and digital technologies as facilitator in the exercise of control. It then askes how to counter these violent dynamics that constitute a violation of women's rights and liberty
Chair:
   Jo-Anne Wemmers, Université de Montréal
Participants:
   The Excessive Control of the Sexuality of Migrant Women and Young Girls in the Context of Honour-Based Violence *Estibaliz Jimenez, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie-Marthe Cousineau, Université de Montréal*

When young migrant girls and women join dominant cultural ideologies from the host country and they are in search of identity, they may adopt attitudes and behaviours deemed unacceptable by their family and their community: choose friends and partners, have premarital sex, want marriage without family approval, refuse to marry or ask to divorce. In order to restore the "dishonour", the family may put pressure on, hurt or even, exceptionally, kill the young girl or women. Excessive control in this context is considered by various community organizations and institutions in Quebec as a form of honour-based violence (HBV), along with forced marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), and physical or psychological violence. The excessive control of the sexuality can be represented by various acts of surveillance, prohibitions, obligations, threats and reprisals committed by members of the family and of the community. Interdiction on meeting men, forced virginity testing and hymenoplasty and reproductive coercion can be examples of excessive control related to the sexuality of migrant women and girls. The objective of this article is to understand this phenomenon. Through this communication, we present the results obtained from jurisprudential analysis (70 court decisions) and qualitative interviews, individual and focus groups (3 victims; 41 managers; and 146 stakeholders in schools, youth protection and women's shelters). We will draw a picture of the situations and characteristics of excessive control of sexuality that could be considered HBV happening in some families with an immigrant background in Canada. The specific challenges and needs of youth immigrant victims in their healing process will be presented. The results of the research will better equip the stakeholders working in a multicultural environment, more specifically with girls and women victims of HBV.

   Socio-digital Networks and Technologies in the Prostitution-related Experience of Young Underage Women : a Control Issue *Caterine Bourassa-Dansereau, Université du Québec à Montréal; Millette Mélanie, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine B. Côté, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)*

This paper presents the results of a research project on the role of social media (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, etc.) and digital

technologies in the prostitution-related experience of young women who entered prostitution under the age of 13 to 18 years old. Eleven young women living in Quebec (Canada) were interviewed as part of this research, which focuses on the young women's pathways before entering prostitution, during their experiences, and upon leaving prostitution. In this communication, we present more specifically the findings related to the women's experience during their passage through prostitution. The use of these digital tools (cellphone and social media apps) is strongly influenced by the presence or absence of a pimp in the young women's lives. We show that social media and digital technologies are linked to the experience of young women mainly for the management of prostitution-related activities and that they are in control of their operations in the absence of a pimp. On the contrary, when a pimp is present, the social media and cellphone are confiscated, monitored or controlled and the young women experience a loss of control over their communication tools and the management of their prostitution-related activities. The nature of the digital uses is thus directly linked to the presence of a pimp. Our results also show that because of the paper trail that could incriminate them, young women do not consider the socio-digital networks and technologies as spaces where they can get support, information or help.

Coercive Control Explaining Involvement and Confinement of Women and girls in specific contexts of violent victimization *Marie-Marthe Cousineau, Université de Montréal; Marie-Andrée Pelland, Université de Moncton; Andréa Lagorse, Université de Montréal*

Since Evan Stark's 2007 publication, Coercive Control: How Men Entrap Women in Personal Life, by Oxford University Press, this concept has become increasingly popular, enlightening in particular how women come to find themselves not only in contexts that promote the explosion of various forms of violence (mainly psychological, economic, sexual, physical) allowing such control, but also bring them to stay there, or come back after having try to exit the violent environment in which they were evolving. Various studies, essentially qualitative, that we conducted have shown how coercive control, mainly exercised by men against women relying on these more or less subtle forms of violence, is deployed in intimate relationships. Some of these studies have also shown how coercive control is implemented in a variety of contexts with the complicity, more or less tacit, of the entourage – extended family, circle of acquaintances, all the way to the whole community. In this presentation, we will see how the expression of coercive control can be used to explain that women find themselves in specific contexts (intimate relationships, gang involvement, prostitution, and sectarian engagement) conducive to the development of victimization experiences specifically targeting them, and how it then contributes to maintaining women in these situations. Therefore, we need to look at solutions to prevent girls and women from finding themselves in these situations of high-potential victimization or being able to escape from them.

Origin stories: 25 years of Dutch political discourse on 'child sex tourism' *Anneke Koning, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Ilse A. Ras, Leiden University; Joanne P. van der Leun, Leiden University*

Sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism (SECTT), also called 'child sex tourism', has been described as a serious and growing problem. In previous decades, countries of origin around the world have proposed a variety of responses to deal with the problem. This study critically analyzes political debates and policy measures proposed in one such country, the Netherlands, between 1995 and 2020 to combat SECTT. To understand how SECTT is framed in Dutch political discourse, Bacchi's 'what's the problem represented to be?' approach guided a systematic critical discourse analysis of over 200 political documents. Our analysis shows that SECTT has, over time, predominantly become framed as a crime problem. Offender detection, international co-operation, awareness raising, public-private partnerships, and prevention targeted at known sex offenders are the most commonly proposed solutions. Despite the focus on apprehending offenders, the political discourse offers no concrete clues as to who they are; still, conducting research or evaluating policy's effects is seldom proposed as a response. This problem representation overlooks the connections of SECTT with structural issues, such as victim vulnerabilities, colonization, and global inequality on the one hand, and mental health, sexual expression and cultural values on the other.

118. Victimization and Sexual assault issues

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
   Sofoklis Giannakoulakos, City, University of London
Participants:
   Sexual assault Care Centres in Belgium: current trends and challenges *Bastien Hahaut, INCC; Caroline Stappers, Researcher at the National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology; Bertrand Renard, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC-INCC)*

Sexual violence (SV) is a growing public heath, societal and judicial concern. Following the ratification of the convention of Istanbul, Sexual Assault Care Centres (SACC) were developed to provide holistic patient-centered care to victims of SV in Belgium. From October 2017 to December 2022, 7 SACCs have opened progressively throughout national territory. They allow victims to benefit from medical and psychological care. In those secure environments, forensic nurses are able to conduct forensic examination and victims have the possibility to file complaint on site. Over the subsequent months, a medical or social follow-up can be provided by nurses, in addition to a psychological assistance by a trained psychologist. Based on data gathered from electronic patients records and administrative data from the police, this presentation aims to provide an overview of the functioning of the centres. We identify characteristics of the 8233 victims who have turned to a center in the last 5 years, a profile of their assailants and trends in sexual violence victimization. We investigate individual risk factors related to the acceptance of medical care, forensic examination and follow-up provided by forensic nurses. In addition, we examine police interventions and their roles in SACCs attendance by victims. Finally, we explore the challenges related to the integration of data from the medical and judicial field as well as the limitations imposed by the use of administrative data to evaluate the epidemiology of sexual violence. SACCs constitute a crucial breakthrough and a step forward in combating SV. It is therefore important to continue to evaluate and improve this system in order to provide the best possible care for victims of SV.

   Sexual harassment among women in Barcelona public transport network *Marta Murrià Sangenís, Institut Metropoli; Gemma Solé Massó, Institut Metropoli; Núria Pérez Sans, Institut Metropoli; Cristina Sobrino Garcés, Institut Metropoli; Jose Maria López-Riba, Institut Metropoli; Juanjo Medina, University of Seville*

One of the aims of the project VIPOLIS (Victimisation in place: Routine activities, neighbourhood structure and the spatial distribution of journey to victimisation before and after COVID) is to study the drivers and structure of victim mobility across the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona to contribute to the emerging field of journey to victimisation. The project also incorporates a specific analysis of the victimisation of women as this is a major obstacle to gender equality. We use data from the Sexual Harassment Survey on Public Transport of Barcelona to study both the sexual victimization and the perception of insecurity during mobility among women users of public transport in the Barcelona province.

The survey was conducted in 2020 with a multichannel strategy and more than 3.700 women were interviewed. Results show that most victimizations are non-physical violent incidents and occur in crowded settings during the hours of more mobility, although isolated places are the scene of the most serious incidents. The victims often do not report these incidents neither to the police nor to the public transport services. We also find that lack of visibility and lack of informal social control are the strongest contributors of perceptions of insecurity during public transport journeys. The results are consistent with other similar studies conducted (e. g., Ceccato et al. 2020).

"Spaceless Abuse" Technology Facilitated Abuse Experiences Among Gay and Bisexual Male Victims of Same Sex Intimate Partner Violence *Sofoklis Giannakoulakos, City, University of London*

The use of technology to perpetrate intimate partner domestic abuse, referred to as tech abuse, has become increasingly common. Particularly, perpetrators increasing use digital media and devices to coerce and control their partners. Research around technology facilitated violence (TFV) among gay and bisexual male victims of IPV sparse, with existing research overwhelmingly focussing on heterosexual cisgendered female population. This is significant research gap given research documenting gay and bisexual men are using online tools to meet potential sexual and romantic partners and to engage in both 'virtual' and 'real-life' relationships and sexual activity. This paper is an attempt to provide a queer theoretical perspective onto the existing bodies of TFV research. By focussing specifically on gay and bisexual men, I seek to think through a different angle regarding the role of which technology plays in same-sex intimate partner abuse. Drawing on data from thirty semi-structured interviews on this paper explores how TFV is conceptualised and defined; the relationship between perpetrator strategies and impact of TFV on gay and bisexual male victims; and digital coercive control and its impact on the victims of TFV in male same-sex relationships. I argue that not only is it important that we use a queer lens for our understandings of TFDFV by considering the experiences of LGBTQ+ people. A broader engagement with queer thought can enhance our understanding of TFDFV beyond the specific experiences of LGBTQ+ people.

Experiences of Sexual Assault and Reporting Decisions Among Gender and Sexual Minority Students *Tara N Richards, University of Nebraska Omaha; Brittany E Hayes, University of Cincinnati*

Scholars have long been interested in understanding the prevalence of sexual victimization among college women and their resulting reporting decisions. At the same time, the victimization experiences of male-identifying college students and sexual and gender minority students have been largely absent from this line of inquiry among large national samples. We draw on a large, cross-university sample of college students (Individual N = 159,148; Institutional N = 33), to explore the association between sexual and gender minority students and their victimization experiences – for any sexual misconduct and across three different forms of sexual violence (i.e., rape, sexual coercion, and sexual touching) – and decisions about reporting among those who experienced victimization (Individual N = 22,444; Institutional N = 33). We also account for well-known correlates of interpersonal violence. When compared to male-identifying students, non-binary students were associated with higher odds of sexual misconduct. However, when the reference category was switched to female-identifying students, the difference was no longer statistically significant. Further, sexual minority students were associated with higher odds of all forms of misconduct. Nevertheless, among the subsample of victims, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and students who identified as two or more sexual orientations were more likely to engage in help-seeking, especially reaching out to campus resources and other resources, than their heterosexual counterparts. On the contrary, non-binary students were less likely to engage in all forms of help-seeking. Overall,

important differences clearly emerge between sexual and gender minority students when compared to female identifying students. Consequently, institutions of higher education need to consider the unique lived experiences of sexual and gender minority students and tailor program accordingly.

Cross-border victim protection in prostitution *Gabriela Piontkowski, University of Applied Sciences, Bremen*

Human trafficking and (forced) prostitution are a cross-border business. Prostitutes are sent across Europe, forced to provide sexual services or exploited in prostitution. Many prostitutes come from poor areas in Southeastern Europe or from third countries, for example in Africa or South America. Perpetrators operate across borders, but what about victim protection? There is also a need to think and practice victim protection across borders. The presentation addresses the specific problems of foreign prostitutes. The legal framework currently protecting foreign prostitutes in Germany will be presented and what improvements are desirable. In particular, the right of residence, the criminal procedure code, but also social and health law problems will be examined. Finally, a special focus will be placed on the practical problems of victim protection in prostitution. On the one hand, the necessity of cross-border cooperation between victim support organizations will be addressed in order to create a welcoming space for prostitutes willing to return to their home countries. On the other hand, approaches will be presented as to how foreign prostitutes who have left prostitution or are striving to do so can build a new life outside of prostitution in Germany.

119. Aging in prison. Prison staff and volunteers in prison
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
Chair:
   Martin Böhnel, School of Social Work, HES-SO Valais/Wallis
Participants:

"Aging in prison: older women deprived of liberty in Chile." *Carolina Villagra, Universidad de Chile; Paula Flores, Universidad de Chile; Matias Quintanilla, Universidad de Chile; María Javiera Aracena, Universidad de Chile*

The accelerated aging of the world population is considered one of the most relevant social transformations of the 21st century (ONU, 2022). A challenge that requires urgent concern is the case of the aging of the incarcerated population (Di Lorito et al., 2018; Maldonado, 2019; Turner et al., 2018), both due to the situation of double vulnerability of this population, as well as due to their specific needs associated with age, such as health care and maintaining affective relationships with the outside world (Wilkinson & Caulfield, 2020). In Chile, close to 3% of the incarcerated population is over 60 years of age (GENCHI, 2022) and since 2000 the increase in female incarceration has occurred on all continents (Walmsley, 2018), especially South America (Giacomello, 2013). The increase in sentenced older women confronts us with relevant questions, such as what is the impact of imprisonment on older women? How do they experience the sorrows of prison? among others. This proposal will present the results of the study "Aging in prison: older women deprived of liberty in Chile", financed by the Gender Research Fund of the University of Chile. The general objective is to "Analyse the experiences of imprisonment of older women deprived of liberty in Chile, from a gender perspective." The impact of imprisonment in the lives of ten old women at the San Joaquín prison - analysed using from a gender approach- will be presented, This study seeks to collaborate with the criminological discussion of topics that have been poorly addressed in the Southern criminology debates, such as the relation between aging, imprisonment and gender.

Challenges in Managing the Health Care Needs of Older Inmates *Anita N Blowers, Florida Atlantic University*

During the past decade, the number of elderly and infirm inmates in state prison systems has increased dramatically. The aging of U.S. prison populations is due, in part, to the effect of baby boom demographics on the general population and to crime and sentencing trends of the 1980s and 1990s. As the inmate population has increased, correctional administrators have encountered new challenges in managing the needs of aging inmates. This research examines the systematic barriers that hamper correctional systems' ability to provide adequate health care to its prisoners from a legal, ethical, and economic perspective. Strategies for improving health care of older prisoners are presented and implications for research and practice are discussed

Examining Racial and Ethnic Differences in the Perceived Procedural Justice and Legitimacy of Correctional Staff *Arynn Infante, Portland State University; Christopher M. Campbell, Portland State University; Faith E. Gifford, Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training*

Research has consistently documented that police-community relations in disadvantaged, predominantly minority communities are characterized by high levels of mistrust and cynicism of police. Given the literature highlighting the ways in which prisons reproduce the "hyperghetto" in carceral spaces, including how individuals socially organize and import norms and codes from the street to the prison, an explicit focus on the legal attitudes of incarcerated individuals is warranted. Research on perceptions of procedural justice and legitimacy in custodial settings is limited; thus, we know relatively little about 1) whether racial and ethnic minorities report lower levels of procedural justice and legitimacy of correctional staff; and 2) what implications these perceptions might have for prison adjustment. Accordingly, using a longitudinal sample of incarcerated men in Arizona prisons (N = 250), this paper extends prior work by examining racial differences in perceptions of procedural justice and legitimacy, and testing whether these attitudes shape differences in prison experiences. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.

Functions, Roles and experiences of volunteering within the penitentiary system *Luisa Ravagnani, University of Brescia; Carlo Alberto Romano, university of Brescia; Ignazio Grattagliano, Università di Bari*

Prisons are places where specialization and professionalism are essential to pursue the target of the reintegration of the prisoner. However, in a situation like the Italian one, characterized by a chronic shortage of personnel involved in rehabilitation treatment, the role of prison volunteers acquires particular importance. In addition, the presence of people who do not belong to the prison administration but who participate actively and constantly in prison life, guarantees the maintenance of positive links with the external community in which the prisoner, served in whole or in part his/her sentence, will return. The research aims to analyze the role of volunteering in the Italian penitentiary context to underline its potential and limits as well as objectives already achieved and new challenges. Within the analyzed contexts, ample space has been reserved for the role of the University which, as a volunteer (and in fulfillment of the social mission that it must carry out, by institutional mandate, in the territory in which it operates,) can participate in the work of re-education of the sentenced people through targeted approaches.

The older prison population in Chile *Daniela Andrea Mardones Bravo, University of Edinburgh*

This presentation shows the findings of a recently submitted PhD thesis on the topic of the older prison population in Chile. In this qualitative exploratory research, 22 practitioners, technicians and personnel from the Gendarmería of Chile who work with older prisoners were interviewed, using semi-structured interviews, in order to find out who these older people in prison are, what their needs are, what conditions they are in and how the need for fairness can be balanced with justice for the victims. In order to answer these questions in this research, I used the concepts of Sykes (1958) on the pains of imprisonment and how these are applied more harshly to the population of older adults and comparative perspectives about similar criminological research done in the global north (Humblet, 2022, Crewe 2011, Mann 2012, Wahidin 2004) This presentation will expose the findings from this qualitative research conducted in 2020 and 2021, which explain the criminal justice system's lack of reaction to adapt to changes in its population and its challenges. 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 within the Chilean prison system. Also, the criminal justice system perspective and academic research have largely neglected and ignored the older prison population. This research is the first one of this kind in Chile.

Tracing Prison Social Work Practice Through Assemblage Thinking *Martin Böhnel, School of Social Work, HES-SO Valais/Wallis*

Social work in prison operates in a context of coercion and thus in a constant field of tension. On the one hand, it supports incarcerated persons with counselling, care, and accompaniment towards their rehabilitation. On the other hand, social work has, as well, a controlling function within the penal system. In the literature, social work in prison is described as having a high administrative burden, especially the writing of protocols and reports, while relationship work constitutes the basis of social work practice. This raises the question of where social work takes place in the prison, and particularly how social work eventually operates between the mandate to control and the mandate to help (social works' double mandate). Inspired by Deleuze & Guattari's (1987) thinking, I argue that an allegedly closed environment nevertheless allows for spaces of experienced possibilities in social work practice. I follow a rhizomatic reading as an alternative to the categorizing mindset of the penal system by using various of their concepts (e.g. assemblage, becoming, order-words) to embrace social work practice in alternate spaces of materiality, relationships, and sensory experiences. The analysis is based on data from ethnographic shadowing (Gill, Dean & Barbour, 2014) of social workers in their everyday work in a middle-sized correctional facility in Switzerland and is part of an ongoing research project "Social Work in Swiss Prisons. Elements, Limits and Articulations". Deleuze, F. & Guattari, G. (1987). A thousand plateaus: Capitalism and schizophrenia. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press. Gill, R., Dean, M. & Barbour, J. B. (2014). Shadowing in/as work: Ten recommendations for shadowing fieldwork practice. In: Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management: An International Journal, Volume 9, Number 1, pp. 69-89(21).

120. **Learning and Teaching Criminology: Contemporary Developments in the UK**
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Teaching Methods
Pre-arranged Panel
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
This panel brings together members of the British Society of Criminology's Learning and Teaching Network to present emerging scholarship in the UK. The panel addresses some core challenges facing criminology in higher education in the UK and discusses innovative approaches being applied to enhance the learning and teaching of the discipline. Each paper draws on empirical research and scholarship to ensure our courses are contemporary, inclusive, and diverse.
Chair:
   Suzanne Young, University of Leeds
Participants:
   "These are not linear problems"- addressing the pedagogical

challenges within Criminology as a discipline *Suzanne Young, University of Leeds; Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln*

Dr Suzanne Young and Dr Kate Strudwick will present a discussion exploring the context and rationale for their recommendations for key pedagogical principles to underpin the design of Criminology and Criminal Justice programmes. By seeking to shape the future direction of pedagogy, they argue against a 'one size fits all' approach within the discipline but recommend four umbrella pedagogical principles 'Creating Authentic Learning Experiences: Diversifying the Learning Opportunities, Encouraging Difficult Conversations and Creating Opportunities within and Beyond University'. These principles are considered to meet the challenges Criminology may face. Viewing Criminology as an enabler to make change, to recognise voices and learn from lived experiences, the authors identify the many strengths that Criminology holds, and what can be learnt from the different lenses by which the subject can be understood and applied in practice. The transformative potential for Criminology as a discipline will be reflected upon, alongside the evident diversification embedded within the subject, and its propensity to have currency for wider debates of relevance to teaching and learning. Discussions will draw upon themes that are encapsuled within their Edited text (2022) Teaching Criminology and Criminal Justice - Challenges for Higher Education.

Employability in criminology: reconciling agendas within the critical discipline *Sean Butcher, University of Leeds*

Since the introduction of 'key employability skills' into Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) benchmarks for undergraduate degrees nearly 25 years ago, the employability agenda has gained a considerable foothold in student education; presenting various opportunities and challenges. In the contexts of criminology, its place presents a curious case. The discipline is popularly pitched as inherently vocational, and it is often assumed and then subsequently re-enforced that the natural career path for criminology students is one in the criminal justice professions. At the same time, many have observed that criminology in Britain has existed as a critical endeavour; one that raises normative questions about power, control and justice (Garland, 1997). Indeed, some have argued that the discipline should prioritise these (Schwendinger et al., 2002). The presence of these vocational and intellectual purposes create a tension perennially difficult to reconcile – that of balancing the academic orientation of the discipline with the popularly understood mission of encouraging students into the professions that have been the subject of their critical focus. This paper explores that tension, challenging some of the underlying assumptions that inform beliefs about the purposes of criminological education and how these should be achieved. Utilising existing data, the paper argues that the basis upon which such a tension has emerged amounts to a straw man, and specifically suggests that the discipline should do more to resist the characterisation of criminology as a pre-ordained route into criminal justice professions. It further contends that investing greater resource in the design and delivery of broader, transferable skills within core elements of curricula would better reflect both the wants and needs of students and graduates alike.

What Works for 'Authentic Belonging' Enhancement in Criminology? *Christine Haddow, Edinburgh Napier University*

Enhancing belonging and community is an area of strategic priority in research, within institutions and across the HE sector (Campbell, 2019; Robertson et al., 2019). The COVID-19 pandemic has thrown into sharp focus the need to galvanise student communities and enhance belonging to support student attainment and engagement, and as a buffer to mental health challenges (Blignaut et al., 2021; Gopalan et al., 2021). Yet as a concept, belonging remains contested and complex, and insights into its practical enhancement to support the development of communities as we move forward, are limited. In Criminology, a very small body of research has explored belonging or the various communities our students may

feel part of (Dabney, Green and Volkan, 2006; Maunder, 2018; van Herpen et al. 2020). In seeking to address this gap, we propose the concept of 'authentic belonging', which emerged through the qualitative evaluation of a suite of belonging focused mini-projects conducted at Edinburgh Napier University. This presentation will explore and unpack the meaning of community and belonging in Criminology and provide practical recommendations for their enhancement within the discipline. In doing so, the paper provides a blueprint for criminologists seeking to strengthen the bonds of community for their learner cohorts.

Exploring the criminology curriculum – reflections on developing and embedding critical information literacy *Kelly Stockdale, Northumbria University*

There have been countless calls to critique criminology's disciplinary traditions, particularly in relation to its failure to address its colonial roots (Agozino, 2003; Kitossa, 2012). Ajil & Blount-Hill argue that "leading voices in academia — in criminology especially — are still predominantly white, heterosexual, male, Eurocentric and status-quo oriented" (2020:84). The continued marginalisation of certain voices — female, colonised, non-western and lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer (LGBTQ+) — has not only influenced, but also distorted our knowledge of key criminological topics (Connell, 2007; Cunneen and Rowe, 2015). This paper explores the journey to address some of these issues; namely, to decolonise the criminology curriculum and work with students to encourage critical information literacy and to encourage academic staff and students to critically explore their curriculum and whose voices are included or absent. The paper considers this journey from both staff and student viewpoints and discusses the pedagogical value of embedding a reflective and critical information literacy within our criminology programmes.

121. New Perspectives on Crime and Justice

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Attitudes about Punishment and Criminal Justice System
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
Chair:
Elizabeth Stanley, Victoria University Wellington
Participants:

Building Tolerance and Impunity for State Violence *Elizabeth Stanley, Victoria University Wellington*

In 2019, the New Zealand government established a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care. Emerging out of significant survivor and advocate campaigning, the Commission has been tasked with investigating the abuse and neglect of children, young people and vulnerable adults in Aotearoa/New Zealand between 1950 and 1999. So far, the public hearings, witness statements and interim reports have charted horrific violence by state and faith-based workers including torture, sexual assaults, serious physical violence and layers of neglect and discrimination. Māori have been especially targeted as victims of abuse and harms. This paper considers how state agencies have navigated Commission hearings to reassert institutional legitimacy. In particular, it explores how rights narratives, technologies and bureaucratic layers operate to obscure victimhood and trauma, sustain criminalization and reassert state impunity.

Is aesthetics relevant for the study of crime? *Marina Aksenova, IE University*

The lens of aesthetics allows one to focus on the process rather than an outcome. It is a procedural tool which can be used to appreciate beauty, but it is also a contemplative instrument. The objects of contemplation may differ but the method of focusing on observation remains the same. In the context of criminology, there is scope to explore (1) the way in which crimes are constructed, and criminal behavior is defined; and (2) public perceptions of various

types of criminal conduct, especially the process whereby blameworthiness and dangerousness are determined. The lens of aesthetics is helpful in this process as it offers new perspectives on pre-existing societal conditions rooted in historical development. The role of art is to take one outside of the familiar register of perception. One case to explore would be criminalization of some drugs and not others. What makes alcohol - a big contributor to violence crime - acceptable and distinguishable from other drugs? It is possible to refer to the works of art for the explanation of socially acceptable conduct.

Rehabilitative Attitudes During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Natural Comparative Experiment *Lior Gideon, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Ronit Peled-Laskov, Ashkelon Academic College*

This study examined the emotional impact of social isolation and acquired knowledge on shaping criminology and criminal justice students' attitudes toward rehabilitation of convicted offenders during the COVID-19 pandemic. A mixed sample of N = 238 students from Israel and the United States was surveyed to ascertain the effect of isolation, knowledge, cultural differences and selected demographic variables on attitudes. A majority of respondents reported being affected by the lock-down and isolation, but the U.S. students reported more difficulties than their Israeli counterparts, who expressed significantly weaker attitudes for rehabilitation than the U.S. students. The findings support the hypotheses that both the affective component and the cognitive component are related to attitude and important in understanding how attitudes form. Students who reported that the isolation impacted them emotionally were more likely to exhibit attitudes support of rehabilitation. Knowledge was correlated to attitudes support of rehabilitation. The research validated the importance of the feelings and knowledge components in examining attitudes towards offenders' rehabilitation.

Theological-Sensitive Therapy: The Eight Keys to Forgiveness Based on Jewish Scriptures *Yitzhak Ben Yair, Zefat Academic College; Natti Ronel, Bar-Ilan University; Robert Enright, Madison Wisconsin University*

Religions have a significant and profound impact on cultures. Therefore, we must consider this impact while using therapeutic methods in the field. Judaism is one of the oldest religions, which preserves a vast theoretical and practical knowledge that could be applied to mental health practice, offering insight and motivation that could lead to enhanced well-being for spiritually-oriented clients. This lecture will present Jewish forgiveness therapy based on the social scientific forgiveness therapy model in Enright's writings. Using the Jewish scriptures and subsequent Jewish commentaries for analysis, we emphasize the life-changing values related to forgiveness. In addition to this, unique innovations were found in the Jewish scriptures that may augment and enrich already-existing psychotherapeutic approaches to forgiveness.

The hidden role of the physical environment on adolescents' justice beliefs and legal socialization *André Vilela Komatsu, University of Sao Paulo; Kendra Thomas, Hope College*

Just World theory postulates that individuals need to believe that they live in a world where people get what they deserve and deserve what they get. This belief in a just world (BJW) helps individuals to make sense of reality and guide expectations. Studies show that the social environment in which children grow up and the quality of their relationships with authorities affect their BJW. However, few studies have investigated the role of the physical environment in shaping these beliefs in youth. For that, the São Paulo Legal Socialization Study presents a singular opportunity to investigate the effect of differences in the physical environments of neighborhoods in shaping young people's sense of justice. São Paulo is the largest and richest Brazilian city, but it is also where inequalities are most salient. The high economic and educational disparities and the socio-spatial segregation generates several negative consequences, including lower access to essential services,

exposure to health risks, propensity to violence, and lower social mobility. These discrepancies increase vulnerability and injustice. This study used longitudinal data from 656 adolescents who participated in the three consecutive years (12-14 years) to test the hypothesis that differences in physical environment shape adolescents' perception of justice. Previous results had shown that socio-economic status differentiates adolescents' perceptions of justice. Our current analysis shows that even after controlling for interaction with parents, teachers, and the police, and sex, race/ethnic group, and family income, there was influence of neighborhood typology on adolescent justice perceptions. Adolescents from neighborhoods with high vulnerability and degradation are more likely to think their personal lives are less fair than their peers, which overlaps with how much they legitimize the laws and break the law. These results show the importance of the physical environment in shaping justice beliefs and behaviors.

122. WCCJ Panel 3 – Violence against Women: Understanding Risk

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:

Lizzie Mansell, Liverpool Hope University

Participants:

Characteristics, life patterns and risk factors of perpetrators of child abuse: A scoping review *Jip Julia van Gurp, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU)*

Literature on child abuse have mainly focused on the prevalence, consequences and the victim's perspective. However, to be able to take effective measures against child abuse, knowledge about characteristics, life patterns and problems of the perpetrators is essential. The aim was to sketch a profile of the perpetrator of child abuse, distinguishing between different types of perpetrators (biological parents, other caregivers, (un)known non-relatives) and between different types of abuse against children (physical, neglect, abuse and online). It was expected that the variation in characteristics that may contribute to child abuse (e.g. victimization, demographics, psychological problems, relational factors) may differ per type of child abuse and perpetrator. The data sources used in primary studies will also vary widely. Hence, this scoping review takes a broad approach and includes both published and grey literature. Five electronic databases (Criminal Justice Abstracts, IBSS, PsycINFO, Scopus, WebOfScience) were searched for articles published between 2007 and 2022. To be included, each primary study had to focus on characteristics of the adult perpetrator (and not just the victims) and it had to be clear what type of child abuse is being addressed. Titles and abstracts of 24,561 citations were reviewed. Subsequently, after the full text was reviewed, 72 met the inclusion criteria. The data was extracted and synthesized thematically. The results provide a glance into the life patterns of child abusers in different domains, such as education, relationships, and whether they have a history of addiction or psychopathological problems. Moreover, the findings reveal the circumstances and context in which the abuse took place. The key conclusions from this scoping review point to the urgent need to take the identified offender-related risk factors as a starting point to assess whether the current measures and interventions to combat the various types of child abuse are effective.

Identifying risk factors in intimate partner violence offenders: an evidence-based approach to developing personalized intervention protocols *Faraj A. Santirso, University of Valencia; Raquel Conchell, University of Valencia; Viviana Vargas, University of Valencia; Cristina Expósito-Álvarez, University of Valencia; Manuel Roldán-Pardo, University of*

Valencia; Enrique Gracia, Universitat de València; Marisol Lila, Universitat de València

High-risk intimate partner violence (IPV) offenders are more likely to drop out and re-offend. Previous studies have found that programs for IPV offenders that adhered to the risk-need-responsibility principles showed better outcomes than the more traditional 'one-size-fits-all' intervention approach. Consequently, this study aims to identify the risk factors which hinder the process of change for IPV offenders. One hundred fifty-three men court mandated to Contexto Programme (a research, training, and intervention programme with men convicted of IPV at the University of Valencia) underwent three motivational interviews in which risk factors were assessed by facilitators before the intervention. A thematic analysis was carried out by four researchers following an iterative process to identify, analyze, and report emerging themes within the datasheets about risk factors. After the identification of risk factors, specific guidelines including evidence-based intervention strategies were developed considering these factors. Risk factors were classified based on the ecological model into the following factors: individual risk factors, relational/interpersonal risk factors, contextual/community risk factors, and sociocultural risk factors. Among individual risk factors, the most frequent were deficient emotional management and coping strategies (31.0%), followed by substance abuse problems (12.3%). Among relational/interpersonal factors, the lack of interpersonal skills was identified as the more frequent factor (10.9%). Regarding contextual/community factors, the absence of a functional social support network was the most relevant (8.4%). Finally, sociocultural risk factors (e.g., sexism, acceptance of IPV) were identified in 9.8% of men. Gathering specific risk factors information is necessary to design protocols based on evidence and each participant's needs. The proposed guidelines will improve the quality of the perpetrator programme as it adheres to a state-of-the-art evidence-based approach to perpetrator programmes such as the risk-need-responsibility approach. This is of specific relevance considering that matching interventions to participants' risk levels have been found effective in reducing recidivism rates.

Show me respect! The effect of age differences within a couple on women's risks of experiencing violence from their intimate partner. *Jorge Rodríguez-Menés, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Carlos Palomo, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Fatimah Saadi, Universitat Pompeu Fabra*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant issue worldwide, and multiple theories have been proposed to explain its occurrence. Feminist theories highlight the patriarchal and sexist culture that promotes such violence, while other theories focus on the distribution of resources within the couple. Among the latter, some theories highlight women's lack of resources and economic dependence as risk factors, while others focus on status inconsistencies between partners. The evidence suggests that combining these theories can better explain violence, as the distribution of resources within the couple has a curvilinear association with violence. However, very few studies have focused on the age differences between partners as a resource that may impact IPV risks. This study investigates the impact of age differences within heterosexual couples on the risks of women experiencing IPV, using rich registry data of a 5-year cohort of aggressors and victims in Catalonia, Spain. The study finds that the risks of re-victimization increase when the age difference between the partners increases in both directions, and this effect changes at different stages of the life cycle. This confirms the validity of both dependence and status inconsistency theories. The study uses event history analyses, controls related to offenders and victims' backgrounds, and methods to control for selectivity bias, ensuring the validity of the findings. Overall, this study provides important insights into the impact of age differences on IPV risks and highlights the need to combine multiple theories to improve our understanding of IPV and inform prevention and intervention efforts.

The characteristics of the perpetrators of intimate partner violence: Implications for the individualized violence risk management *Liubovė Jarutienė, Vilnius University*

According to the official statistical data, in Lithuania, most perpetrators of intimate partner violence are sentenced to community sanctions. However, the analysis of the current practice suggests that the supervision of this group of perpetrators usually does not involve violence risk assessment procedure while most of those sentenced for intimate partner violence are routinely referred to a treatment program based on the Duluth model (Michailovič et al., 2021). Although several authors have emphasized the heterogeneity of this group of perpetrators (Cunha & Goncalves, 2013; Holtzworth-Munroe et al., 2000) the individual characteristics of male perpetrators of intimate partner violence remain an understudied topic in Lithuania. Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to verify the existence of batterer subtypes in a Lithuanian sample of male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (N=100) sentenced to community sanctions. The results confirm the existence of distinct subtypes of the perpetrators of intimate partner violence which indicates the need for a more differentiated approach to intimate partner violence risk management. The legal and practical implications of the study results for a more individualized and effective correctional practice are discussed in the context of the principles of Risk-Need-Responsivity.

Understanding Incel Extremism: A Systematic Review of Risk Factors *Lizzie Mansell, Liverpool Hope University*

Several recent high-profile occurrences of involuntary celibacy – hereafter, Incel - extremism have captured popular attention in the UK, leading to the inclusion of Incel extremism within the ambit of the Prevent CVE strategy. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a growing number of referrals have been made based on the alleged exhibition of these ideologies, but despite this, there is little concrete guidance to assist in the identification of Incel ideologies or how they may find expression amongst those at risk of radicalization. Frontline public-sector professionals - who are primarily responsible for making Prevent referrals - therefore face a particular challenge, and there is an urgent need for research that may help in determining which kinds of behaviour to refer. This research should map both the contours of Incel ideologies and how they present in the context of young people. To address this gap, this paper presents the results of a systematic review conducted as part of the author's PhD research, exploring the social, ideological, and psychological characteristics of Incel extremists.

123. Media and social construction of crime I

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Media and social construction of crime
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:
Sarah Moore, University of Bath
Participants:

Crisis Diverted: The Handling of Public Crises in the twenty first century *Sarah Moore, University of Bath*

This paper is interested in what happens when emerging public crises concerning institutional violence are moved out of a 'hot' realm of media coverage into a soft legal realm of inquiry, investigation, and review. It is anchored in an analysis of the media and official response to the fatal shooting of Jean Charles de Menezes by UK Metropolitan Police Officers in 2005, following his misidentification as a terrorist suspect. The official response involved overlapping lines of investigation into 'what happened', including a review by the (then) Independent Police Complaints Commission, an inquest, a Scrutiny Report, and Crown Prosecution Service review. Such multi-layered responses to brewing public

crises are customary in the twenty-first century, and this paper suggests that we see this review-work in terms of a distinctive institutional domain, one that sits alongside the work of the criminal justice system. This presentation seeks to identify the key features of the soft legal realm, including the deferral of decision-making to a central soft legal mechanism and a focus on the empirical question of 'what happened?' The paper considers, too, how the soft legal realm responds to impulses towards crisis, and as part of this identifies a tendency for central soft legal mechanisms to become over-burdened and bracket-out concerns and voices, and the effects of this.

Criminal policy as perfomance: verticality and partisanship in the criminal law discussion on Twitter *Jesús Aguerri, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche; Fernando Miró-Llinares, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche*

This paper will analyze the discussion on Spanish criminal law in social media, identifying the actors and dynamics that govern the debate on criminal policy in this digital communicative space. Despite social media gaining ground as a place for political debate and information transmission about deviance and the justice system, little information exists on who leads the discussion or which discourses dominate it. To address this issue, the study analyzed over one million tweets related to two highly significant penal reforms: the reform of sexual crimes and the reform of the crime of sedition, published between November 11th and 18th, 2022. Through this analysis, firstly, it was identified that the debate is not horizontal but led by political actors, and secondly, it was found that criminal law and criminal policy have little presence in a debate structured around "micropolemics" unrelated to the content of the reforms. Based on the observed results, the implications of these communicative dynamics in the space for criminal policy and criminal justice will be discussed

Operationalising and measuring social network exposure: a review *Raquel Botía López, Miguel Hernández University*

The impact of the media on public opinion on crime and criminal policy is still under debate, precisely because of the changes in the communication landscape in the last decades with the emergence of the internet and, in particular, social media. These, by their own structure, composition and functioning, serve as a channel for the transmission and filtering of information, having polarising effects, among others. In this sense, more and more research is being conducted to understand how the challenges presented by social networks have had an effect on perceptions of crime and criminal policy, and on punitive attitudes. The importance of this research is indisputable, so it is necessary to delve deeper into how exposure to social networks is being measured, as we find that many studies use different measures and instruments to analyse this variable, in addition to the fact that the characteristics associated with consumption and exposure seem indistinct, making it difficult to find a framework to guide us when studying social networks. Therefore, this study provides a review of self-report measures (e.g., surveys and scales) that are being used in the communication sciences, providing an operationalisation. The results are discussed with the aim of providing methodological keys that make it more feasible to obtain, study and analyse new data on exposure to social networks in the field of criminology.

Does Love Forgive All? Legitimization of Intimate Partner Violence *Kaja Glomb, Jagiellonian University in Krakow; Martyna Sekulak, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Faculty of Management and Social Communication; Agata Augustyn, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a form of domestic violence that occurs between romantic partners and involves a range of behaviors, including physical, sexual, and psychological violence. Estimates published by Polish law enforcement agencies between 2012 and 2022 indicate that 701,541 men (91.5% of perpetrators) and 61,686 women (8%) were suspects in domestic violence cases; women also make up the vast majority of victims (71.4% versus 17% of minors and 11.6% of men). However, women's problems do not end with the act of violence itself. Indeed, as indicated by analyses of court cases conducted by the Centre for Women's Rights (Polish nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting women in crisis), there is a widespread belief among law enforcement officials and judges that domestic violence is provoked by women's behavior. They are also accused of failing to anticipate and avoid violence. In turn, this bias against women leads to downplaying the responsibility of the actual perpetrators and silencing of the victim. In this presentation, we will present the results of an ongoing study on the activation of the romantic love stereotype and its influence on the process of legitimization of IPV. In an online experiment (planned n = 350), we investigate how the perceived responsibility of the perpetrator and the victim is attributed when violence is explained by romantic motivation (vs. financial) while the perpetrator and the victim are linked/connected by a romantic relationship (vs. not linked). The results of the experiment will be presented for the first time at the Eurocrim conference.

124. Comparative Perspectives on the Exclusionary Rule
Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Roundtable
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
In recent decades, human rights have come to the forefront in criminal justice systems around the world, but at the same time more and more jurisdictions have adopted exclusionary rules' (Gless and Richter, 2019). Against this background, this roundtable will critically examine the operation and implementation of rules governing the exclusion of illegally obtained evidence from trial or so-called 'exclusionary rules'. The roundtable adopts a comparative perspective on the exclusionary rule across a range of diverse legal systems, including Ireland, China, the UK, Canada, and Israel. The broad aim is to address the question whether, and under what circumstances, the use of exclusionary rules is an effective means for protecting human rights in criminal proceedings. Towards this aim, the discussion will focus on: (i) the rule's diverse objectives (deterrence, judicial integrity, rights vindication, etc) and its practical significance in achieving these aims; (ii) the extent to which the official purpose(s) of excluding evidence in a given jurisdiction guide(s) court decisions and individual sub-rules governing the area; (iii) related to this, empirical research into the divergence between legal rules and judicial practice; (iv) the relative influence of legal and extra-legal factors on the operation of the rule in practice, including factors such as gender and professional background; and (v) the influence of legal culture and different 'cultural logics' (Field, 2010: 218) in explaining cross-national variance in the way in which the exclusionary rule is applied.
Chairs:
Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law
Claire E Hamilton, Prof. Claire Hamilton
Discussants:
Sabine Gless, Juristische Fakultät der Universität Basel
Weimin Zuo, Sichuan University School of Law
Lan Rongjie, Southwestern University of Finance & Economics Law School
Melanie Murchison, University of Manitoba, Department of Sociology and Criminology
Mark Dell Kielsgard, City University of Hong Kong
Wu Hongyao, China University of Political Science and Law
Shi Jiahui, Sichuan University Email

125. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 1. Judicial Bias in Sentencing
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing

and Penal Decision Making
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:
Or Tal Baron, Hebrew University
Participants:

Beyond regression analysis: Exploring judicial biases in sentencing remarks *Qi Chen, University of Nottingham*
Regression analysis is the most frequently used method in sentencing research. It is powerful for exploring influential factors and hidden disparities in sentencing, but less useful in explaining why certain factors are more influential than others, and how personal characteristics cause disparities. This study answers the 'why' and 'how' questions by examining the sentencing remarks made by Crown Court judges in England and Wales. It is based on 1,142 pages of judicial comments made between January 2019 and March 2023. Through Python-aided content analysis, the study draws two key findings. First, English judges adopt completely different approaches to aggravating and mitigating factors. The interpretation of aggravating factors is 'mechanical' due to the highly prescriptive rules in sentencing guidelines. Occasionally the presence of one aggravating factor can lift the sentence to a higher category. In contrast, the effect of mitigating factors is contextual and relative. If the offence is 'too serious', judges might decide not to reduce the sentence despite the presence of several mitigating factors. Moreover, to win sentence reduction, defendants often need a combination of multiple mitigating factors to construct a 'remorseful image', for example, an early guilty plea and cooperation with the police. Black defendants can be disadvantaged by the judges' pursuit of a 'remorseful image' because they are known to be less likely to plead guilty or cooperate with the police. Secondly, the defendants' personal characteristics received alarmingly low mentions in the sentencing remarks. It is the victims' race, gender, religion, disability and socioeconomic status that got frequently mentioned as indicators of greater harm and higher culpability. When 'equality' was mentioned, it was often raised in the context of measuring aggravating factors against mitigating factors or comparing the sentences given to co-defendants. The findings provide new perspectives on how to promote equality, diversity and inclusiveness in sentencing.

Ethnic bias in psychiatric evaluation and judicial decisions regarding insanity *Anat Yaron Antar, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College; Tomer Einat, Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University*
Multiple studies in criminology and penology have revealed that minorities, compared to the general population, are discriminated by the criminal justice system in several countries. This discrimination is manifested in policing, sentencing and punishment. In Israel, such discrimination was documented particularly with regard to the ethnic Arab minority. Regardless of the rich theoretical and empirical literature regarding this topic in both Western countries and in Israel, to the best of our knowledge no study has hitherto examined discrimination in psychiatric discretion regarding criminal responsibility (for reason of insanity) and competency to stand trial. The current study fills this gap by quantitatively and qualitatively analyzing 142 psychiatric evaluations and judicial decisions concerning individuals who committed murder who and were referred by court to psychiatric evaluation. The main findings of the study are as follows. First, most individuals referred by evaluation were Jews. Moreover, disproportionately to their share in Israel's population (73.9%), 83% of the murderers found not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI), were Jews, and only 16.8% were Arabs. Third, among murderers found responsible for the murder, only 45.8% were Jews, and 58.1% Arabs. Fourth, Whereas 71.9% of the Jews referred to evaluation were found NGRI, this was true of only 28.1% of their Arab counterparts. Finally, nearly all evaluations and judicial decisions were written by Jewish psychiatrists. The study concludes that the field of forensic psychiatry in Israel is affected by bias against minorities.

Ethnicity and Psychiatric Evaluations of Defendants' Competency and Culpability *Or Tal Baron, Hebrew University; Josh Guetzkow, Hebrew University*
Objectives: Research on biased decision-making in the criminal justice system has largely ignored forensic psychiatry evaluations of defendants' competency and culpability. Studies indicate that members of minority groups are more likely to be diagnosed with psychotic disorders associated with a lack of competence or criminal responsibility, in legal evaluations the findings are inconsistent. The purpose of the study was to examine whether there is ethnic bias in the decision-making of forensic psychiatrists at the Jerusalem Mental Health Center in their evaluations of competency and culpability. Method: The files of 248 Arabs and Jews who were diagnosed at the Jerusalem Center for Mental Health were coded and the resulting dataset was analyzed using logistic and multinomial logistic regression analyses. In addition to defendants' ethnicity (Jewish vs. Arab) additional independent variables such as the defendants' criminal history and psychological and clinical symptoms were included as controls. Findings: Arab defendants were more likely than Jewish ones to be assessed as not responsible for their actions or not competent and not responsible together, but there is no clear difference between Arabs and Jews in the likelihood of being found competent to stand trial. At the same time, it appears that this trend moderates when the diagnostician believes the defendant is faking symptoms, and the chance of Arabs being found irresponsible decreases significantly because of this in comparison to Jews. Conclusions: These findings shed light on the decision-making process in these complex and important assessments, especially in regards to the ethnic origin of the defendant. In addition, they provide a possible reason for the gap between the various findings, which may stem from the difference between the types of diagnoses, and teach about how negative internal attribution moderates the relationship between ethnicity and the decision regarding criminal responsibility.

Identification and analysis of bias in judicial decision-making: a systematic review *Sandra Pérez, Universidad Miguel Hernandez - Crímina*
The project "IusMachina" aims to explore the regulatory framework for the use of predictive algorithms in the judicial and penitentiary fields, as well as investigate their real impact. The project also focuses on the ethical implications of implementing these technologies, as algorithmic solutions can manage and process data with great precision, which is especially important given that human errors and biases in judicial decisions are a reality. Discrimination generated by algorithms is a known problem, since a significant portion of algorithmic biases can come from non-random patterns of reality or those generated by already biased judicial practices. Stereotypes and biases of those who design algorithms are reflected in the tools, creating enormous ethical and normative challenges that surround the implementation and design of algorithms in the field of criminal justice. A systematic review was conducted to empirically analyze the incidence of human biases in the judicial field and how they affect legal decision-making. The review followed the criteria of the PRISMA guide for the conduct and presentation of systematic reviews and meta-analyses. A search was conducted on three databases (Proquest, Web of Science, and Science Direct) using specific keywords ("Bias OR heuristics") AND ("justice OR judge"). Once completed, the systematic review will be a useful tool for detecting the most frequent biases in the judicial field and, subsequently, analyzing how they can be transferred to the development of algorithmic tools. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the development of regulatory frameworks and ethical guidelines for the implementation and use of algorithms in the field of criminal justice, which take into account the potential biases and limitations

of these technologies, while also leveraging their potential benefits.

Judges' assessments of defendants' circumstances and courtroom behavior: a delicate balance between legal and extra-legal procedures *Andreia de Castro Rodrigues, ISPA & WJCR; Ana Rita Cruz, Universidade Lusófona de Lisboa; Olga Cunha, Lusófona University of Porto, Portugal; Joana Andrade, University of Minho; Ana Sacau-Fontenla, Universidade Fernando Pessoa & JusGov*

The scientific interest and social relevance of bias among judges in different judicial systems worldwide is well-established. Given that a sentence must consider the criminal act, the offender, and their circumstances, this paper aims to analyze judges' views towards defendants. Specifically, we described how judges perceive offenders and their trajectories, and what they infer from the defendants' behavior in court, particularly in terms of regret/remorse and credibility. To achieve these research aims, we conducted two studies: an analysis of judges' remarks during sentence pronouncements and in-depth semi-structured individual interviews. We collected 93 sentence pronouncements from the total of judges of the criminal court where we collected this data (n = 13), of whom 12 (including five women) participated in the interviews. Our results show that judges often express their considerations about the defendants and their trajectories during their sentencing remarks. Most of the contents relates to the person's way of life and the need to change at this level. These considerations aggregate into four different areas, namely: 1) the criminal act, 2) the offenders' psychological aspects, 3) the offenders' trajectory, and 4) their self-determination. Among those, judges pronounce considerations about complex dimensions for which they are not trained or prepared to assess, such as testimonial credibility, honesty, or regret. Although these circumstances may appear observable, they should only be assessed by trained forensic professionals, such as psychologists. These results have important implications for the justice system. The more direct implications concern the need to train judges on their lack of expertise in making forensic assessments, as well as the necessity to reflect more broadly on how the features of defendants should be evaluated and taken into account in sentencing decisions, especially those that require complex forensic evaluations that are beyond the scope of judges' expertise.

126. RJ and Harm
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Restorative Justice
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
Chair:
Steve Kirkwood, The University of Edinburgh
Participants:

Justice without retribution. Is the System of Indigenous and Afromexican Communal Security in Guerrero an example of restorative justice? *Alexander Stachurski, Jagiellonian University*

Restorative justice has gained popularity as an alternative to punitive justice and has been endorsed by problem-solving courts and organizations specializing in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. While restorative justice is rooted in traditional communal practices, its modern version has evolved within state institutions, and its connection with traditional peace-making institutions needs further exploration. This study aims to analyze the System of Indigenous and Afromexican Communal Security in Guerrero (SCSJR) to explore the parallels between modern restorative justice and traditional peace-making. This study employs an exploratory research method, based on a literature review and analysis of the written internal regulations of the SCSJR. The study uses a comparative approach to juxtapose the principles of modern restorative justice with those of the SCSJR,

and to determine whether the SCSJR is an example of restorative justice. The study finds that while the SCSJR shares many similarities with the modern theories of restorative justice it also uses punitive and coercive methods in the imposition of justice. The SCSJR is an imperfect example of restorative justice, as it operates on principles that are similar to those of modern restorative justice, such as focusing on the needs and voices of victims, addressing the causes of offenders' behavior, and involving the community in the process of healing from the harm caused by the offense. The SCSJR's example provides insight into the potential and limitations of restorative justice ideas and highlights the importance of exploring the connections between modern restorative justice and traditional peace-making institutions.

Restorative Justice and Forced Migration *Steve Kirkwood, The University of Edinburgh*

There are an estimated 89 million people worldwide living in a situation of forced migration. Often forced to flee their countries or be internally displaced by war, conflict or persecution, the very act of being forced to migrate is a harm in itself, involving loss and separation from land, loved ones, possessions and legal protections. It is usually accompanied or caused by other harms, such as direct or threatened violence against the self, family or community members, torture, deprivation, and a range of other traumatic experiences. Although a proportion of forced migrants are able to access safety and support, which may help deal with immediate needs and facilitate integration into a safe country, their justice needs are often overlooked. For instance, post-conflict transitional justice processes often marginalise those who have fled the country, especially if they do not intend to return. New host societies tend to portray their support as a charitable, humanitarian gesture, overlooking the role that their country may have played in creating or exacerbating the conflict that caused people to flee, or the harms that refugees and asylum seekers may experience, such as through harsh asylum systems and racism. Through an extensive review of international literature on restorative justice with refugees, restorative justice in transitional justice settings, and responses to refugees, combined with interviews with restorative justice practitioners, refugee support organisations, and refugees themselves, this presentation provides an analysis of the justice needs of forced migrants and the role that restorative justice may play in meeting these needs. I will demonstrate that appropriate responses to forced migration requires taking the harms and injustices people suffer seriously, and this demands both refashioning the responses to refugees to make them more restorative, and reworking many current restorative justice practices to ensure they better meet the needs of forced migrants.

Responding restoratively to elder harm: Insights from a pilot scheme in Aotearoa New Zealand *Andrea Parosanu, Victroria University of Wellington*

Elder abuse is a multi-faceted phenomenon, impacting the health of older persons and affecting families and relationships. The search for adequate ways to address or prevent elder harm and abuse has become increasingly evident in public discourse. There is a growing consensus that integrated, multi-disciplinary approaches are needed, especially because older victims are often hesitant to resort to legal interventions. This paper presents findings from a two-year pilot scheme in Aotearoa New Zealand, which trialled the use of restorative processes in situations of elder harm and abuse. The scheme, based on interagency collaboration, used different types of restorative circles to respond to the needs of participants. The aim of the evaluation study was to assess the value and benefits of the pilot scheme implemented in the Wellington region. The study was also concerned to understand the obstacles encountered during the pilot implementation and lessons learnt for future practice. 30 interviews were conducted with restorative justice facilitators, social workers, older persons, family members as well as pilot coordinators. The findings confirm the value of restorative practices in the context of elder harm, highlighting its integrative and holistic potential. Circle processes were found to provide a safe

environment to engage respectfully and honestly with each other. However, the major challenge in using restorative practices was dealing adequately with the long history and complexity of family conflicts. Only a few cases proceeded as far as employing a restorative circle process with the wider family. The collaboration between social workers and restorative justice facilitators was found to be a notable strength of the pilot.

The Paths of Compassion in Restorative Justice Following Sexual Violence *Natalie Hadar, UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA; Tali Gal, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.*

Recent years have seen a gradual expansion in the use of restorative justice (RJ) as an alternative or an additional response to sexual violence (SV). RJ considers crime, first and foremost, as a violation of people and relationships. One of the values of RJ processes is compassion, defined as a "deep awareness of the suffering of oneself and of other living things, coupled with the wish and effort to relieve it" (Gilbert, 2009, p.13), and it is one of the values of RJ processes. In Israel, the Betsedek program, established in 2011, facilitated the RJ process in cases of SV between survivor and responsible person (RP), and sometimes with supporters. The study aimed to explore and examine the compassion dynamics experienced during and following RJ processes in cases of SV from the perspective of the survivor and RP who participated in such processes. The study traces the materialization of compassion in the RJ processes and identifies the elements that promote it alongside the barriers, including emotional, cognitive, and behavioral aspects. Data were collected through separate semi-structured in-depth interviews that captured the stories of 24 RJ processes. These included interviews with 23 survivors, 9 RPs, 12 supporters, and five facilitators - a total of 49 interviews. The research findings reveal that the emergence of compassion begins with the survivors' self-compassion and develops in the preparation and the dialogue into mutual compassion. During the group dialogue, the survivors' anger and RPs' subservience generate a new balance of vulnerability. In addition, gestures of humanization, gratitude, and grieving between the survivor and RP were demonstrated. Finally, post-process, interviewees described an increase in self-compassion that may improve the survivor's and RP's well-being and fulfill the goal of the RJ process to alleviate the suffering caused by the harm.

127. WG-PLACE 4: Research on crime, place and time
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
Chair:
Monsuru Adepeju, Manchester Metropolitan University, M15 6BH, United Kingdom
Participants:

Changing spatial tolerance to the exposure of crime? *Monsuru Adepeju, Manchester Metropolitan University, M15 6BH, United Kingdom; Jon Bannister, Manchester Metropolitan University; Mark Ellison, Manchester Metropolitan University; Karolina Krzemieniewska-Nandwani, Manchester Metropolitan University*

The COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped (at least temporarily) the urban condition. The use of 'lockdowns', designed to restrict the spread of the virus, did not necessarily serve to change the functioning of cities but they certainly served to change the routine activities of their citizenry. People spent more time at home and in their immediate neighbourhoods. This step change in urban living has been associated with sharp changes in both the volume and spatial patterning of crime. Whilst the lockdowns have ended and cities have strived to reopen, the citizenry has not (as of yet) returned to a pre-pandemic way of urban living. Perhaps through choice and perhaps also through consequence of the cost-of-living

crisis, people continue to spend more of their time at home and in their neighbourhood. This is reflected in the associated persistence of the spatial re-ordering of crime brought about by the use of lockdowns. Building on these insights this paper seeks to explore whether changes to urban living have led to the citizenry being more or less tolerant of crime (by type). We achieve this by integrating calls-for-service and crime data, and through consideration of the neighbourhood settings in which calls-for-service are made. Ultimately, this analysis enables us to probe the question as to whether the changing routines of the citizenry has served to heighten the significance of social (dis)organisation in both the spatial patterning and reporting of crime.

Exploring Ecological Networks in Adolescents' Unsupervised Socialising *Alberto Chrysoulakis, Malmö University*

Unstructured socialising is a well-known risk factor for delinquency and crime involvement in adolescence. However, the extent to which adolescents are spatially connected through shared routine activities or activity fields, known as ecological networks, remains underexplored. This study seeks to address this gap in the literature using space-time budget data from the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study. The aim is to investigate how adolescents are spatially connected in ecological networks, with a focus on unsupervised and unstructured socialising in public spaces. The study applies social network analysis techniques to spatially informed data to explore how adolescents are differentially clustered to neighbourhoods by their unstructured socialising. The findings indicate that while adolescents tend to share some neighbourhoods where unstructured socialising in public is more common, there are also clusters of time use that separate them. The study examines individual and neighbourhood characteristics that discern the ecological networks, which have implications for understanding the role of self-selection and time use in adolescent behaviour.

The application of distance decay in geographic profiling of serial rapists: Identifying the marauder-commuter typology. *Dion Glass, University of Portsmouth; Friedo Herbig, University of South Africa (UNISA)*

Generally, the application of geographic profiling is under-researched and its scientific and theoretical foundations, as well as the existing research evidence of its effectiveness, claimed to be inadequate and questionable. Notwithstanding, the present study explored the role of geographic profiling, in the context of the South African serial rapist, by scrutinising, amongst others, the locations of their crime sites. The basic theoretical assumptions underlying geographic profiling, their empirical validity, methods of constructing geographic profiles, and geographic profiling's accuracy were also probed. Findings presented pioneering criminological insights on how serial rapists navigated to and from their crime sites, which could potentially assist national and international crime investigators with the prediction of subsequent offence locales. The phenomenon of diminishing spatial interaction as one moves away from familiar places has been named 'distance decay'. It raises an intriguing possibility: predicting an offender's home location from the location(s) of their crime(s) by using distance decay models. The theoretical relevance of the hypothesis and its practical significance for geographic offender profiling motivate a systematic study of its validity within the commuter offender population. Based on mixed methodology research, South African commuter serial rape offenders did not demonstrate any measure of distance decay throughout their crimes. This was ascertained by examining the geography of the crime sites. Evidence gathered suggests that the South African offender's crime sites will remain random and constant at the same time – the convex hulls will remain constant, while the crime sites within the convex hulls will display a random pattern (as opposed to the marauder, who will display a pattern of distance decay within a convex hull). The implications of this research are significant in determining, upfront, in a serial crime investigation, whether the offender exhibits patterns of a marauder or a commuter.

Tourist victimization in Malaga, a real problem? *Jose Becerra, Institute of Criminology. University of Malaga; MARÍA IZCO, UNIVERSITY OF MÁLAGA*

This presentation explains the preliminary results of a survey on tourist victimization administered in Malaga city (Spain) during January of 2023, a work carried out by the COPO Network (University of Malaga). Due to the inaccessibility of official data and the scarce research on this topic, the COPO Network's aim was to gather information on tourist victimization using a broad concept of tourist, which includes national and international visitors to the city. A total of 461 tourists were inquired on their victimization experiences, their safety perception and fear of crime, their self-protection strategies, as well as their effectiveness perception about different crime prevention public strategies in place, such as the police presence in public spaces or the office for tourist assistance managed by the police. To our knowledge, this is the first victimization survey in which incidents have been geocoded. Preliminary results will be discussed: the level of victimizations suffered by tourists in Malaga is very low. However, in contrast with the prior literature, sexual crimes have been recorded more frequently than economic crimes. As for safety perception, in general Malaga is considered a safe city, more than the countries of origin of tourists.

128. Hear the Voice of Youth: Treatments and Interventions for Juveniles

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Juvenile Crime
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
Chair:
Tia Andersen, University of South Carolina
Participants:

A Service-Learning Mentorship Intervention to Disrupt the School-to-Prison Pipeline: An Exploratory Study of the Experiences of Mentors and Mentees *Tia Andersen, University of South Carolina*

The school-to-prison pipeline is a metaphor used to describe the ways in which educational policies and practices funnel youth out of public schools and into the justice system. Exclusionary school discipline, such as school expulsion, is an important component of the school-to-prison pipeline and associated with youth drop out, delinquency, and justice system contact. University-based service-learning experiences that match trained university students as mentors with students who have been expelled from school may represent a key, untapped potential lever of change for promoting youth positive development and resilience, while providing university students with an opportunity to develop personal and interpersonal competencies and a deeper understanding of the impact of social inequality on educational outcomes, risk for delinquency, and justice system contact. Although the benefits of mentoring relationships for young people have been well documented, questions remain regarding the potential of mentoring for promoting positive development for expelled youth, and few studies have examined the potential benefits mentors may derive from their relationships with youth. This study fills these gaps by collecting and analyzing data from participants in a university-alternative school partnership program that matches youth who have been expelled from their high school with undergraduate university student mentors who plan to pursue a career in a criminal justice-related field. Using a qualitative case study design, we investigated participants' perceptions of what they learned from the experience and how the experience impacted their lives. Primary qualitative data were collected via focus groups with youth mentees and reflective essays submitted by their university student mentors. These data were supplemented with interviews with two teachers and the school's counselor at the alternative school, which provided insight on school administrator perceptions of the success of the mentoring program and challenges to implementation.

Being voiced: a blessing or a curse? Young people's experiences of procedural (in)justice in asylum procedures. *Marijke Van Buggenhout, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Els Dumortier, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

This presentation delves into how young people who are subjected to asylum procedures experience those procedures by looking at these experiences from a procedural justice perspective. Not only is being granted a "voice" in judicial systems a prerequisite for fairness from a procedural justice perspective, "voice" equally forms the cornerstone of children's rights. In this presentation, we derive from the results of a visual ethnography with young newcomers in Brussels to illustrate that the procedural justice element of voice changes significantly in light of status adjudication procedures. In those procedures, precisely this voice guides, due to the lack of other persuasive evidence, the high-stakes decision-making process. As such, this presentation will conclude that voice and participation by extension, are not implemented in the hearing room to augment empowerment, agency, and active children's citizenship. On the contrary, the voice becomes a rather hostile requirement, responsibility, and duty even for a young refugee to secure a future out of harm's way. Contrary to the theoretical expectations surrounding procedural justice and legitimacy, we conclude that the experiences of young newcomers in Belgium point out the need to critically assess this framework in light of high-stakes decision-making practices in which procedural outcomes decide the next turn in people's lives.

Crime instigation in juvenile narratives of co-offending with older people. Training, self-perceptions and vulnerabilities *Sally-Ann Ashton, Prairie View A&M University; Anna Bussu, Edge Hill University*

Aim: This paper explores the roles of younger co-offenders in crime narratives. We consider how younger crime instigators can display vulnerabilities on account of older offender training and regarding adolescent self-perceptions. Research design: The sample consisted of 10 adults and 6 adolescent males from England reflecting on their past experiences of co-offending with older criminals. The research used semi-structured interviews in which participants was asked to describe a criminal act that occurred in the presence of at least one other person who was older. Using a social identity framework, a thematic analysis was undertaken to investigate the participant's point of view. We chose an interpretative approach to reconstruct the "implicit theories" of the participants, which can emerge through semi-structured interviewing. The coding and analysis were carried out by two researchers using ATLAS.ti, but throughout the coding process there was continuous feedback from the whole research team (internal coding). Theme saturation point reached after 16 semi-structured interviews. Key findings: Although offending with someone who is older and more experienced is associated with criminal training and child criminal exploitation, some adult and adolescent interviewees self-identified as crime instigators with older co-offenders. A detailed analysis of their offending narratives revealed family influence, previous criminal training, group affiliation, and thrill seeking, could influence criminal self-perceptions. This in turn could lead to adolescents instigating crimes for financial reward and social/group status. Implications for practice: Adolescent persistent offenders and instigators present a complex history of trauma, criminal schooling, and influence by older associates. Although recognised regarding drug selling and gang membership, the same processes can be found for other acquisitive criminal behaviors. If offending programs for adolescent crime instigators are to be effective, they need to take account of the vulnerabilities that young people present.

"The Shakespeare sessions": An evaluation of a pilot intervention with youths at risk of violence. *F. Jeane Gerard, University of Westminster; Gavin Leigh, Coventry University; Katharina Ammerer, University of Westminster*

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Theatre and the use of Shakespeare's plays with young people to teach compassion, respect and tolerance has been used with schools, with young people at risk of violence or those referred by youth offending teams (Wade, 2016). These approaches have provided a caring environment for the participants (Kitchen, 2021; Wade, 2016). Following the pandemic, online interactions have become more parts of our lives, and online theatrical interventions had not been used with young people at risk. The aim of the study is to explore participants' experience of using Shakespeare in online sessions with professional actors to empower young people with the skills to avoid violence, irrespective of social and economic barriers, through the rehearsal, discussion, and performance of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. The sample consisted in four young people, and five staff members who were all involved in the intervention. The age range of the group was 13 to 65 years old, four males and five females. A focus group with the young participants as well as individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with staff members to explore their experience of the intervention. A thematic analysis was conducted during which three themes were generated: 1. Challenges and barriers to the intervention (this related to participants' perception of the challenges that had to be overcome to complete the intervention such as online and technical challenges, working with young people at risks and group dynamic); 2. Impacts and effects of intervention (this related to participants' perceptions of the progresses and potential effects of the intervention such as "Building skills and self-development" and providing "Safe place/outlet"); 3. Why Shakespeare? (this related to participants' perceptions about the use of Shakespeare's work and assumptions about the type of participants the intervention may be suited to). Recommendations were also made by participants about this pilot.

Youth Offending Prevention: Enhancing Communication through Lego Serious Play Methodology *Lauren Stevens, University of Portsmouth; Michela Scalpello, University of Portsmouth*

Lego Serious Play methodology encompasses skills building in problem solving skills, building a stronger sense of team and community and adapting to change. The methodology has been used in various settings, but has not been adapted within the criminological field. Serious youth offending is a topical and prevalent issue that is arguably affecting the most vulnerable to society's young people. With a socio-political focus on reducing gang-related and knife crimes amongst the youth population, it becomes ever more significant to address the socio-economic causes that lead to youth offending. Such causes are argued to be rooted in issues around attachment to their immediate care givers or support network, and issues of social and economic environment. This research has drawn on the lived experiences of young people who are currently members of a local Portsmouth church youth group, at secondary school, who have experienced challenges which have left some in care, likely to have issues in school, and are displaying risky indicators or early-onset offending behaviours. Through the use of focus groups of young people with the households/closest social network to identify issues, and co-create solutions together through building models with bricks - therefore, encouraging communication using a creative medium. We co-created 'what works', or perhaps, 'what could have worked' in terms of building communication strategies, increasing motivation in the young person, and developing more pro-social attitudes.

129. Artificial Intelligence and crime prevention tools

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
Chair:
Pia Levicnik, University of Luxembourg
Participants:
AGI crimes. The role of criminal law in mitigating existential risks posed by Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) *Kamil Mamak, University of Helsinki*

Recent developments in Artificial Intelligence, in particular, the rise of easily accessible applications of Large Language Models in the form of chats, bring back discussions about possible long-term effects of AI. Among the positive examples of their applications, negative scenarios are also discussed, including the individual harms caused by chats and the worries about the existential risks to our species or planet (cf. Vold and Harris 2021). The last-mentioned risks are usually associated with superintelligence or artificial general intelligence (AGI) (cf. Bostrom 2014). There is an ongoing discussion on the regulation of AGI (cf. Mahler 2022). In my paper, I focus on the role of criminal law in minimizing and preventing risks. I analyze various difficulties with criminalizing the behaviors that may cause the existing risk related to AGI (cf. Scherer 2015) and focus on one way to mitigate the risks is to work on the set of poxy crimes (cf. Bystranowski and Mungan 2022) that may aim to prevent materializing mentioned risks. Bostrom, Nick. 2014. Superintelligence: Paths, Dangers, Strategies. Oxford University Press. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Superintelligence:_Paths_,_Dangers,_Strategies&oldid=1005546202. Bystranowski, Piotr, and Murat C. Mungan. 2022. "Proxy Crimes." American Criminal Law Review 59 (1): 1–38. Mahler, Tobias. 2022. "Regulating Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)." In Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice, edited by Bart Custers and Eduard Fosch-Villaronga, 521–40. Information Technology and Law Series. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6265-523-2_26. Scherer, Matthew U. 2015. "Regulating Artificial Intelligence Systems: Risks, Challenges, Competencies, and Strategies." SSRN Electronic Journal. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2609777. Vold, Karina, and Daniel R. Harris. 2021. "How Does Artificial Intelligence Pose an Existential Risk?" In The Oxford Handbook of Digital Ethics, edited by Carissa Véliz. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780198857815.013.36.

From crime to pre-crime: artificial intelligence and the changing temporalities in criminal justice *Pia Levicnik, University of Luxembourg*

In the age of AI, risk is guaranteed a transition from a mere statistical concept to a dominant ideology that pervades all aspects of social life, including criminal justice. Artificial intelligence, I argue, changes or reinforces the narrative of 'risk' through a neoliberal imperative to control time and to pre-empt narrowly construed threats in an efficient, productive, and low-cost manner. Under the contemporary risk-based paradigm, we are gradually replacing crime 'prevention' with a data-driven aspiration of crime 'pre-emption', where the importance of striking first is preferable to traditional crime control measures and post hoc responses, based on qualitative knowledge. In the risk timeline, knowledge is derived from the past through scientific measurement and analytical reasoning, and applied to the future by bringing it to the present through 'timely' interventions. When AI enters the arithmetic process, knowledge from the past often becomes distorted, manipulated, and transformed into spurious conclusions, which not only go by unnoticed or unaddressed, but often act as a validating instrument for predictions of the future, which, through time, become 'truth'. Under the accompanying logic of 'framelesness', data gathering and surveillance are increasingly vaster, faster and more intrusive, effectively blurring points of entry and exit out of the criminal system. Time loses its importance where the narrative suggests there is only one brief step from certain behaviours to criminal offense – early interventions are thus legitimized in order to break this 'continuum' of risk, with AI as the principal enabler of this approach. Pre-crime narratives may also add to, or justify, the expansion of algorithmic risk assessments; expansion not only in terms of data volume and sophistication, but also with regard to development and uptake for significantly different uses that are potentially redefining the borders of criminal justice.

With Precinct Solutions, Ljubljana is Taking Steps to Protect itself and Manage Physical and Cyber Threats *Tinkara Bulovec, City of Ljubljana, Municipal Constabulary Department; Roman Fortuna, City of Ljubljana, Municipal Constabulary Department*

The City of Ljubljana is participating in the EU-funded project Precinct, which aims to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure (CI), which is essential for the smooth functioning of society and needs to be protected against the increasing frequency of cyber and physical threats with cascading effects. Due to the diversity of threats, specific circumstances, and the varying availability of natural and human resources, the city's response must be adaptable to particular conditions. Prevention is the key to maintaining Ljubljana's security. The PRECINCT approach will be tested between four interconnected CI (national railway, city bus, electricity distribution system, and telecommunications infrastructure) and the City of Ljubljana, particularly the Municipal Constabulary Department, with its connection to city services and first responders. Stakeholders will be connected in a common coordination centre with the aim of preventive planning and timely response to threats. The technological tool will be based on the integration of a digital twin and the concept of serious games and complemented by geospatial data and data on the resilience and interdependency of stakeholders in the Ljubljana Living Lab. It will allow scenario replay and cascading effects illustration. Machine learning will be deployed within the data mining framework to analyse the response, identify vulnerabilities and calculate resilience gains. Using the Precinct tool can improve the response and understanding of the impact of stakeholder actions on the resilience of different interdependent CIs. In the Ljubljana Living Lab, the scenarios will focus on a physical threat to the transport mobility hub and a cyber-attack on electricity and communication operators. By testing technological solutions, Ljubljana can gain valuable knowledge that can be used to design and implement prevention and response measures.

Content moderation strategies for tackling terrorist and violent extremist content (TVEC): A comparative case study analysis of Facebook, YouTube and Twitter. *Vasileios Karagiannopoulos, University of Portsmouth; Anda Iulia Solea, University of Portsmouth*

This literature review paper will analyse the content moderation policies and strategies of three major social media companies, namely Facebook, YouTube and Twitter in the past 5 years and will assess the different practices employed by these different platforms. The paper will address definitional issues regarding TVEC across platforms as well as human and artificial intelligence/machine learning moderation. More specifically, the paper will analyse concerns relating to the lack of definitional homogeneity and consistency across platforms, the impact of content moderation practices on human moderators and the role of automated, algorithm-based content moderation focusing mainly on efficiency, bias and transparency issues impacting civil liberties and counter-terrorism efforts. Finally the paper will discuss the future of such policies and practices as impacted by the new EU Digital Services Act and the UK Online Safety Bill, but also the acquisition of Twitter by Elon Musk and the development of strong multistakeholder initiatives such as the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism and the Christchurch Call.

130. Social Rehabilitation and Criminal Justice (Book Discussion)
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Penology and Theories Punishment
Roundtable
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

This roundtable presents and discusses some key issues that revolve around the place of social rehabilitation in criminal justice. The discussion draws upon the book, Social Rehabilitation and Criminal Justice, edited by Federica

Coppola and Adriano Martufi, and forthcoming with Routledge Law (2023). The roundtable features the participation of the editors and selected authors of the book, who will engage in a group conversation on the following issues: How much (and what type of) normative weight is social rehabilitation afforded in the penal context? What instruments do (or should) criminal legal systems offer to best realize this ideal? How does social rehabilitation position itself on the terrain of fundamental rights? Is penal practice —by means of both custodial and non-custodial sentences, as currently conceived and administered—consistent with the tenets and aims of this paradigm? How, and to what extent, could normative conceptualizations of social rehabilitation pose constraints on legal systems' resort to punitive penal policies? How is social rehabilitation related to victim-centred approaches like restorative justice? Are there innovative ways of thinking about punishment which are likely to be generated by a more central positioning of social rehabilitation? In sum, if social rehabilitation has a place in the penal system at all, what is, or ought to be, that place?

Chair:
   Adriano Martufi, University of Pavia
Discussants:
   Federica Coppola, IE Law School and Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security, and Law
   Alejandro Rubio Arnal, Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona
   Fergus McNeill, University of Glasgow
   Jarrell Daniels, Columbia University of New York
   Antje du Bois Pedain, University of Cambridge
   Rosie Meek, Royal Holloway University of London
   Melissa Henderson, Lecturer of Criminology and Sociology at Royal Holloway, University of London
   Grazia Mannozzi, University of Insubria

131. Critical Criminology 1. Experiencing and Governing Violence
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:
   Raffaella Cresciani, The University of Melbourne
Participants:
   A Critical Analysis of the Mainstream Paradigm Governing the Field of Sexual Violence *Brandie S Pugh, St. John's University*

Research on sexual violence tends to fall within certain methodological and theoretical parameters (e.g., quantitative research and maintream theoretical approaches), legal definitions (e.g., focus on physical force), and primary response to violence (e.g., carceral system). This research is also separated into siloes - sexual violence (which usually pertains to adults and adolescents), child sexual abuse, intimate partner sexual violence, and more. These contexts are important, yet they fail to attend to the common threads across all forms of sexual violence. All of this, and more, is the result of how mainstream research on sexual violence falls into a specific paradigm that governs the field. To critically explore these gaps, I utilize multiple theoretical and conceptual tools such as formal sociology employed through a critical criminological lens, to outline the aspects of this paradigm and raise important questions that we must answer in order to advance sexual violence research with the goal of informing policy and practice.

   Juvenile violence, Institutional Psychotherapy and Critical Criminology: An attempt at synthesis *EVANGELOS ALIGIZAKIS, Postdoctoral researcher*

Mental health, and in particular resilience, is built with the "materials" of infancy, and childhood. Psychodynamic theory identifies "what may have gone wrong" in the formation of the psyche in the early years of human life in order for a child entering adolescence to engage in violent delinquent acts. Also, psychodynamic clinical psychiatrists from their clinical experience

have formulated basic principles and therapeutic practices of "holding" adolescents in conflict with the criminal law either during their time in semi-free living shelters where they were under clinical supervision or in prisons. Based on the literature , the objectives of this paper are threefold: a) to search for the causes of violent behavior of young people in conflict with the criminal law, according to psychodynamic theory, b) the identification of basic principles and practices in the "holding" of juvenile offenders according to the principles of Institutional Psychotherapy, a branch of Radical Psychiatry developed in France after the Second World War which linked the psychic to the political with the aim of not only "treating" the patients but also all members of a "therapeutic" Institution, c) the search for common ground between Institutional Psychotherapy and Critical Criminology regarding adolescent delinquency.

Repeat violence in Scotland: A critical perspective *Susan Anusas Batchelor, University of Glasgow; Caitlin Gormley, University of Glasgow*

Non-sexual violence in Scotland has fallen significantly since 2006-07 but remained broadly stable over the last decade. Recent data from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey suggests that the risks of violent victimisation are highest for men, those living in deprived areas, and those living in urban locations. Victims of repeated incidences of violence account for most of the non-sexual physical violence reported, accounting for almost two-thirds of violent crime in 2019/20. This paper presents key findings from qualitative research aimed to better our understanding of repeat violent victimisation, drawing on over 90 interviews conducted in six case study areas across Scotland. In developing a qualitative understanding, the paper emphasises that repeat violence must be approached as a dynamic process, rather than a series of discrete events, in which different forms and contexts of violence interact and reinforce one another. Adopting a critical criminological lens, the paper explores the relationship between formal institutional and informal community responses to violence and their consequences for repeat victimisation.

'They want to do it in their time': temporality and violence in disabled people's homes *Raffaella Cresciani, The University of Melbourne*

A temporal turn is emerging within criminology, with the concept of 'slow violence' being utilised to examine the attritional and insidious nature of harms ranging from police violence to environmental harms, state crimes and gender-based violence. In this paper, I engage with scholarship on temporality, violence and disability to analyse the distinct temporal movements of violence in the homes of disabled people. I read documents from media, civil law and interviews with disability advocates and self-advocates alongside conceptualisations of time from Indigenous studies and new materialism. I suggest that where time is often framed as singular, linear and unidirectional, it can more productively be conceptualised as multiple, agential, multidirectional and expansive. I argue that — alongside slowness — waiting, routinisation, frequencies and reverberations are temporal movements that contribute to and sometimes constitute violence against disabled people. These movements of time harden or striate disabled people's home lives, meaning that they cannot live flexibly, spontaneously or with security. We must attend to multiple temporal flows of harm to better understand how violence against disabled people operates in unique ways, with a view to facilitate the temporal movements of care and community desired by disabled people.

Atrocity and its aftermath in the films of Jasmila Žbanić *Andy Aydın-Aitchison, University of Edinburgh; Lejla Subašić, Independent*

Film can provide a form of public criminology, conveying criminological ideas and knowledge to a broader audience than many forms of academic communication. Similarly, cinematic representation can provide a prompt to think through difficult questions, both for the general public and for professional criminologists (Brown and Rafter 2013; Bostock 2019). Using resources from cultural and visual criminologies and other scholarship, issues relating to victimhood (Walklate 2019), gender (Žarkov et al 2019), witnessing (Pettigrew 2016) and Memory (Fijakowski and Valderhaug 2017) have been explored in films and other cultural artefacts relating to atrocity and transitional justice. In this paper, we explore the 'implicit criminologies' in four films by Bosnian director Jasmila Zbanić: Grbavica (2006); Na putu [On the Path] (2013); Za one koji ne mogu da govore [For those who can tell no tales] (2013); and Quo Vadis, Aida? (2020). Themes to be covered include secondary victimisation, identity, silencing and bystanders. The paper will include plot details. Submitted for the working group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice.

132. WGEDP Panel 3: Cannabis use, trade, and regulation
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Chair:
    Caroline Chatwin, University of Kent
Participants:

An ounce of cannabis policy: Threshold limits and crime *Kate Wilds, The University of Texas at Dallas; Cody Jorgensen, Boise State University*

As state governments contemplate the decision to legalize cannabis, of interest is the way in which this substance will be regulated. Many states have stipulations in place, such as threshold amounts, that have not been placed on other substances that have gone through the regulation process (i.e., alcohol). Understanding what regulations should be in place that will not unnecessarily restrict access or compromise public health and safety is paramount. The current study employs panel data for twenty-nine states to explore whether the threshold limits for purchase, personal possession, and cultivation of cannabis impact state-level crime rates, incarceration rates, and arrest rates. These findings are timely given Oregon's recent increase in their threshold limit and indicate that variations in the threshold are not associated with an increase in violent or property crimes.

Cannabis Control and Colonialism: Revisiting the 1893-94 Indian Hemp Drugs Commission *Toby Seddon, University College London*

Following socio-legal scholar Sally Engle Merry's landmark essay over 30 years ago, it has long been recognised that law and legal systems played a particular role in European colonial projects. One of today's most intractable legal and policy challenges, the global illicit drug problem, is itself deeply rooted in colonial history. Much has been written about the importance to the origins of the global drug prohibition system of the nineteenth-century Opium Wars, in which the British twice fought to force the Chinese to accept imports of opium grown in British-controlled India. Probably less well known is the place of cannabis and cannabis control within the European imperial projects of the 'long' nineteenth century. This paper focuses on one particular aspect of this, the regulation of cannabis in India at the turn of the twentieth century. It draws on archival research on the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission which published an important report in 1894. It is argued that there is much to learn from this historical episode for twenty-first century debates about cannabis law reform and the future regulation of the cannabis trade.

Is he a drug dealer? Diversion of medical cannabis in Israel *vered Ne'eman- Haviv, Ariel University*

Prescription drug diversion is a well-known phenomenon in the research literature, but it has hardly been studied in relation to medical cannabis. Medical cannabis is often approved in Israel as a last resort for several medical problems. Despite today's reference

to medical cannabis as a medicine, the fact that cannabis is defined as a dangerous drug exposes patients to significant confrontations with the law. Transferring cannabis to another person is considered a violation of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, according to which it is considered drug trafficking, which carries a sentence of up to 20 years in prison. In the proposed lecture, several studies examining the diversion of medical cannabis between patients will be presented, which were conducted both among the patients themselves and among the general public in Israel. The research findings indicate a significant gap between the public's perception and the legal perception of the act. Studies show that public opinion plays an important role in supporting, designing, and changing medical cannabis policy. Raising awareness of this gap may lead to a policy change, which will prevent patients from being charged with a criminal offense. Keywords Medical cannabis, public health, prescription drug diversion, drug policy, morality

Use of drugs in Romania. The State`s Response or how to fail understanding a problem. *Raluca Ioana Mocanu, University of Bucharest/Faculty of Law*

This paper intends to present and analyze the figures released by the last reports showing the trend of drug use in Romania, and the abrupt change in the prevalence at all categories of drugs, with a special focus on the use of cannabis and new psychoactive substance, representing the highest interest for consumers. For our research, we will exploit several global and national statistics and reports like World Drug Reports published by UNODC in 2022 and the National Anti-drug Agency Report of 2022, as well as the Reports provided by Romanian Border Police and the Prosecutor`s Office competent to investigate drug trafficking and related offenses. For our purposes we will also track, based on catches over the past few years, if and how the market has changed accordingly to meet and induce a growing demand. Due to an obvious growth phenomenon, authorities adopted a quick reaction, however mainly aiming to dismantle lower levels of traffic that ensure the supply of teenagers and young adults in school environment. The state`s response is limited to specific investigative tools – searches, seizures, pre-trial detention carried out by law enforcement officers on an almost daily bases and in a virulent and powerful message. Moreover, the narcotics law was amended in March 2023, only to increase penalties for domestic and transnational trafficking, but a set of preventive measures designed to enhance support for consumers or to prevent their increase is still expected. Therefore, we want to critically analyze this type of response and its true impact on drug use and to what extent they may lead to a decrease in drug use.

The legalization of cannabis in Canada : the fictional division between medical and recreational cannabis users *Line Beauchesne, University of Ottawa, Department of Criminology*

Theoretical approach: Using the approach of Bacchi and Goodwin (2016) called « What's the Problem Represented to be? (The WPR approach), this presentation deals with the problematization of the use of cannabis to justify its legalization by the federal government and its consequences in debates surrounding the legislative process at all levels of government (federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal). Methodology: I analyzed the elements of the context before the legalization of the over-the-counter cannabis market and the debates themselves at the various levels of government. Results: The fictitious separation between 'medical cannabis user' and 'recreational user' have created a complete absence of debate on the cannabis industry in the therapeutic cannabis market and its strategies to dominate the over-the-counter market. This separation thus prevented understanding that with this industry, the over-the-counter cannabis market was not going to be the mirror of the illegal market in terms of products and consumer profiles. In addition, the transposition of the discourse of exclusion and stigmatization of the tobacco smoker on the cannabis smoker has maintained the use of this drug as deviant behavior, even within the law legalizing the over-the-counter market of this drug. In the debates, at all levels of government, this problematization of

cannabis resulted in a deep division between health actors: some favored a moralist approach (reproducing the prohibitionist discourse), others a paternalistic approach (reproducing the federal political discourse), others a harm reduction approach that normalized this use. The political construction of the problem dominated. In the legislative process, what has monopolized the debates is the supervision of this 'recreational user', and a 'smoker'. For this reason, provincial and municipal governments have strengthened the federal government's prohibitionist framework 2.0 in every way possible, increasing the number of offences in their regulations.

133. Advances in quantitative methods 1

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative Methods
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:

Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University

Participants:

Development of the Pro-Social Identity Scale (PIDS): A new desistance measure *Neal Hazel, University of Salford, UK; Chris Birkbeck, Salford University*

The development of pro-social Identity (how we see ourselves in the world) has increasingly been recognised by Criminologists and policymakers as central to long-term desistance from offending ('secondary desistance'). In England and Wales, this is inherent to the theory-of-change adopted in National Standards and case management guidance for youth justice in particular. However, researchers and practitioners have lacked a tested measure of pro-social identity, relying instead on more deficit-based measures for assessment. In this paper, we introduce a new six-point scale for measuring the pro-social/pro-offending identity axis, designed to be used in research, intervention evaluations and case assessment. We present the development and testing of the scale for use with children and young adults, and early findings from using the scale with a normative sample of young people in Britain.

Introducing the "Poisson model": A new approach to prevalence estimation in (criminological) survey research *Benedikt Iberl, Institute of Criminology (Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen)*

Surveys often address closed questions (e.g., "Did you take illicit drugs in the last twelve months?"), which respondents should answer with "yes" or "no". A drawback of these questions is that the relative frequency of "yes"-answers does not allow one to draw definite conclusions about the rate of the target behavior (i.e., how often illicit drugs were taken) nor about a prevalence of trait carriers (i.e., percentage of drug users). We proposed a novel method based on a Poisson process that allows to estimate the rate of a behavior as well as the prevalence of trait carriers while employing surveys with simple yes/no-questions. This novel "Poisson model" could be an asset for quantitative criminological research, especially for survey research designed to measure the prevalence of criminal behavior or victimization. This presentation will introduce and explain our new methodological approach, before discussing possible criminological applications. Finally, an outlook about potential model extensions is given.

New insights into the factors of intimate partner femicide using a machine learning approach *Esperanza Garcia-Vergara, Universidad Loyola Andalucia*

There has been a growing concern about violence against women by intimate partners due to its incidence and severity. The most extreme form refers to Intimate Partner Femicide which has taken the lives of thousands of women worldwide. Numerous studies

have found several risk factors associated with IPF and have developed risk assessment instruments to predict IPF based on this scientific knowledge. However, some cases do not meet the specific factors identified by the scientific literature and, consequently, they are not considered high-risk IPF cases even though they are. The presented study explores new factors and analyzes their effect on IPF by applying artificial intelligence techniques and algorithms. It permits automatic detection of patterns in the data to find association of the variables with the death and build predictive models with it. The findings reveal that factors of aggressor, victim, partner's relationship, and environment in combination with others enhance the death result or prevent it, depending on the nature and number of grouping factors.

Measurement questions related to cyber dating abuse: Comparing frequency versus perceived severity scales *Janneke M. Schokkenbroek, imec-mict, Department of Communication Sciences & IRCP, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law & Social Law, Ghent University; Koen Ponnet, imec-mict, Department of Communication Sciences, Ghent University; Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University*

Cyber dating abuse (CDA) concerns the use of digital technology to control and monitor one's intimate partner's activities. CDA has been extensively researched in the past decade, and has often been linked to various negative outcomes, such as relationship dissatisfaction and mental health problems. Previous examinations of CDA victimization have almost exclusively applied frequency response scales, such that respondents indicated whether and how often the victimization occurred. While these previous studies have presented some important findings regarding CDA victimization, such as that more victimization is linked to increased feelings of anxiety and depression, such measures of frequency neglect the importance of the individual's appraisal of the behaviour. Findings from qualitative research revealed that while CDA may occur rather frequently, many individuals do not consider most of these behaviours as serious. Conversely, some CDA behaviours may not occur frequent at all, but are almost by default appraised as serious and severe, such as coercing one's partner to engage in online sexual activity (e.g., sending nude pictures). These examples illustrate the need for a re-evaluation and reassessment of CDA victimization measurement instruments. As such, the present study examines CDA victimization experiences not only by measuring how often the behaviours occurred (measurement of frequency), but also how serious individuals appraise these behaviours to be (measurement of perceived severity). Specifically, we examine the link between CDA victimization frequency and intensity, and the link between each of these measurements of CDA victimization with previously associated correlates such as anxiety, depressive symptoms, and relationship satisfaction.

Understanding and Measuring the Dehumanization of Others Online *Filipa Godinho Duarte, Nottingham Trent University*

The process of dehumanizing others has been studied in relation to most acts of aggression and violence between humans, enabling perpetrators to commit such acts without feeling guilt or remorse. However, research on the topic has overlooked the process of dehumanization that occurs in the online context, where a considerable part of human interactions are held in today's society. This has translated into a lack of a valid scale, specific to this context, that allows for the understanding and measurement of the dehumanization of others. The present study aims to fill in that gap, developing a scale based on the Dual Model of Dehumanization (Haslam, 2006) and its definition of "humanness". Data was obtained from 199 participants, regular users of the internet and social media, that completed a questionnaire with a validation scale, and the scale developed for the study which consisted of three factors: objectification; perceived lack of emotional intelligence of others; and perceived lack of intellectual intelligence of others. An

Exploratory Factor Analysis, and other statistical analysis, were conducted, which led to the final scale having only one factor instead of the initial three. It is discussed how the Dual Model is not fit to base online dehumanization in, instead, a more detailed theoretical model, specific to the online context must be developed separately. These findings allow for an improved understanding of online behaviour, and may also have implications on future strategies to prevent cyberbullying and other aggressive behaviour online, as well as serving as a starting point to future endeavours of developing a theory of online moral mechanisms of disengagement.

134. WG CSM Panel 1: Experiences by Probation Officers and People under Probation
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Community Sanctions
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3
Chair:
   Matt Tidmarsh, University of Leeds
Participants:
   Building Hope: Co-producing principles of trauma-informed design for women's centres *Madeline Petrillo, University of Greenwich*

   Trauma-informed practice is increasingly being advocated for as a gender-responsive approach to women's rehabilitation. However, questions and concerns remain about the legitimacy of delivering trauma-informed practice in traumatising environments such as prison and probation. The 'Hope Street' initiative is seeking to develop a network of residential communities that could provide an alternative to custody for women and their children that have been conceptualised from the outset based on principles of trauma-informed practice. The first Hope Street community is nearing completion and will be the first women's centre in the UK to incorporate the values of trauma informed practice into its design and build. One of the key ways it achieves this is through service user consultation at all stages of the architectural design process. This paper examines the process of co-producing principles of trauma-informed design with women impacted by the criminal legal system, considering how the principles of trauma-informed practice were translated into the physical structure of Hope Street. It also considers the extent to which Hope Street might serve as a case study in feminist, anti-carceral approaches to women's offending.

   Countering surveillance: Using actor-network theory to understand how organised criminals subject to electronic monitoring avoid detection to commit new offences *Carl Berry, UWE*

   Surveillant systems like electronic monitoring are claimed to have created a new era of crime control that is all-seeing, fine-grained and centred on prevention. By making activities that were once beyond the view of justice agencies visible and manageable, similar sanctions are aimed to reduce offending by incapacitating criminals. Indeed, research on EM indicates how the measure can limit users' contact with criminogenic associates and offending times/locations, making new offences harder to commit while they are monitored. Nevertheless, despite their Orwellian depiction, research also shows that EM can make little impact on certain criminals, who may continue to offend, sometimes seriously and in an organised manner. To date, however, little empirical data has been gathered concerning how committed organised criminals navigate this optically penetrated terrain to continue their illegal pursuits. This paper considers ethnographic findings from one recent investigation of EM users that highlights how offenders -whose crimes fall within the definition of organised crime and are currently subject to the surveillant penalty of EM- get around their penalty to achieve illicit pursuits. It shows how offending can become displaced and worse social harms arise as these actors develop counter-

surveillance strategies, to beat increased odds of detection. These findings are conceptualised through actor-network theory, an approach which asserts that objects have agency and can achieve/frustrate socio-technical goals, to highlight how surveillance becomes negotiable for these offenders.

Gender and professional identity in a 'caring' profession: A qualitative study of the probation service in England and Wales
Matt Tidmarsh, University of Leeds

The number of women working in occupations that lay claim to professional status has increased markedly in recent decades, but the speed and extent of the 'feminisation' of the probation service in England and Wales renders it unique. Such change has occurred against the backdrop of attempts to present the service in more 'masculine' terms; to increase punitiveness while maximising its efficiency. This paper presents a gendered critique of the sociology of an ostensibly caring profession. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 38 members of staff from across the probation estate, it argues that the sustained devaluation of the service's professional project, including the deterioration of pay and working conditions, has expedited feminisation. The purpose of the paper is not to problematise the gender composition of probation; rather, it emphasises how a habitus rooted in care is integral to professional identity formation. Recapturing this ethic of care is imperative to revitalising the service.

Reflecting on flexibility in community supervision: Learning from Catalonia and England and Wales
Jane Dominey, University of Cambridge; Cristina Vasilescu, Autonomous University of Barcelona

The importance of flexibility emerges consistently in the literature about the qualities and behaviours that individuals subject to criminal justice supervision in the community value in their supervisors. However, there is much less in the literature about what flexibility means conceptually and practically, how it links with other related ideas (such as discretion and professional judgment), and what implications a focus on flexibility has for policy and practice. This presentation addresses the concept of flexibility in community supervision. It will draw on qualitative research undertaken in Catalonia and in England and Wales to explore and examine similarities and differences between these two jurisdictions. The presentation considers the experience of women service users (a less studied and potentially vulnerable service user group) for whom flexibility seems to be particularly important. The presentation will analyse how flexibility is understood in different contexts, by professionals and by the service user population. It will conclude with some implications and recommendations for future research and theoretical development.

Training Orders in Flanders, Belgium: A Novel Approach
Sigrid Raets, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Lars Breuls, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Kristel Beyens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

In 2022, the landscape of training orders in Flanders underwent a major change. Training orders can be understood as structured training programmes aimed at influencing a person's thinking, attitudes, and behaviours, with the ultimate goal of reducing recidivism. They are generally delivered in groups, but most programmes also include one-to-one sessions. More than one year into the transformation, the time seems right to assess the impact of these changes. Drawing on focus groups (N=6), observations (N=8), key informant interviews (N=10), surveys, a literature review, and a document analysis, this study examines the implementation and effectiveness of training orders in Flanders. In this presentation, we will first map the current landscape of training orders, focussing on what training orders entail, how they have evolved, and how they compare to similar community sanctions used abroad. Secondly, we will discuss the goals behind this structural reform and evaluate how far these goals have been met. Thirdly, we will reflect on the effectiveness of training orders in their current form. How appropriate are training orders for different types of offending? And how does a group-based approach stack up

against an individual approach? Lastly, we will consider the implications of these preliminary findings for policy and practice.

135. EUROC 4: Money Laundering
Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
Ronit Blumkine, Ph.D. candidate
Participants:

Advancing Money Laundering Research: A New Dataset for Money Laundering Research
Joras Ferwerda, Utrecht University School of Economics

There are no public data sets that can be used to study money laundering well. This severely limits research on money laundering. To address the issue, this paper presents and develops a new public dataset for money laundering research. We also show how this dataset can be used and show some first research results.

Anti-money laundering practices in the UK real estate market: assessing businesses' approaches through auditing forms
Ilaria Zavoli, School of Law, University of Leeds (UK); Phillip Nelson, Research Officer Propertymark

In recent years, scholars and policymakers have increasingly discussed the difficulties of implementing UK Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Regulations in key sectors of the UK economy. Among these sectors, the real estate market and the businesses operating in it have posed important questions regarding the approaches adopted by these regulated subjects towards their AML obligations and the effectiveness of their actions. Yet, despite the relevance of the topic for understanding the resilience of the UK AML regime, very few studies have sought to assess real estate businesses' approaches systematically, with the creation of an evidence-based framework of reference for future action. This paper discusses the findings of a recent study conducted by the author in collaboration with Propertymark, the leading professional body in the UK real estate market. Between September and December 2022, Propertymark auditing visit forms were reviewed by the author and Dr Phillip Nelson (Research Officer at Propertymark), with the addition of questions and themes emerging from the author's previous empirical research on the topic and HMRC and NCA policy papers. Since the beginning of 2023, Propertymark auditors have been using the new visit forms to assess, among other things, real estate businesses' compliance with UK AML Regulations. Based on the answers provided in these auditing forms, the author seeks to determine the current challenges and key themes that characterise the relationship between real estate agents and the UK AML regime, highlighting differences and similarities with previous research findings on the subject. Ultimately, it is posited that this analysis is a helpful starting point for the development of practice-based datasets and guidelines on AML lived realities. Moreover, this study presents new insights on how shared governance could be pursued effectively in the UK AML framework through auditing visits.

Behind the curtain: an empirical analysis of corporate opacity across countries and sectors worldwide to assess money laundering risk
Andrea Carenzo, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Michele Riccardi, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Antonio Bosisio, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Giovanni Nicolazzo, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan; Caterina Paternoster, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Anti-money laundering (AML) regulations and investigations

suggest that the level of opacity of a company ownership structure can be seen as a risk indicator of potential money laundering practices. Similarly, at aggregate level, countries with high prevalence of opaque firms could be identified as high-risk jurisdictions in the AML domain. However, despite some institutions (e.g. FATF) periodically publish black/grey lists of high-risk countries, a world-wide empirical analysis measuring the opacity of corporate ownership at country level is lacking. The present paper, based on the research activity of EU-funded Project DATACROS II, addresses this gap. It measures the opacity of corporate ownership through a set of risk indicators drawn from relevant AML principles and guidelines at international level, and calculates these indicators on a sample of about 100+ million companies registered in more than 100 countries worldwide. Indicators are then aggregated at macro level (by country, region and business sector) and then compared with socio-economic contextual variables, FATF/EU black and grey lists and other available AML risk scores and metrics. Results highlight that the opacity of corporate ownership is not evenly distributed, but tends to concentrate in particular areas and sectors, not always represented in official blacklists and statements. These findings endow institutions with a solid, ground-breaking analysis to conduct effective data-driven policy decision making to contrast AML activities worldwide.

Completing the jigsaw: Intelligence and information sharing practices in response to money laundering in the UK *Diana Bociga, PhD candidate University of Manchester*

A single actor involved in anti-money laundering, whether public or private, individual or organisation, has only a partial view of what is a (usually) complex puzzle. These actors also have knowledge of potential weaknesses in the system and specific opportunities and/or vulnerabilities for money laundering purposes. Having clear gateways for pooling together those pieces of information and intelligence is therefore crucial in the adoption of prevention and investigative strategies in response to money laundering. Drawing on data from interviews with relevant individuals working on money laundering issues in public and private institutions in the UK, this paper identifies and analyses various information and intelligence sharing practices emerging as part of the anti-money laundering regulatory framework in the UK. These practices are analysed in terms of levels of state intervention (high/low) and formality (voluntary/mandatory). The key argument of this paper is that while these practices contribute to anti-money laundering efforts, there are still many barriers and challenges to an effective and timely sharing system, such as technological and legal barriers, data protection risks and diverse interpretations of the sharing gateways.

Intermediaries Accountants, their role and impact on the failure of regulatory governance and Anti-money laundering regime *Ronit Blumkine, Ph.D. candidate*

Regulatory governance within the criminological legal order relies heavily on intermediaries, who are private for-profit actors. Therefore, special attention should be paid to intermediaries' role in shaping the effectiveness of the regulatory governance legal system. Particularly, it is crucial to explore intermediaries' contradicting interests, especially in the context of transnational legal orders, which should be given a platform in the criminological discussion of white-collar crimes. This paper uses the case of the anti-money laundering regime in Israel to discuss the procedure of a legal system whose enforcement relies on a specific group of expert accountants in shaping legal norms that lead to potential dismissal of white-collar criminals from their legal liabilities. The Israeli model is unique in abolishing the reporting liability of intermediaries, leaving only the liability of avoiding business contact with the potentially risky client. This discussion is significant since it illuminates how expert groups use their symbolic capital and professional knowledge to shape the patterns of drafting, interpreting, and enforcing criminal laws, demonstrating the tensions between transnational legal orders and

local social values. The empirical research contributes to the study of white-collar crime and innovates to the theoretical level by shedding light on the intermediary's criminological neutralization strategies when ignoring the law and its spirit. In addition, it contributes to the theoretical question of the regulatory government's effectiveness and to the practice of the Anti-money laundering law. Keywords: white collar crime, regulatory government, Anti-money laundering, neutralization theories, expert groups, symbolic capital, transnational legal order, criminal law, and its application.

136. **ERC Panel 2: Beyond Modernity, Beyond Crime: Further paths for Rural Criminology**
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Rural Criminology
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6
Chair:
  Kreseda Smith, Harper Adams University
Participants:
  A Rural Criminological Renaissance: a renewed interest in the rural space? *Kreseda Smith, Harper Adams University*

The shape of rural crime is changing in a post-pandemic world. This is leading to a renewed interest from researchers, but also criminals. While the rural space continues to be targeted for more traditional assets, there is a noticeable trend in rural crime incidences in the UK that suggests a potential development of organisation among rural criminals. The increasing ingress of Organised Criminal Groups into the countryside seems to be creating a new criminogenic space in the rural. The second and third impacts of organised criminality are wide reaching, damaging to the British countryside, and to those who live and work in the rural space. Coupled with this shift towards organised offending, there seems to be a renewed interest among police and practitioners in rural criminology. But to what extent is this renewed interest reflective of the real experiences of rural communities? A future foresight approach is taken to explore the issues around the role of rural criminology in informing police and practitioner approaches that address rural offending.

Rural Criminology in Europe: Assessing the State of the Art *Matt Bowden, TU Dublin; Katja Eman, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor*

Capturing the status of rural scholarship and research in Europe is challenged by the linguistic and cultural diversity of the continent, together with differences in regional scholarly traditions. The chapter considers the state of art in rural criminology, the paper presents the scope and findings of research under four key headings: first reflecting on theorising in rural criminology; second by identifying traditions and impacts of studies of rural crime; third by focusing on studies and writing on criminal justice processes and institutions including policing, courts and punishment; and, fourth by scoping rural crime from the perspective and experiences of groups of rural people. Taking up the challenges identified by Meško (2020), the chapter discusses the need for attention on issues to do with migration, racism and hate crimes in rural areas, where there are glaring gaps in knowledge.

ANT in the countryside. Surveillance, networks and non-human actors in the production of safety in Rural Ireland. *Artur Pytlarz, Independent researcher*

Bruno Latour (2014) in his Actor-Network-Theory (ANT), understood as the sociology of associations, suggested that to fully understand social phenomena, the scientific focus should zoom in on the connection between social actors and non-social things. He also indicated that security can no longer be recognised as human-to-human engagement only and ought to include recognition

of the agency of non-human entities. A recent study of strategies of resilience in the Irish countryside suggests security in rural is built around informational networks and liquid forms of security based on access and participation in the information flow. Therefore as the data implies, rural dwellers are engaged in the constant surveillance of their surroundings to reduce their insecurity and to feed into the flow of information. Furthermore, they turn to technological devices, especially CCTV, to extend surveillance and therefore to widen the security zone and reduce insecurity. On one hand, such reliance on surveillance can be seen as an exercise of power, allowing the observer to assume control over the subject of the observation. On another hand, such reliance on technology in the production of safety might suggest that security in rural Ireland should be considered as an interplay between humans, landscape and non-humans. Hence, the production of safety in the Irish countryside could be seen as an example of posthuman security. This paper, drawing from the findings of the recent qualitative study of two rural communities in Ireland, proposes to discuss surveillance and crime prevention in the countryside, as an outcome of the entanglement of citizens' activity and technology, and corporations behind them, in the process of social control.

Is there space for rural in law drafting? Perspectives from Finnish criminal legislation *Sanni Nieminen, Faculty of Law, University of Turku*

Previous research in the field of rural criminology has shown that there is no "fit-for-all" solution for crime control in different kinds of environments. Law, society, and place are interlinked but their relations are rarely visible in legislative documents. It is vital to observe how law drafters understand and discuss rural areas in the context of criminal law – or if they discuss rural areas at all. In this paper, selected Finnish legislative proposals and amendments to criminal law are observed to analyse how rural crime and its control are represented and discussed in the documents. The documents are also studied further to analyse which specific issues are seen or understood as problematic for rural crime control. The preliminary results indicate that rural areas and rurality are quite rarely mentioned in legislative proposals and amendments to criminal law. Further findings of the research analyse how and in what kinds of situations rural areas and rural crime control are discussed in the selected proposals and amendments. The research highlights the need to observe legal documents and legal argumentation further from a rural criminological perspective.

Rural green policing: Managing disparate ideologies in rural areas *Christian Mouhanna, CNRS CESDIP; Karen Bullock, University of Surrey; Alistair Harkness, University of New England-Australia; Kyle Mulroney, University of New England-Australia*

The traditional image of the countryside is that everything is quiet, idyllic, crime-free – a notion that has been repeatedly debunked but yet remains a popular misconception. Indeed, rural areas are a field for political conflict. These conflicts are more complex than just between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, but rather disputes increasingly occurring between ideologies. This paper outlines a new project on "rural green policing". This concept considers the conflicts between disparate ideological groupings in rural areas – such as environmentally aware people on the one hand with sustainability and conservation as their guide and landowners on the other with economic and social imperatives to exploit natural resources and so on. Police are thus placed in the unenviable position of differentiating between the form and nature of protest. Changing legislation and regulation thus put police in the centre of these divergent ideological positions: to uphold the law and maintain order – the "thin blue line that divides the green and the brown" perhaps. There are also issues for police with 'outsiders' – such as tree-changers and sea-changers who move to an area for lifestyle migration reasons and those who have lived in an area for many generations. New strategies are thus needed for policing these conflicts.

137. Cybercrime Working Group - Tackling cybercrime & Cybercriminals
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Chair:
   Boglárka Meggyesfalvi, ELTE

Participants:

Differences in phishing email identification: An Eye Tracking Study *Liliana Ribeiro, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Inês Guedes, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime, Justice and Security of the School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Carla Sofia Cardoso, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto*

Phishing is a hot topic in the cybersecurity field. This is the phenomenon that most growing, in the last few years, and it can be disseminated through different means. Email is the most common means used by offenders to launch phishing attacks. They send fraudulent emails to individuals, spoofing a legitimate entity, to reach personal information such as bank account data. The present research intends to know the visual patterns of individuals in phishing and legitimate emails through eye-tracking techniques. Concretely, it aims to identify the areas of interest (AOI) in emails that received more attention from individuals; to compare visual patterns to phishing emails and legitimate ones; and to explore the individual's variables that can influence this identification, such as sociodemographic variables, previous cyber-victimization experiences, and self-control. Taking these objectives into consideration, 28 emails (13 phishing; 13 legitimate; 2 control) were subdivided into two groups (G1; G2), and presented to participants who watch a set of 15 emails. Furthermore, they were asked to distinguish between phishing and legitimate emails. After that, participants answered an online survey. The total sample was constituted of 70 participants (77.9% women; mean age 24 years). Overall, it was found that participants identify the emails more correctly when they do more fixations on the body of the email and when they take longer to look at the salutation's email. Moreover, this research found that participants with lower self-control are more prone to fail in correct email identification than participants with higher self-control. Concerning sociodemographic variables, it was found that older participants identify emails more correctly than younger participants. The implications of the findings are discussed in the light of literature.

Encrypted Phones and the Judicial System: The View From Within *David Décary-Hétu, Université de Montréal*

Mobile phones have become ubiquitous in our daily lives. They are in many cases the devices we spend the most time on, and the devices that keep us connected to our friends, loved ones and colleagues. While useful in many ways, mobile phones pose a significant threat to offenders. Indeed, mobile phones monitor location through GPS and can have spyware installed to monitor written, audio and video communications. For law enforcement, mobile phones represent a treasure throve of information that can lead to arrests and convictions. In response to this threat, offenders have adopted shadow phones also known as ghost phones, encrypted phones or PGP phones. These come in a variety of ways, and offer in most cases a hardware package stripped of microphones, cameras and GPS chips to prevent any kind of spying. They also come with encrypted messaging services, and many security features such as remote wipes based on time delays, secret PINs or remote triggers. Canada appears to be a central player in the underground economy for shadow phones as some of the main distributors of these phones have been living (and arrested) in Canada. The aim of this presentation is to analyze

interviews that we have conducted with various actors involved in the prosecution and defense of offenders who use shadow phones. We present their perception of the effectiveness of these phones, and the challenges that they pose for the judicial system. There are here again many lessons to be learned about how the judicial system can handle emerging technologies, encryption, and the targeting of offenders both online and offline who use encryption.

Responses to Online Child Sexual Abuse Material in the Hungarian Criminal Justice System *Boglárka Meggyesfalvi, ELTE*

Online interactions encompassing children's sexualised representation are one of the most prominent cybercrime problems. It encompasses the growing online exploitation of children with relative ease and little risk for offenders as a result of the spread of mobile connectivity and internet coverage, new digital technologies and payment methods, together with the high degree of anonymity of the consumer. The production of self-generated child sexual abuse material (CSAM) is a widely recognised key threat, impacted by youngsters' expanded unsupervised time online. This study aims to explore how the Hungarian criminal justice system is responding to such challenges, and whether and how it differentiates between victims and criminals in the face of the complexity children face when being involved in self-generated CSAM production. Questions such as minors' right to sexual self-determination, age limits of giving consent to sexual activities, and peer pressure will be analysed in different contexts, highlighting how this issue has a gender dimension into it, and how the Hungarian authorities could better support the victims of online child sexual abuse.

Ranking trust factors affecting darknet drug-purchases: Comparing results from a Hungarian and Canadian survey *Tibor Kiss, University of Public Service; Ákos Szigeti, University of Public Service; Noelle Warkentin, Simon Fraser University; Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University*

The process of illicit drug-trafficking on darknet markets is highly affected by various trust factors. Although the factors potentially affecting customers' decisions can be identified based on previous research, cyber criminology has not produced empirical research ranking the importance of the specific factors. To fill this gap, a largescale survey with projective situational questions was conducted among university students in both Hungary and Canada. University students in IT, medicine, and legal departments were targeted for survey distribution as they may have the knowledge necessary to purchase illicit drugs online. The Hungarian sample (n=5481) and the Canadian sample (n=55) were analyzed separately, and results compared between the two populations. Consideration between the two countries drug policies were taken into account when drawing conclusion about the comparisons, as well as the fact that there were significantly less participants in the Canadian sample. Among trust factors, the reliable and undamaged delivery of goods and the reliability of vendors were ranked highest for both populations. While there were some differences between the results of the two populations, findings point to the new aspects of demand reduction which are to be found in influencing trust factors, specifically in reforming protocols of delivery services.

138. ECACTJ Panel 2. Atrocities and Criminal Trials
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8
Chair:
Kjersti Lohne, University of Oslo
Participants:
Universal Jurisdiction over the Crime of Aggression as a Norm of Customary International Law *Nina Marie Petzel, Vrije*

Universiteit Amsterdam

The Russian invasion of Ukraine and flaring tensions between China and Taiwan have reawakened interest into a concept that has been dormant since the prosecution of Nazi criminals post-Second World War: the crime of aggression. In 1946, the Nuremberg Tribunal described the initiation and waging of a war of aggression as the "supreme international crime." By now, over 75 years later, the crime of aggression has been included and defined in Art. 8bis of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. However, due to its restricted jurisdictional regime the Court has so far been unable to investigate and remains barred from doing so also in the context of the Ukraine situation. Similarly, international criminal justice has been criticized as substantively selective regarding the other "core" international crimes, i.e., genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The gaps left by limitations of international criminal courts and tribunals have, however, increasingly been filled by domestic prosecutions, as can be observed for example in the growing number of national trials of international crimes committed in Syria and Iraq. Such domestic proceedings are possible under 'universal jurisdiction' (UJ), a concept that allows courts to try certain international crimes even when committed on foreign territory, by foreign nationals and against foreign citizens. However, it remains controversial which crimes may or even should be prosecuted pursuant UJ under international law. Given these recent developments, it is questionable to what extent the notion of UJ has come to extend to the crime of aggression under customary international law. This paper provides a legal-empirical analysis of the (limited) State practice and opinio iuris to evaluate customary status of UJ over the crime of aggression. In turn, it serves as a basis to further explore the availability of domestic prosecutions regarding the crime of aggression.

Prosecuting atrocities amid information overflow *Marieke de Hoon, University of Amsterdam*

Technological developments and the atrocities committed in Syria and Ukraine generate radically transforming investigation landscapes. New types of digital evidence are entering the court rooms and a multiplicity of non-traditional actors engage with the life course of evidence: from collecting – via analyzing, verifying, categorizing and storing – to using it to prosecute perpetrators. This brings about an information overflow and bottleneck at the prosecutors' level: as the end-users of all that information, they are hoped to swiftly convert the overabundance of information into accountability. In particular, i) private actors that document crimes on the ground and ii) evidence databases that are established to collect, consolidate, analyze and share information create new collaboration challenges from a prosecutorial perspective and in light of universal legal principles. For example, what do you do when the source and reliability of information is difficult to verify? Is there a selection bias in the information that is collected by all those actors and to what extent does it affect legal proceedings? How can defense rights be guaranteed when a case is built on the basis of that many indeterminate sources and with terabytes of information? This paper examines such tensions with legal principles by analyzing existing bodies of literature developed in the context of domestic public-private-partnerships and big data in criminal investigation to explore, first, to what extent existing knowledge can help understand this new reality. And second, what other, new dilemmas are raised when many different jurisdictions and thus procedural regimes are involved in a context of conflict and crisis.

Digital Fog of War: How Metadata Analytics Blurrs the Line between Civilians and Combatants *Vasja Badalič, Institute of Criminology*

This paper explores the role of big data analytics in the target selection process to show how such technology undermines the key principle of international humanitarian law, that is, the principle of distinction between combatants and civilians. The paper is divided

into three parts. Each part focuses on a different feature of metadata analytics that undermines the principle of distinction. The first part explores the inability of metadata analytics to make qualitative distinctions between combatants and civilians. This part shows that metadata analytics relies exclusively on information about non-combat activities to detect combatants, and, consequently, uses a method of verification that is incompatible with the principle of distinction. The second part examines the uncertainty of results generated by metadata analytics. This part shows that algorithms used in the target selection process can provide only statistical estimates – and not certainties – about who might be a legitimate military target. The third part analyses the margin of error as an inherent part of the algorithms' capacity to calculate an outcome, which can lead to the detection of false positives. Overall, the paper argues that metadata analytics cannot meet the jus in bello requirement of distinction between combatants and civilians, and, therefore, should not be used in the target selection process.

Substantiating Performance: The Trial of Anwar R and the Quest for Justice in Syria *Petya Koleva, Center for Global Criminology, University of Copenhagen*

This paper explores the extraterritorial criminal case against Anwar R, the highest ranking former member of the Syrian regime to be convicted of crimes against humanity in the worldwide first trial on state-sanctioned torture in Syrian detention facilities. Brought before the Higher Regional Court in Koblenz, Germany under the principle of universal jurisdiction, the case represents a microcosm of a new model of transnational justice and an opportunity to better understand the emerging dynamics of criminal-justice accountability as practiced in the context of an ongoing conflict. As the course of justice for Syria is likely to remain restricted to domestic jurisdictions, this article will demonstrate the necessarily choreographed production of an emblematic trial, while going beyond the performative features of key actors in the process. Empirically anchored in ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Koblenz and with the Commission for International Justice and Accountability – a civil society group involved in the investigation of international crimes in Syria, the demonstrates that the case against Anwar R punctuates two instances of negative stasis and unsettles two accounts of chronicity, namely, those of the Syrian conflict and of the field of international criminal justice. In order to illuminate the trial as a disruptive performance, the paper empirically situates the Koblenz case both in relation to the Syrian war that it relates to, to the international criminal justice apparatus that it is a part of and to the underlying compilation of evidence that substantiates it. It thus clarifies both the symbolic potential and the constitutive process that has brought it into being, while explicating the limitations of its performance.

139. EXTR3 Conspiracy beliefs and extremism
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
12:30 to 1:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9
Chair:
Kristof Verfaillie, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Participants:

Conspiracy Theories and their Impacts on Intentions to Engage in Violent Extremism *Bettina Rottweiler, UCL; Amarnath Amarasingam, Queen's University; Paul Gill, UCL*

Increasingly, we are witnessing a seeming convergence between belief in conspiracy theories and ideological extremes. This convergence has been particularly noticeable during the COVID-19 pandemic, where extremist groups across the ideological spectrum have been propagating different conspiracy narratives. There is still sparsity of research, however, on how exactly conspiratorial beliefs influence extremist beliefs and actions. It is this gap in the research

that we address in this paper. Based on two surveys conducted in the spring 2023, a U.K. nationally representative survey (n = 1200) and a U.S. population survey (n = 1200), the present analysis examines the harmful impacts of different conspiracy theories (i.e., Great replacement theory, QAnon conspiracy narratives and anti-Semitic conspiracy theories) on individuals' willingness to engage in different extremist behaviours. We further test whether left-right political ideology moderates the effects of conspiracy theories on violent extremist intentions. This allows us to establish whether the effects of believing in these conspiracy theories are particularly harmful among individuals who position themselves on the far-left vs far-right. In other words, we argue that it is not solely the conspiratorial ideas by themselves, but the political and personal ecosystem in which these ideas reside that makes all the difference.

Conspiracy theories and violent extremism: an analysis of manifesto's using Sykes' and Matza's neutralization techniques *Katrien Vanlerberghe, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)*

Conspiracy theories are a growing point of interest worldwide and research on this topic is booming. Although conspiracy theories have always existed, they seem to be more prominent in our current society and have been a cause of concern for both academics as well as the general public. In addition to the impact conspiracy theories can have on political and societal narratives and discourses, studies have emphasized the link between (the belief in) conspiracy theories and violence and several recent incidents seem to support this claim (e.g., shootings in Christchurch, New Zealand, and El Paso, US). Although research shows there is a link between conspiracy theories and violence, how exactly this link takes shape is still unclear. My doctoral research focuses on this lacuna, and I aim to study the relationship between the belief in conspiracy theories and violence using Sykes' and Matza's neutralization techniques. I will present preliminary findings from the first phase of my research, during which I conducted analyses of manifestos written by extremist offenders using Sykes' and Matza's theoretical framework. Manifestos are particularly interesting to analyse, considering they offer unique insights into the offender's motivations prior to a violent act. By using this theoretical framework, I aim to gain more insight into what it means to neutralize social control and how these techniques effectively neutralize social control.

Violent extremists between offline and online: a case study analysis *Barbara Vettori, Associate Professor of Criminology, Department of Social Sciences, University of Naples Federico II*

The digital shapes a great deal, if not all, of human activity, both legal and illegal. This paper focuses on violent extremism and analyses the interactions between the online and offline worlds of violent extremists. To this end, a case study analysis of violent extremists from different ideologies (Islamic, far-right and right-wing extremism) is conducted. The extent to which the two worlds cross-fertilise and the impact of the digital on both the organisation of deviance and the planning and commission of crimes is discussed.

The diffusion of conspiracy theories. Lessons from a qualitative study. *Kristof Verfaillie, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

In this paper I argue that the study of conspiracy theories can benefit from insights from the field of public opinion research and more specifically, opinion leadership and the diffusion of ideas. To illustrate this point, I draw from findings from a qualitative study of attitudes to crime control (Verfaillie, 2017). In that study I focused on how people inform themselves about crime control and on how they evaluate, interpret and integrate information. By examining how opinions are shaped and transform, by focusing on the process of opinion formation, we can develop a much better understanding of why (particular) conspiracy theories are preferred over other narratives, and are adopted and diffused.

140. POL Panel 9. Police investigative practices

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Paper Session

2:00 to 3:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1

Chair:

Giulia Cinaglia, Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles

Participants:

The role of encryption in criminal investigations *Saskia Westers, NHL Stenden University of Applied Sciences; Maike Berkenpas, NHL Stenden University of Applied Sciences; Jurjen Jansen, NHL Stenden University of Applied Sciences*

Encryption of data plays a serious part in the privacy versus security dilemma. On the one hand, encryption protects fundamental rights and digital safety and security of individuals. On the other hand, encryption complicates legislative powers for police and the Public Prosecution Service. The goal of this study is to provide insight into the role of encryption in criminal investigations. This insight can be used in the dilemma discussion. A mixed-methods research design was used. Desk research included a literature review, media analyses and an analysis of court rulings. Several interviews were held with the Dutch police, Netherlands Forensic Institute, Public Prosecution Service and the judiciary. Moreover, a survey was conducted among 177 police officers (20% response rate). The results show a nuanced overview of encryption in criminal investigations. Encryption is part of almost all investigations in all kinds of forms. Encrypted data and devices are obstructive as police are unable to access evidence directly. Consequently, this complicates police investigation, e.g., identifying and localizing suspects. On the other hand, encryption can be rendered useful particularly when it is decoded. This can speed up criminal investigations, expose criminal networks and create leads for new criminal cases. However, it is difficult to determine how many cases cannot be solved, or how much time is lost as a result of encryption. It is also not possible to determine how many extra cases are solved, or how much time is won, due to decrypted data. Police investigation is too complex and dependent on facts, coincidences and circumstances. Keywords: encryption, decryption, criminal investigation, policing, evidence

Factors Affecting the Forced Confabulation Effect: A Meta-Analysis of Laboratory Studies *Paul Riesthuis, KU Leuven; Henry Otgaar, KU Leuven; Glynis Bogaard, Maastricht University; Ivan Mangiulli, University of Bari*

During police investigations, interviewees are sometimes forced to confabulate a response to questions for which they don't know the answer. In this registered report, we conducted a three-level meta-analysis to examine whether forcing people to confabulate an answer to these questions can lead to false memories for the confabulated details and/or events (i.e., forced confabulation effect). Results showed that forced confabulation indeed led to the production of false memories. Qualitative reviews of studies suggested that the forced confabulation effect is enhanced after receiving confirmatory feedback. Moreover, we found evidence that longer delays between the forced confabulation phase and the final memory task are necessary to observe the forced confabulation effect for entire events. However, caution is needed when interpreting the forced confabulation effect. Specifically, our moderator analyses revealed that voluntarily produced confabulation led to more false memories than forced confabulation. Also, our exploratory analysis indicated that the forced confabulation effect was mainly observed in within-subject designs. Taken together, our meta-analysis supports the notion that forcing participants to confabulate can lead them to later report such confabulations as part of the truth. Nonetheless, caution is warranted because this effect might be due to the introduction of misinformation through asking unanswerable questions.

Cold case investigations: is it just a matter of time? *Giulia Cinaglia, Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles*

In the last decade, cold case investigations have received a lot of attention. The fascination is usually due to the time factor, as for the case of the Golden State Killer, in which the offender was arrested nearly 45 years after the offences. However, while time has provided new scientific techniques used for the identification (i.e. DNA testing), it has also led to the expiration of the statute of limitation of some offences, for which the man could not be charged. Cold case investigations are therefore a complex phenomenon, where time plays a significant role both on the forensic (exploitation and interpretation of traces) and the criminological (selection of cases and punishment of the offender) level. Based on 16 interviews conducted in Canada, France and Switzerland, this presentation focuses on the effects of time on cold cases, through the experiences and the narratives of various stakeholders (i.e. detectives, crime scene investigators and forensic scientists). Despite some differences in the selection and prioritization process, all the participants acknowledge the importance of traces in unsolved investigations. New available forensic techniques seem to be considered the ultimate key to solve cold cases, although the risks associated with the (mis)use of forensic evidence are sometimes underestimated, as well as their impact on the prosecution. Participants also highlight the importance of reopening cold case investigations, to bring the offenders to justice and to provide answers to the victims. Punishment is therefore not questioned, even when it occurs many years after the offence. Our findings confirm the complexity of cold case investigations. While highlighting the importance of forensic science, the results suggest the need to raise awareness amongst police forces concerning the effects of time on the investigation and prosecution of such cases.

Polygraph in police truth-seeking: examination of a technical tool and its judicial uses in Belgium *David Henri Scheer, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC-INCC); Bertrand Renard, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC-INCC)*

Belgium is the only country in Western Europe to use polygraphy in judicial investigations. Although the polygraph test has been used since 1998 and the Belgian federal police have been trained in it since 2001, its use in the judicial context has only been regulated by a specific law since 2020. This paper is part of a research project conducted by the National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC-INCC) on the technical aspects of the polygraph, its judicial uses and its effects on the police interrogation. Without claiming to answer the controversy surrounding the reliability and validity of the device, this paper will examine the legal tensions surrounding the use of polygraph in criminal affairs; shed light on the transformations of the investigative relationship when a technical (polygraph) and human (polygraphist) intermediary is integrated into the fact-finding process; and examine the traces left by the use of the polygraph (notably in perspective with the statistics of judicial activity). This paper will be an opportunity to examine the continuing tension between the attempts to objectify 'the' truth and the functioning of the criminal justice system, which produces 'a' truth. In keeping with the theme of the EUROCRIM2023 conference – "The Renaissance of European Criminology" –, we will thus study the real effects of the importation of a culture and a technical tool into the production of justice in a European country that has not followed the choice of its neighbours, i.e. the refusal to use polygraphy in judicial procedures.

Investigating human trafficking in England: case studies of police operations *Laura Pajon, Liverpool John Moores University; Dave Walsh, De Montfort University*

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Human trafficking poses one of the highest threats and risk levels for individuals and society. Yet, investigating that crime is neither easy nor straightforward. Among the complexity, being the need to balance and secure multiple, and often competing, investigative goals. The author will present an empirical study that examines case studies of actual human trafficking investigations in England using sense-making and decision-making as a theoretical framework for analysis. The study provides insights into the difficult decisions that need to be made during these investigations, particularly those tensions between preventing further suffering for victims while also (at the same time) having to build up evidence against those who exploit them to secure successful prosecution for their crimes. After providing an overview of relevant literature on human trafficking investigations and on sense-making and decision-making during police investigations, the core findings of the study will be presented, including those factors that were found to influence investigative decision-making on what investigative goal(s) to pursue and what investigative approach and action(s) to take to secure such goals. The presentation will conclude with a discussion on the significance and influence that the intelligence available throughout the investigation and the characteristics of the offence have on the investigative choices made by detectives.

141. Oversight and accountability of police 1

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

nternal security has been a key political priority in many countries in recent decades, reacting to new forms of terrorism and other perceived sources of insecurity. Preventive and pre-emptive security strategies have become core elements of policing. Police agencies have been granted additional powers and resources to cope with these burgeoning threats. At the same time, police technology has rapidly developed. Effective accountability, notably through independent oversight of the police, has often failed to keep pace with these expanding powers. While independent bodies where citizens can address complaints against the police have been established in some countries, their institutional settings and powers vary considerably. They are sometimes integrated into broader complaints bodies covering multiple policy areas, while in other cases the complaints institutions are concerned solely with the police. Some police oversight bodies follow the ombudsman model (cf. Hertogh & Kirkham 2018), while for others committees consisting of experts or volunteering citizens. These external police oversight bodies have variable powers and independence from the police agency they oversee (cf. Aden 2016). Our panel will compare accountability mechanisms in different countries. The primary purpose of police accountability forums and complaint procedures is to defend citizens' rights. Once established, such forums and procedures may contribute to strengthening police legitimacy, improving relations between the police and the public and establishing a police culture in which errors (that necessarily occur) are not conceived as incidents to be hidden away from the public, but rather are assessed and reflected upon in order to improve practices and prevent similar problems recurring. We will identify current and longstanding systemic problems, whether linked to national and/or organizational frameworks or not, including long-term perspectives on the opportunities and limitations around complaints procedures.

Chair:

Christian Mouhanna, CNRS CESDIP

Participants:

Key theoretical concepts for the understanding and comparison of independent police complaints bodies *Hartmut Aden, Berlin School of Economics and Law; Genevieve Lennon, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow; Christian Mouhanna, CNRS CESDIP; Anja Johansen, University of Dundee*

Discussions on Independent Police Complaints Bodies (IPCBs) have, over the course of the past few decades, increasingly become more prominent in academic and political discourses. They refer to theoretical and normative concepts such as accountability, integrity, fairness, procedural justice and human rights. This paper situates the analysis of IPCBs in relation to these broader theoretical debates. It explores overlaps, interconnections and differences between these concepts and their divergent uses in the context of different countries and police systems. The paper revises key theories and further explores the different terminology used in different languages and different legal-constitutional traditions when discussing accountability. It situates the meaning and implications of accountability, particularly when applied to complaints against law enforcement agencies.

Citizen oversight and police systems in Europe *Simon Varaine, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes; Sebastian Roche, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes*

There is currently a lack of comprehensive quantitative data to compare police systems in Europe and their civilian oversight orientation. The present research aims to fill this gap based on a systematic dataset compiled based on reports from legal expert of fourteen European countries. We first provide a description of major features of forces based on various indicators: strength, centralization of affiliation and command, weaponry, militarization, civilianization, privatization and fragmentation. A factorial analysis allows us to offer a classification of the main types of police systems in Europe. We then construct a synthetic index of "citizen oversight" of the police understood as a civil society orientation of ISFs (a combination of transparency, responsiveness to local civil society, consultation, legal obligation to assess and take into account civil society needs). Finally, we assess which features of police systems are associated with a stronger citizen oversight.

Police is (almost) never wrong: thoughts on the effectiveness of police oversight mechanisms in Quebec. *Vicky Brassard, Université Laval; Massimiliano Mulone, Université de Montréal; Marc Alain, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Remy Boivin, Université de Montréal*

This presentation will reflect on the effectiveness of police oversight mechanisms from the perspective of police officers themselves. While these mechanisms are intended to protect the public and reinforce good practices among police officers, they are regularly the object of criticism from all sides. Critics from complainants and civil society are well known (lack of independence, pro-police bias), as are the statements of police chiefs that these mechanisms, while fair in principle, should not interfere with the work of law enforcement. But what about the police officers in the field? What do rank-and-file law enforcement officers think about the complaint handling mechanisms that target them? To answer these questions, this presentation will use 59 interviews with Quebec police officers who have received at least one complaint against them in the last five years. By focusing on their experience through the various procedures that followed the complaint, we will reconstruct the dominant narrative that characterizes police culture with respect to the monitoring of their work. The results show that police discourses are part of a form of reversal: according to the members of the police force, instead of helping to protect the population, police surveillance is undermining public security, either because of the disengagement it produces or because the system is instrumentalized by people who want to harm the police. This will lead us to reflect on the fundamentally ambivalent nature of police work and its proximity to the criminal milieu.

Complaining about police abuse: what access to the complaints'system? *Christian Mouhanna, CNRS CESDIP; Marc Alain, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Morgane Herault, CESDIP-Université Versailles*

In order to prevent police abuses that are increasingly denounced by the media, many governments in Western countries have set up independent institutions to monitor the police. In addition to these,

there are also internal police oversight bodies which are also called upon to take action against police abuse and violence. These internal and external organizations seek to increase the possibilities of reporting such abuses. Indeed, the traditional filing of complaints against police officers often implies filing a complaint in a police station, which dissuades potential complainants who fear refusal to register and reprisals because of police solidarity. New systems are therefore being put in place that are supposed to get around this difficulty: direct filing of complaints with external control bodies, or the creation of internet platforms for reporting problems with the police. Although the creation of these new tools has led to an increase in the number of complaints against the police on a wide range of subjects, it is nevertheless important to emphasize the low number of complaints about racist or discriminatory behavior by police officers. Some of the latter see this as a sign of the non-existence of a subject that has been repeatedly demonstrated by research. The most knowledgeable, both in the external control bodies and in the internal services, explain this relative absence by attitudes that are well identified elsewhere: fear of police reprisals, inability to face administrative or judicial procedures, and a general lack of confidence in the institutions. What strategies should be developed to deal with this lack? The credibility of these control bodies is at stake.

142. Reconsidering reciprocity: legal and ethnographic approaches to policing in low trust contexts

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Roundtable
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3

This roundtable discusses the current crisis over public trust and confidence in policing with a focus on three contexts: (1) legal observers at major LGBTQ+ events (Ellis) (2) sex worker liaison (Sandy) (3) police discretion and point of view in the use of police body worn cameras (Torrible): 1. Independent legal observers (ILO) can play a vital role in scrutinising police operations to prevent arbitrary police interference, to hold police accountable and to inform the public of police powers, civilian rights, and drug harm minimisation strategies. However, there is also the risk that ILOs can be co-opted by police for incidental police intelligence gathering, and to burnish police legitimacy. This project draws on empirical data from an ILO campaign of the policing of three major World Pride events in Sydney in 2023 to evaluate these claims. 2. Police liaison programs were designed to improve discriminatory relationships between LGBTIQ people, sex workers and police resulting in inconsistent experiences accessing justice and low reporting rates. Drawing on research from a sex worker liaison program a central question of this paper is, in low trust contexts, can police liaison models be adapted to address the limitations of these programs and address police accountability and improve relationships with marginalised and stigmatised groups or is a different approach needed? 3. Body Worn Cameras (BWC): Meta-analysis of BWC research confirms that its impact on police accountability remains unclear. This paper compares BWC and mobile phone footage in a high-profile Tazer incident in the UK in 2017. The case study provides novel insights into how the BWC perspective aligns with and can also exacerbate the officer-focus of formal police accountability mechanisms. Subsequent analysis considers the potential impact on trust in the police of increased disparity between official outcomes and communities' sense of justice.

Chair:
Justin Ellis, University of Newcastle

Participants:

Independent Legal Observers at Major LGBTQ+ major events: insights from the policing of events at 2023 Sydney World Pride *Justin Ellis, University of Newcastle*

Legal observers: In communities that have lower trust and confidence in police, independent legal observers (ILO) can play a vital role in scrutinising police operations at major public events to prevent arbitrary police interference and to hopefully hold police accountable. At the same time, such observers can inform the public of police powers, civilian rights, and drug harm minimisation strategies. However, there is also the risk that such observers can be co-opted by police for incidental police intelligence gathering, and to burnish police legitimacy with high visibility vulnerable populations. This project draws on empirical data from a legal observer campaign of the policing of three major World Pride events in Sydney in 2023 to evaluate these claims in a context where public perceptions of police integrity are at historic lows across Australia.

Police liaison officers: Exploring the barriers sex workers face in accessing justice *Larissa Sandy, University of Nottingham*

Police liaison programs have been a feature of policing since the 1980s designed to ameliorate historically discriminatory relationships between LGBTIQ people, sex workers and police. However, in the UK, discriminatory relationships between sex workers and the police have resulted in inconsistent experiences accessing justice and very low reporting rates. In this paper, I draw on empirical research from a sex worker liaison program designed to address the barriers to police-based liaison programs, as while there are high levels of awareness of these programs, very few LGBTIQ people and sex workers use them. A central question of the paper is, in such a low trust context, can, and indeed should, existing police liaison program models be adapted to address the limitations of these programs and improve police accountability and relationships with historically marginalised and stigmatised groups or is a different approach needed?

Body Worn Camera Perspectives, Mobile Phone Footage and New Insights into the Failings of Formal Police Accountability Mechanisms *Clare Norah Torrible, University of Bristol*

"Body Worn Cameras (BWC): Meta-analysis of research into use of BWC confirms that its impact on police accountability remains unclear. This paper compares BWC and mobile phone footage in a high-profile police Tazer incident in the UK in 2017. It traces the use, interpretation, and impact of the two types of footage through the formal police accountability processes (criminal, misconduct and civil), and contrasts this with their role in the community's search for justice. The analysis highlights how the BWC perspective both aligns with and exacerbates the officer focus of the legal mechanisms for police accountability. It also explores how this power dynamic may be disrupted by disparities between formal accountability mechanisms' outcomes and community's sense of justice being susceptible to on-going comparison of the visual representations of incidents."

143. Family, intimate partner and female homicide

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4

Chair:
Svetlana Zhuchkova, HSE University

Participants:

Epidemiological and criminological characteristics of female homicide in Italy: 2021-2022 *Ludovico Fava, University of Padova; Simone Protani, University of Padova; Alessandro Cinquetti, University of Padova; Claudio Terranova, University of Padova*

Introduction Intentional female homicide is a complex phenomenon from a criminological point of view. Epidemiological studies could contribute to the analysis of the phenomenon providing different insights. The aim of the present study is to perform an epidemiological and criminological analysis of female homicide in Italy in the period 2021-2022. Materials and methods A newspaper report analysis during the period January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2022, was performed. Some search terms in Italian were used to collect variables concerning the victim, the perpetrator, and the

circumstances of the event. The authors cross-checked the information presented in the articles for consistency and accuracy and a part of the variables collected was checked by accessing the website of the Italian Interior Minister which monitors these data. A descriptive statistical analysis was carried out. Results 244 female homicides were perpetrated in Italy in the considered period. A slight increase (5%) in the number of murders was described in 2022. Focusing on age groups, most of the victims were aged 65 and older (88 cases – 36.1%). The mean age ± SD in victims and authors were respectively 54.29±20.75 and 51.49±18.40. 6% of the authors were females. Elderly authors (p<0.001) killed almost half of the elderly victims. Elderly authors used more frequently a firearm to commit homicide compared to other age groups. 103 women out of 125 were killed in 2022 by a person that they knew. Discussion Our analysis confirmed our previous finding showing that a part of the phenomenon is related to elderly homicide with specific risk factors that should be investigated from a preventive perspective. The results confirm that most of the women are killed by family members or partners. Other types of female homicide are rarely described from the epidemiological point of view.

Increase in parricide risk during lockdown: interrupted time-series analysis in England and Wales *Valeria Abreu Minero, University of Derby; Amy Nivette, Utrecht University*

Evidence shows a recent increase in adult family homicide during lockdown measures, with the most common relationship of the victim to the suspect being a parent. Still, compared to the extensive evidence base surrounding intimate partner homicide, homicide against a parent remains largely unexplored. This study examines the effect of lockdown restrictions on parricide cases in England and Wales in relation to changing rates during the first, second and third lockdowns, and explores the characteristics of both victims and suspects in relation to mental ill health, history of domestic abuse and substance misuse. We analysed data on 190 parricide incidents recorded by the Home Office Homicide Index between January 2014 and March 2022 using interrupted time-series analysis. Analyses showed an immediate increase in homicides against a parent following the second and third lockdowns, and a gradual increase after easing of restrictions in April 2021. Our results suggest a sustained long-term trend of increased parricide risk during later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings may contribute to a more detailed understanding of the short-, mid- and long-term effects of lockdown measures on parricide cases, and may inform domestic abuse risk assessment tools that can better capture the dynamics of adult family violence.

Domestic Murder-Suicide: An Additional Type of Suicide *Israel Oron (Ostre), private psychologist*

Background

The issue of domestic murder-suicide raises the question of whether these acts should be viewed as either homicide or suicide, or whether they constitute a separate category altogether of lethal acts. Since the answer to this question is essential for building better risk-assessment tools, a crucial component in understanding the psychological makeup of these murderers should be their motivation. That is, what has activated the behavioral sequence of the murder-suicide. The research I will present addresses this question.   Methods
Sample: Domestic murder-suicide cases carried out by males and by females were sampled and divided into several victim categories.   Analysis:
The circumstances of each case and the behavior of each murderer were analyzed, including the content of their suicide notes and posts on social media¬ platforms. In addition, their behavior was compared with cases of domestic-murder and domestic-suicide alone (i.e., acts which were related solely to domestic conflicts). Results Analysis revealed that the main impetus that motivated the murderers in the sample was the wish to die by suicide. The wish to kill was an intermediate, secondary motive, to be accomplished as a mental prerequisite to killing themselves. In other words, the act of suicide was contingent upon the act of killing.

Conclusions Analysis demonstrated that murdering was an inextricable stage in the course of actions performed before carrying out the wish to die by suicide. While this specific stage is rare, it is nevertheless an additional type of action among rare and nonrare types performed on the threshold of suicide. (An example of a nonrare type: writing a suicide note). Furthermore, if we were able to detect suicidal intent in the sampled murderers early enough, their victims' lives may have been saved. Therefore, I will discuss appropriate suicide risk-assessment methods.

The Challenges of Defining Sexual Femicide *Abigail Mitchell, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Sexual homicide, a homicide subcategory, has historically captured the attention of academics, law enforcement agencies, and the public alike. Femicide, a term used to describe the sex/gender-related killings of women and girls, has been gaining traction in those same spheres. Like homicide, femicide has subcategories including, for example, intimate partner femicide, race-based, and armed-conflict femicide. Sexual femicide is also one such subcategory, but it does not yet have a standard definition, nor has it been examined for the purposes of creating a standard definition. Definition standardization allows for improved data sharing and clarity amongst academics, improved knowledge dissemination outside of academia, and enhanced universal policy creation for legislative bodies at the local and global level. Given the topical overlap of sexual homicide, femicide, and sexual femicide and violence, it is possible to distil a standard definition for sexual femicide, incorporating elements from pre-existing definitions of sexual homicide and femicide. However, there are three main challenges for creating a standardized definition of sexual femicide. First, the definitions of sexual homicide and femicide are each still being debated, and until those debates are settled, any sexual femicide definition will be provisional. Second, data on sexual homicide and femicide have yet to be integrated, and very little data specifically examining sexual femicide has been published, making it difficult to root a definition in empirical facts. Third, and finally, in order to justify devoting resources to standardizing a definition of sexual femicide, institutions need to be convinced of the usefulness of sexual femicide as an academic or political concept, a process which took several decades for femicide. With these challenges in mind, a new definition of sexual femicide is proposed and justified using Canadian sexual femicide case data, and the strengths and weaknesses of the definition are discussed.

Why do women kill? An empirical typology of homicides committed by women in Russia *Anna Lulikyan, Higher School of Economics; Svetlana Zhuchkova, HSE University*

Generally, homicides committed by women are significantly less studied than homicides committed by men, although it is known that homicides differ greatly by gender and therefore should be studied separately. However, in recent decades, this topic has attracted attention among researchers. Criminologists worldwide classified the motives of homicides committed by women and concluded that self-defence is the most widespread motive (it is also the most studied one). A common problem with these studies is that they are based on pretty small samples of a few tens or hundreds of cases. In addition, only motives were classified in previous studies, although there are circumstances of the murder and aspects of the relationship between the killer and the victim that should be taken into account. This study proposes to supplement existing knowledge by developing an empirical typology of murders committed by women in Russia. The empirical basis of the study is more than 3,500 court sentences handed down to women in Russia from 2017 to 2021 under Article 105 "Murder" part 1. The result of the study is expected to be the most complete typology so far which takes into account not only the motives, but also the circumstances of the murder and socio-economic characteristics of the killer. The methods used are various text mining techniques, machine learning and latent class analysis.

144. Effects of imprisonment on families: new contextual and

conceptual insights
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5

This international panel of papers presents new perspectives on the effects of imprisonment on families. The first paper presented by Nancy Loucks discusses the financial impact on families when someone goes to prison. Drawing on a qualitative interview study by Families Outside in Scotland the research highlights the role of imprisonment in creating, sustaining, and deepening poverty amongst children and families. The study shows that the burden falls mainly on women. The next two papers present insights into the effects of imprisonment on partners of prisoners in the UK. Charlotte Dodds's mixed method study compares the experiences of partners of male and female prisoners and assesses whether the effects of having a partner in prison are experienced in the same way for these different groups. Caroline Lanskey and colleagues explore the moral dimension to mothering children whose father has served a prison sentence. Informed by Gilligan's 'ethic of care' the paper describes the challenges women faced to their identity as a 'good mother' and their capacity to provide a 'good life' for their children. New insights into children's views on parental imprisonment are captured in Eliska Duskova's qualitative interview and observational study of children primarily in a care setting in Czechia. The analysis of this distinctive population of children draws on the theoretical frameworks of Ambiguous Loss and Disenfranchised Grief (Boss, 1999; Doka, 1989). Extending the theoretical discussion, the final paper from Rachel Condry and Shona Minson considers how we might best conceptualise the effects of imprisonment on families. Drawing on their earlier work on 'symbiotic harms' their paper discusses the continuities and discontinuities between this conceptualisation and emerging global research that highlights the varying legal, political, cultural, and social dimensions of the effects of imprisonment.

Chair:
Caroline Lanskey, University of Cambridge

Participants:

Paying the Price: The financial impact of imprisonment and release on families. *Nancy Loucks, Families Outside, Scotland (UK)*

Prof Loucks will present findings from research conducted by Families Outside and funded by abrdn Financial Fairness Trust to understand the financial impact on families when someone goes to prison. Families Outside is the only national organisation in Scotland working solely on behalf of families affected by imprisonment. Although research into the social and emotional costs of prison has increased, knowledge of the financial impact is limited. This research follows up a study Families Outside carried out ten years ago; since then, the UK has seen a decade of austerity, a pandemic, and now cost-of-living crisis, so families are living in harsher and more challenging social conditions than ever. The qualitative study heard from 49 women, one man, and one teenage girl from across Scotland, with interviews taking place in 2022 and 'sense checked' through a subsequent social media survey. The findings highlight the role of imprisonment in creating, sustaining, and deepening poverty amongst children and families. The study shows that the burden falls mainly on women. The financial cost of pre-trial detention and release are especially high, with families spending around half of their income to support the person in prison. Interviewees reported dealing with these costs through their own self-sacrifice, such as skipping meals to ensure their children were fed. However, even with these measures, the families were not able to afford social activities, resulting in them living in a form of permanent lockdown. Services such as Families Outside were greatly valued, without which families were otherwise isolated. This paper concludes with the recommendations proposed, developed, and progressed to improve circumstances for the families left behind when someone goes to prison. Overall, this paper concludes that it is families, and women in particular, who pay the price of imprisonment.

Morality and Motherhood of (Ex-)Prisoners' Children *Caroline Lanskey, University of Cambridge; Lucy Markson, University of Cambridge; Karen Souza, University of Cambridge; Sophie Ellis, University of Cambridge; Friedrich Lösel, Cambridge University & University of Erlangen-Nuremberg; Jennifer Barton-Crosby, NatCen Social Research*

Mothers of children whose father is in prison are frequently faced with questions about what is 'right' to do. What, if anything, should they tell their children about the father's offence and prison sentence? How can they protect their children from the potentially stigmatising and hostile gaze of the outside world? To what extent should they try to maintain the children's relationship with the father in prison? Addressing these questions is a fundamental part of mothering children affected by paternal imprisonment but there has been little investigation into how mothers in these situations navigate such issues in practice, nor a considered attempt to understand the varied reasons for their moral decision-making and practice. This study begins to address this gap through an analysis of interview data from women who participated in the Families and Imprisonment Research (FAIR) study, a prospective longitudinal study of 54 families in England and Wales where the father served a prison sentence of six years or less. The mothers who participated in the study, were interviewed once when the father was in prison, a second time shortly after his release and a third time six or seven years afterwards. This paper presents three case studies of mothers whose experiences illustrate a range of moral challenges that mothers faced as a result of their association with the father. These were challenges to their identity as a 'good mother' and to their capacity to provide a 'good life' for their children. The analysis is informed by Carol Gilligan's 'ethic of care' and the work of relational sociologists and anthropologists of ethics. It sheds new light on the moral issues faced by women caring for children whose fathers had prison sentences and draws attention to the relational dimension of everyday moral action and reflection.

Silent Victims of the Criminal Justice System: Experiences of Czech children and young adults with incarcerated parents *Eliska Duskova, University of Cambridge*

Despite the fact that parental incarceration (PI) can have a profound negative effect on children, children's accounts have been under-explored both in academic research as well as in policy. Children can be affected by PI in a number of ways; economically, socially, and emotionally (Arditti, 2012). However, it is difficult to establish whether the negative consequences stem directly from experiencing PI or are linked to other structural inequalities. With few exceptions (Murray et al., 2014), existing research is focused on English-speaking countries (Loureiro, 2010). This research project focuses on experiences of Czech children with incarcerated parents. The Czech Republic has a relatively large prison population (WPB, 2022), and a tendency to institutionalise children more than other European countries (Lumos, 2022). This distinctive demography limits the scope of the research, but enables specialisation. Recommendations are therefore limited to the Czech context. This research project is concerned with the experiences of Czech children and young adults with at least one parent in prison and who are (in most cases) residents in a children's home. The needs and thoughts of children were explored through a combination of interviews and observation conducted primarily in a children's home in Klánovice. The research finds that the majority of participants experienced a pre-existing disadvantage prior to PI. Participants expressed significant worries about their future outside of the children's home. Many experienced Disenfranchised Grief and Ambiguous Loss (Boss, 1999; Doka, 1989) resulting from children's uncertainty as to the reasons for, or results of, PI. Recommendations are made for a change in policy and practice: introducing tailored support programmes for young adults before they leave children's homes; multi-agency cooperation (Murray et al., 2014) in supporting children of prisoners and "paradigm shift" (Kuhn, 1970) focusing on positive portrayals of prisoners' families

(Arditti, 2012); and more child-friendly prison policies (Bernstein, 2005)

A global consideration of symbiotic harms and prisoners' families *Rachel Condry, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford; Shona Minson, University of Oxford*

This paper considers how we might best understand the effects of imprisonment on families and why this is important to a full understanding of the impact of prison as a form of punishment. The effects on families have broadly been understood within previous literature as either as 'collateral consequences', or as a form of secondary punishment extended to the family member. In a previous paper (Condry and Minson, 2021) we suggest that the first of these descriptions is at best insufficient, and at worst subordinating and marginalising, and the second is inaccurate when family members have not committed an offence. We offer instead the concept of 'symbiotic harms', defined as negative effects that flow both ways through the interdependencies of intimate associations such as kin relationships and are relational, mutual, non-linear, agentic, and heterogenous in character. This paper considers the continuities and discontinuities between this conceptualization and emerging global research that highlights the varying legal, political, cultural, and social dimensions of the effects of imprisonment.

145. Consequences of victimization
Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:
Stacy Banwell, University of Greenwich
Participants:

Food fraud doesn't matter? Victimological explanations *Pamela Kerschke-Risch, University of Hamburg*

Food fraud and food-related offences are well-known and widespread phenomena. It can be assumed that all consumers have been affected by it before and will continue to be affected in the future. Nonetheless, criminology, and victimology in particular, have not sufficiently addressed the issue. Neither the extent of the victims' reactions nor the reasons for them have been sufficiently researched so far. The aim of the presentation is to show how and whether deceived consumers react. The results are based on an online survey in which people were asked amongst others about their experiences regarding food fraud. In addition to descriptive results, relationships with attitudes and risk perceptions as well as loss of trust are presented and discussed in connection with gender-specific issues. The data show that consumers reduce, change or even completely abandon their meat consumption based on their own experiences. In particular, loss of trust and mistrust in the food industry, discounters and supermarkets play an important role in connection with consumption and eating habits. Although deceived consumers do not feel like victims, they react similarly to victims of other crimes.

' Living a smaller life'- Impacts of Ableist Intrusions on the lives of disabled women *Hannah Mason-Bish, University of Sussex*

Disabled people face ableist assumptions and challenges which shape their everyday encounters when in public space. For disabled women this has an intersectional dimension because their bodies are hyper visible and assessed against gendered and ableist norms. They experience hostility, abuse, sexual harassment and unwanted comments. Drawing on data from a research project which gathered qualitative data on victim experiences, the paper explores the short and long term impacts of non-consensual touching experienced by disabled women in daily life. I explore the way that they might live 'smaller lives' and restrict elements of their personality in order to not be visible. Preparation techniques will also be examined in relation to how disabled women have a repertoire of retorts and

responses to mitigate or respond to everyday ableism. Finally, I examine the deeper, embodied impacts of these intrusive behaviours and how they remove agency from those experiencing it.

Then What Happened? Long-Term Psychological Effects of Domestic Violence on Women *İrem Ünal, İstanbul University - Cerrahpaşa*

This research study aims to explore the long-term psychological effects of domestic violence on women in Turkey's formal support systems in addressing these effects. Domestic violence is a pervasive issue with severe consequences for the victims, particularly in terms of their psychological well-being. This study employed a qualitative research design, utilizing semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted with 15 women who had experienced domestic violence. The interviews were conducted face-to-face in a safe and confidential environment, allowing participants to openly share their experiences and perceptions. Findings from the interviews revealed a consistent pattern among the 15 participants, all of whom had experienced domestic violence. Themes such as reduced self-esteem diminished life satisfaction, and a reluctance to form new relationships were prevalent among the participants, even years after the termination of the violence. In addition, it can also lead to other psychopathologies such as panic disorder. These findings highlight the enduring impact of domestic violence on the psychological well-being of survivors. Policymakers can utilize this information to develop trauma-informed policies that prioritize the psychological well-being of survivors. Practitioners and support system providers can benefit from a better understanding of the long-term effects and tailor their services to address the specific needs of survivors, including counselling, support groups, and empowerment programs.

Offenders' Perception of Sexual Victimization during Incarceration. Lesson from 10 Male Ex-Offenders *Thifhulufhelwi Cedric Tshidada, University of Venda*

The study sought to investigate and explore offenders' perceptions on sexual assault during their incarceration in Makhado Correctional Centre. The study used the qualitative research method because it allows respondents to express their feelings. This is phenomenological in the sense that the researcher aimed to describe the experiences of the participants. In an attempt to resolve the research problem, the study embarked on the qualitative method to guide the in-depth structured interview questions with the offenders about their experiences on sexual assault during their incarceration. For data collection, the researcher also employed the field study method to allow data collection in natural settings and familiar environments. Further, the study used the purposive sampling method to select participants. The study used life style and routine activities theories as a foundation and demonstration on how life style expose many offenders to sexual victimisation during incarceration. For the purpose of data analysis this study made use of content analysis, which is a recommended method in qualitative study. The funding indicated that, many offenders are experiencing sexual victimisation in custody. Lack of support from the correctional service to victims of sexual victimisation contribute to the high rate spread of sexual diseases. Improve the quality of security and medical support to within correctional facilities and victims as part of the recommendations.

146. Victimization and crime undermine trust in institutions
Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
National, regional, and global resources for Crime Victimization Surveys (CVS) are exceptionally relevant for understanding several dimensions of crime and how to measure prevalence and incidence rates, dark figure of crime and perceptions of crime, among other variables. This session will show institutional capacities and relevant experiences from countries in Latin

America, Africa, and Europe, in order to generate and conducting Crime Victimization Surveys. This panel will discuss the relevance of CVS in designing evidence-based public policies and, in addition, to report the progress of specific indicators within Sustainable Development Goal 16.

Chair:

Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

Participants:

"Victimization and Crime Statistics matter! How much do you trust your government?" *Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)*

This presentation will show institutional capacities and relevant experiences from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico, to generate and conducting Crime Victimizations Surveys. This dimension focuses on how victimization and crime undermine people's trust in institutions as well as in other people, with a primary focus on the former, e.g. the parliament, the national government and the justice system.

"Crime victimization surveys: measuring victimization between the national and international level. The Italian experience" *Francesco Gosetti, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica of Italy (ISTAT)*

Istat has a long tradition in conducting victimization surveys both on the general population and on women in order to measure GBV. Along with the aim of measuring victimization and gender-based violence on a national level, Istat has worked in order to develop a sound harmonized methodology in order to ensure data comparability in order to respond to data needs at an international level. In particular, the need to measure SDGs and specifically Goal 16, claims for a solid statistical system that is able to bringing together survey and administrative-data as well. The aim of this paper is that of presenting Istat's work 1) in order to integrate the UNODC guidelines for measuring Goal 16 in the existing data collections to improve international comparability of data and to make more complete the indicators, filling existing gaps; 2) to ensure international cooperation and technical assistance.

"Methodological approaches for measuring victimization in women: challenges and opportunities" *Luis Felipe Rivera-Galicia, Universidad de Alcalá*

This paper explores methodological approaches for measuring victimization in women, including both sexual violence within and outside of intimate relationships. The study focuses on the challenges and opportunities of measuring victimization in women in the Spanish context. The literature review and previous research papers reveal that sexual violence against women is prevalent in both intimate and non-intimate relationships in Spain, with significant social and economic consequences. The study examines the application of different measurement tools in the Spanish context, highlighting the challenges of measuring victimization in women and the need for context-specific measurement tools. The study concludes that measuring victimization in women, including sexual violence within and outside of intimate relationships, is crucial for addressing the problem of gender-based violence in Spain. The research has implications for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners working in the field of victimization and gender-based violence, emphasizing the need for comprehensive and context-specific measurement tools. In summary, this paper contributes to the ongoing conversation on how to measure victimization in women in the Spanish context, including both sexual violence within and outside of intimate relationships. By providing evidence-based information on the prevalence of gender-based violence, the challenges of measuring it, and the need for context-specific measurement tools, the study aims to contribute to the development of more effective policies and interventions to address gender-based violence in Spain.

The Handbook on Governance Statistics: Main reflections on Victimization, crime, and Trust. *Joao Cardoso, National Institute of Statistics of Cabo Verde (INE-CV); Jose Silva, National Institute of Statistics of Cabo Verde (INE-CV)*

This Handbook was developed under the leadership and co-ordination of the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics, whose main objective is to promote and enable the production of governance statistics based on sound and internationally agreed methodologies as part of the official statistical system. It is one of the nine (at time of writing) city groups created by the UN Statistical Commission as platforms of experts to address select issues in statistical methods.

147. Gendered experiences of the criminal legal system in Victoria, Australia

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment

Roundtable

2:00 to 3:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8

The experiences of accused women, trans and gender-diverse people within the criminal-legal system are under-represented in research. Despite well-known gendered harms and costs (including human, social and fiscal) associated with involvement in the system, the body of research remains androcentric. Women, trans and gender-diverse people already experience complex marginalisation, and interaction with the system further compounds social disadvantage. This roundtable of four PhD candidates aims to address this gap through their research on the lived experiences of women, gender diverse, and trans individuals as accused persons in the criminal justice system, including incarceration experiences, in Victoria, Australia. The discussants will explore the challenges and ethical tensions involved in designing and conducting their research, as well as their initial theorising, varying methodologies, and preliminary findings. The discussants aim to promote a better understanding of the lived experience of women, trans and gender-diverse people in the criminal-legal system. They stress the necessity for further research that makes space for gendered and intersectional approaches.

Chair:

Monique Moffa, RMIT University

Discussants:

Scarlet Rosa, RMIT University

Gabriela Franich, University of Melbourne

Jessica Privitelli, RMIT University

148. Methodologies - Advances in Evaluative Research

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Evaluative Research

Paper Session

2:00 to 3:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10

Chair:

Ella Simpson, University of Greenwich

Participants:

A longitudinal approach to understanding missing persons publicity appeals on Twitter *Simona Ciobotaru, University of Portsmouth; Carl Adams, Mobi Publishing; Craig John Robert Collie, University of Portsmouth; Karen Shalev Greene, University of Portsmouth*

Publicity appeals for missing persons are regularly used for gathering vital information from the public and raising awareness about missing persons. Social media platforms are frequently used by law enforcement and the national Missing People Charity in the UK in order to distribute appeals and appeal to the general public for help in the search for missing persons. In this study, we used an automatic web scraping tool to monitor publicity appeals distributed on Twitter by the Missing People Charity in the UK. The account was scraped between May 2018 and January 2019, resulting in N=377 appeals. Demographic characteristics and

publicity appeal type was coded for all appeals (e.g. age, gender, location). Social network data was also collected during this period which assessed Twitter accounts engaging with the Missing People account and analysed in terms of size of network, type of account and number of mentions. These data were used to explore whether different types of accounts mentioning the charity had any impact on engagement of publicity appeals during the same time period. The results are discussed in the context of social media practices which can promote higher engagement for organizations releasing publicity appeals for missing persons. Further recommendations are made with regards to removing appeals after a particular time frame.

Another Chance – A multi-site realist randomized controlled trial evaluation of a focused deterrence intervention in England *Tia Simanovic, University of Hull; Iain Brennan, University of Hull; Alex Sutherland, Alex Sutherland; Paul McFarlane, University College London; William Graham, University of Abertay*

This paper will describe the protocol for the largest, and first ever, randomized controlled trial of a Focused Deterrence Program in the United Kingdom. Focused deterrence interventions are believed to be effective in reducing violence among groups by increasing the severity, certainty, and swiftness of punishment, providing support in desistance from offending, and vocalizing anti-violence community norms. Focused deterrence is regarded as one of the most effective strategies for reducing serious violence, although the literature is predominantly based on weak and under-powered study designs, where interventions target groups committing serious firearm violence in urban centers in response to extreme levels of violence. The methodological limitations of these studies leave the internal and external validity of focused deterrence in doubt. To this end, this paper will present the protocol for a realist randomized controlled trial evaluating seven focused deterrence interventions in five cities in England. The study consists of summative and formative aspects, with the former being a multi-centered, two-arm randomized controlled trial, and the latter a realist evaluation of the delivery and fidelity of the program combined with a longitudinal qualitative account of the intervention experience. This will be done through semi-structured interviews, observations, and surveys with program participants and, where relevant, program delivery team and stakeholders. Finally, to frame our understanding of the intervention mechanism, this study uses context-mechanism-outcome configurations, which will be summarized in this paper. Overall, this paper will reflect on developing the study protocol and setting up this multi-year, multi-site study. In so doing, it will demonstrate the limitations of the existing violence prevention evaluations and make a case for a multi-site collaboration to advance the international violence prevention evidence base.

Leadership Development for Occupational Stress Reduction in Correctional Settings: Assessing Organisational and Individual-Level Competencies via LEADCOR Instruments *Ana Rita Pires, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Claire Machan, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems*

The workplace is one of the key environments that affect people's mental and physical health, and for those that work in correctional settings, the unique occupational stressors have an even greater compounded impact. The LEADCOR project was an opportunity to enhance the Leadership and Stress Management skills of prisons' frontline and technical staff to address this issue. Emerging as a collaboration of four European countries (Portugal, Germany, Romania, and Belgium) from prison administrations, Trade Unions, a specialised justice consultancy firm, and a University, LEADCOR brings to the table an innovative conceptual model to reduce occupational stress levels inside prisons. The project created a methodology and Leadership Assessment Instruments that supports: 1) Organisational level understanding of the leadership competencies that are required and need the most training development to reduce stress. 2) Individual staff in managerial

positions in understanding the leadership competencies that they need to develop, focusing on maintaining their strengths and improving their weaknesses. The proposed methodology therefore allowed a comparative analysis of the assessment results based on evaluating leadership competencies from two different prisms - the individual and organisational perspectives. The LEADCOR methodology and assessment results on occupational stress levels inside prisons and Leadership Competencies have the potential to act as the foundation for organisational action plans concerning Leadership Development (focusing on maintaining the strengths and improving the weaknesses). Results are additionally key in implementing the foreseen LEADCOR training programme, which develops specific leadership competencies within the prison management and frontline staff to counteract occupational stress.

Making the Story Count: An argument for the development of a narrative evaluation tool in the arts in criminal justice sector *Ella Simpson, University of Greenwich*

The more creative writing practitioners working in prisons have attempted to demonstrate the value of their work, the less their voices have been heard. Despite having multiple stories of the positive effects that creative writing can have on prisoners, the evidence offered by these practitioners has often been dismissed as 'anecdotal'. A small but growing number of academic researchers have attempted to articulate the benefits of creative practice using robust methods of evaluation. In particular, their utilisation of some of the key findings of desistance theories have proved successful in capturing the more 'soft' or 'indirect' outcomes experienced by prisoners. However, this focus on evaluation has to a large degree muted the authentic voices of creative practitioners and where their stories are heard they are often crafted to fit into the broader correctional narrative of individual reformation and compliance. Based on the theoretical framework of narrative criminology and its conceptualisation of narrative as constitutive of reality, this paper will argue that researchers have used desistance theories too little in their evaluations, particularly in terms of the narrative dimensions of the desistance process. Rather than treating story as a transparent container through which we can observe the content of events and their impact on a person's change, narrative criminology urges us to consider the role of story itself; not only what's in it, but how is that story told, and how might that shape or even create a person's future behaviour? The study described in this paper sets out an innovative research design more able to take stories and their authors seriously on their own terms. A method and methodology is proposed for the development of a robust framework for the evaluation of creative arts interventions within prisons and the criminal justice system more widely.

TREATMENT OF STALKING OFFENDERS: from a systematic review to novelties in literature *Emma Flutti, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Giulia Moretti, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Palmina Caruso, University of Milan; Federico Pacchioni, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University; Carolina Passani, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Guido Travaini, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University*

The perpetration of persecutory acts constituting the so-called crime of stalking has become so widespread as to require the delineation of effective interventions to counter it. However, it is difficult to identify a standardised model in terms of approach and follow-up. In this systematic review, we focused on studies analysing the effectiveness of a particular approach to the treatment of stalking offenders. The search on Scopus, PsychInfo, Pubmed and Cochrane resulted in the selection of only 4 studies that met the inclusion criteria, highlighting the lack of studies in the literature on the topic of interest. The present research has shown that stalking recidivism and stalking-related violence can be reduced through effective intervention. However, the specific type of intervention used seemed to be less important than the strictness of the intervention itself. The analysis of the methodologies outlined a still very content and heterogeneous scenario, especially regarding the choice

of treatment approach and the impact on the risk of reoffending. In conclusion, investments in research are necessary as well as the delineation of an effective intervention for stalking perpetrators and new guidelines to promote the provision of treatment as a fundamental tool for the containment of the risk of reoffending and its measurement.

149. Procedural Justice Policing: Applying new insights to improve police-citizen relations

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Attitudes about Punishment and Criminal Justice System
Pre-arranged Panel
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

Procedural justice policing is often cited as an effective way that police can improve relationships with the communities they serve. A large body of empirical evidence confirms its value across different countries, policing contexts and with various population groups. In order to advance the field from here, however, what is needed are new and innovative theoretical perspectives and methodologies that attempt to explain when, why and for whom procedural justice will have greatest value. This panel of papers brings together researchers from Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada and the Netherlands. The papers investigate the role that procedural justice policing plays in fostering: (a) citizens' perceptions of police legitimacy, (b) citizens' identification and solidarity with police, (c) citizens' trust in police, (d) citizens' willingness to cooperate with police, and (e) collective efficacy in neighbourhoods. The first paper presents a meta-analysis of existing studies that explore the mediating and moderating role of identity in the procedural justice-police legitimacy relationship. Papers 2 to 4 then advance and test innovative theoretical perspectives using innovative methodologies (e.g., experimental methods; panel surveys; and cross-sectional surveys of hard to reach population groups) to examine when, why, and for whom, procedural justice proves most effective for improving police-citizen relations.

Chair:

Ben Bradford, University College London

Participants:

Social identity, procedural justice, and legitimacy in policing: a meta-analysis *Angus Chan, University College London; Ben Bradford, University College London; Clifford Stott, Keele University*

Social identity has been a key component in the theorization of procedural justice theory. It is suggested that procedural justice from police treatment conveys identity-relevant information, such that those being policed tend to see the police as legitimate when they feel they are treated with procedural justice. While criminologists primarily focus on the association between procedural justice and legitimacy, social identity is gaining more attention in the field recently. By synthesizing 124 studies with 160 samples (N = 201,766), this meta-analysis shows that the correlation between procedural justice, social identity, and legitimacy are strong in policing. Moreover, social identity is found to be a significant mediator explaining the psychological mechanism by which procedural justice enhances legitimacy. It also tends to negatively moderate the effect of procedural justice on police legitimacy.

Immigrants' trust in police in Canada: A vignette study *Natasha Madon, Griffith University; Maria Jung, Toronto Metropolitan University; Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University*

While existing research has found procedural justice to be an important driver of citizen trust in police, to date, limited research has explored the views that people bring with them into encounters with police. These views or expectations of treatment (Anticipatory Justice) are important as they may shape how people interpret police treatment. Drawing on over 700 responses to a vignette study, we examine how both universal and immigrant specific factors, and treatment expectations shape citizens' views of police. More specifically, we interrogate the role of pre-existing expectations in shaping how immigrants perceive police-citizen encounters and their conferral of trust in police. As the first experimental test of anticipatory justice, the results of the study have important implications for ongoing exploration of this emerging construct.

Procedural justice and Muslims' willingness to cooperate with police: Advancing theory by accounting for multiple group identities *Kristina Murphy, Griffith University; Mohammed Ali, Griffith University; Harley Williamson, Utrecht University*

Studies show that police can encourage people's cooperation when police are perceived as procedurally just. This occurs because procedural justice conveys important symbolic messages about a person's identity and social inclusion. However, we argue that procedural justice policing studies that explore identity have remained largely undertheorised because they fail to acknowledge that citizens can hold multiple group identities. We also propose that some group identities are more relevant than others depending on what type of cooperation is investigated. Using survey data from 504 Muslim-Australians, we show that procedural justice enhances national identity, identification with police, and cooperation intentions in both counter-terrorism and crime/victimisation prevention. However, identification with police is more important in the procedural justice-crime/victimisation cooperation relationship, while national identity is more important for counter-terrorism cooperation. The implications of these findings for police practice and for advancing theory in the field are discussed.

Procedural justice, social identity and collective efficacy: Findings from a longitudinal panel survey *Julia Yesberg, University College London; Krisztián Pósch, University College London; Ben Bradford, University College London; Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics; Arabella Kyprianides, University College London*

Collective efficacy is a neighbourhood social process that emphasises social ties among neighbours and their willingness to intervene to solve local problems. Research suggests police can increase collective efficacy within communities by providing a trustworthy presence and by operating in a fair and just manner. But how perceptions and experiences of procedural justice translate to collective efficacy is not clear. Procedural justice has been linked to feelings of security and belonging within wider society, so it could be that fair policing strengthens social bonds within neighbourhoods by fostering a sense of collective inclusion within wider social structures. Using data from three waves of a longitudinal panel study of over 1000 individuals living in ten cities in England, Scotland and Wales, we explore the links between procedural justice, social identity and collective efficacy.

150. WCCJ Panel 10 – Challenges in Accessing Support for Gender-based Violence Survivors

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:

Ulku Baturoglu Balci, University of Glasgow

Participants:

Compliance of Victim-Friendly procedures by Police during Rape Investigations - Results from Cross-Sectional Study in Three States of Eastern India *Paromita Chattoraj, National Law University Odisha, Cuttack, India; Sonali Swetapadma, Doctoral Research Scholar, Faculty Assistant, School of Law, KIIT Deemed to be University Bhubaneswar, Odisha.*

According to the police statistics in India for disposal of rape cases by police (published by NCRB), the average pendency rate in rape is 31% in spite of the strict mandate of investigation to be

completed within two months. Can this be attributed to how victims are treated by the police during investigation? Police are the first stakeholders within the criminal justice system responding to the offence of rape. Some specific laws have been enacted in India with the aim of incorporating a victim friendly approach during the stages of reporting and investigation of rape cases by the police. This paper presents the police perception on compliance of the victim-friendly provisions of law during the stages of reporting, registration and investigation of rape cases in the three selected states of Odisha (OD), Jharkhand (JH) and West Bengal (WB) in eastern India and the corresponding state-wise differences in police attitudes. The findings show that there are more non-compliance and differences in the degrees of compliance or non-compliance in the three states. Keywords- rape, victims, perception, compliance, investigation, police

From bad to worse? Supporting justice-involved women and those subjected to gender-based violence during a cost of living crisis *Michele Jane Burman, University of Glasgow; Joana Miguel Gomes Ferreira, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge; Loraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge; Jenn Glinski, University of Glasgow /SCCJR; Annie Crowley, University of Glasgow /SCCJR*

This paper draws on findings from recent research exploring the psychosocial wellbeing and personal welfare of women workers who provide therapeutic, advocacy, support and/or practical services for women subjected to rape and domestic abuse and women who are either in, or at risk of being draw in, the criminal justice system in the UK. In its investigation of the cumulative effects of intensified client need, arduous work conditions, financial precarity, job security concerns, and domestic caring responsibilities, the research has identified factors and processes which exacerbate and diminish the impact of such work on women workers, many of whom have similar life experiences to those that they support. In this paper, we highlight the significance of multidimensional dynamics and stressors, played out at individual, organisational and structural levels, which impact the personal and professional lives of those delivering services, affecting their wellbeing and resilience. We highlight the emotional toll of the work and the costs and consequences of delivering services to these groups in the context of a cost of living crisis, but we also draw attention to the rewards of this work and the development of vicarious resilience by workers. We also discuss innovative practices of education, training, supervision and support mitigating the traumagenic effects of the work and reflect on how these insights may be incorporated into models of working which support the resilience and wellbeing of a vital workforce.

"Hard to reach but easy to ignore": Victims/survivors' experiences of accessing support in rural communities *Ulku Baturoglu Balci, University of Glasgow*

Research on gender-based violence in rural communities has been gradually increasing over the last three decades. Relatively little, however, is known about gender-based violence in rural communities across Scotland except for a few research within the broader UK context. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with victims/survivors of gender-based violence and support service providers in rural communities in Scotland, this paper explores how rurality affects victims/survivors' access to support and services and how it impacts the provision of support. The findings of this research indicate that rurality as an interplay of the social, cultural and spatial contexts exacerbates gender-based violence experiences, poses additional barriers to accessing and providing support and services, and differentiates the needs of victims/survivors and support services from those located in non-rural settings. Yet support service providers highlighted the importance of creativity and adaptability in overcoming these challenges and identifying opportunities to improve support and service delivery in rural areas. The findings also suggest that support provision practices in rural communities offer effective alternatives to improving support and

service delivery in both rural and urban settings, particularly for hard-to-reach communities. This paper offers a nuanced understanding of why rurality needs to be considered alongside multiple and intersecting forms of inequalities to understand the experiences of gender-based violence and the needs of victims/survivors in rural communities.

Ten years on: policing and support for women who have experienced stalking in the UK *Rosie Campbell, University of Huddersfield; Jason Roach, University of Huddersfield; Kate Wood, University of Huddersfield*

Reviews of the policing of stalking in the UK an support for victims, have highlighted that stalking has often been misunderstood by the police and gone unrecognised, with specialist support provisions absent in many areas of the UK. This paper will explore the policing of stalking and support for women who have experienced stalking in the UK ten years on from the introduction of specific legislation to address stalking. It will do this by drawing on data from an action research project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council which has taken place during 2022/2023 in Kirklees, a district in the North of England, UK. The paper argues that stalking is moving from the margins of policy to address violence against women and girls to occupy a more central position. This is beginning to be reflected in policy and practice at local level. Key words: stalking, support, violence, policing.

Widening the lens of control: How perpetrators influence informal contacts during victims help-seeking journeys. *Rebecca Zerk, Aberystwyth University*

Drawing on data from a qualitative, longitudinal study (Dewis Choice 2015-present), this paper examines the influence of perpetrator behaviour on older female victims' help-seeking journeys. It uses case examples from both intimate partner abuse and adult family abuse to show the different ways perpetrators seek to influence informal contacts (family, friends and community members) when formal help-seeking commences. The findings suggest that when victims sought help from formal contacts (police, safeguarding and health professionals) perpetrators widened their focus of control beyond the victim to control informal contacts. Perpetrators sought to create allies with informal contacts by constructing new narratives about the victims and the abuse, to undermine victims' help-seeking efforts and diminish the victims' informal sources of support. The analysis reveals that the effectiveness of the perpetrator tactics appeared to be linked with the perpetrators' power and status within the family and community. When the perpetrator was successful in their attempts to create allies with informal contacts, victims described increased isolation at a point where they felt most vulnerable influencing the victims' formal help-seeking priorities. The paper provides new insights into perpetrator behaviour across time and space at key intersections of the victims' help-seeking journey and demonstrates how informal contacts can intentionally or unintentionally aid perpetrators in their abuse to control and undermine victims' formal help-seeking. The paper concludes with recommendations for practice professionals to consider the role of informal contacts in victims decision-making regarding accessing safety, justice and wellbeing.

151. Media and Social construction of crime III

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Media and social construction of crime

Paper Session

2:00 to 3:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3

Chair:

    Anita Lavorgna, University of Bologna

Participants:

    Engulfed in Frames: how violent cinematic representations of prison affect prison officers *Eric Cano Cobano, UPF*

Criminologists have long emphasized how cinema is the principal modality through which most individuals access depictions of prison and what occurs inside. This also includes many who themselves later become prison officers. It has also been established how these cinematic representations reify a reductive, stigmatizing, and particularly violent portrayal of both prison and its associated actors. The 'hidden spectacle of punishment', as Foucault (1975) called it, therefore has a profound influence on popular understandings of penal institutions. Despite this, little work has been dedicated to understanding the social consequences of this process, particularly upon the lives and work of prison officers. Grounded within a visual criminological framework, the present study addresses this gap by using an innovative visual elicitation method – adapted from photo elicitation – conducted with prison officers. Through this method this study demonstrates how the violent representation of prison in fiction 1) shapes officers' expectations about the realities of incarceration and the interactions between associated actors, 2) influences the behavior of prison officers during their initial weeks inside the institution, and 3) impacts public perceptions of prison officers.

Exploring the impact of 'Streaming Justice': The influence of digital true crime on the pursuit of justice in wrongful conviction cases *Greg Stratton, RMIT University*

The proliferation of true crime on digital streaming platforms, such as Netflix, YouTube, and podcasts, has had a significant impact on the pursuit of justice in cases of wrongful conviction. This paper examines the ethical implications of streaming justice and the narratives produced by these platforms. Since the release of Making A Murderer in 2015, Netflix has produced over 15 documentaries and series focused on wrongful convictions, as well as fictional accounts that suggest a high level of public engagement with the topic. The 'digital' lens on injustices has raised the public profile of specific cases, lawyers, and witnesses to crime, while also elevating the profile of the innocence movement. This paper raises the concept of "streaming justice" as both a description of content delivery and an attempt to fast-track justice outcomes through the presentation of content. It questions the consequences and impact of "streaming justice" in the absence of transparency from content producers about content viewership, potential bias in the narratives presented, and impact on the wrongfully convicted. Drawing on the experiences of the wrongfully convicted and their supporters, this paper emphasizes the importance of transparency, fairness, and accuracy in the representation of evidence and facts, as well as the responsibilities of content producers in the context of wrongful convictions. It highlights how digital technologies and streaming platforms have transformed how audiences consume and engage with content, but the need for a crucial balance between the potential benefits with the risks of perpetuating or creating false narratives that may hinder the pursuit of justice.

From Pixels to Politics: The Strategic Role of Memetic Warfare in Modern Conflicts *Tine Munk, Nottingham Trent University*

Memetic warfare is a novel form of warfare that combines digital and psychological tactics to extend beyond traditional cyberwar and information warfare. Social media and online communication have been overlooked as potential battlegrounds compared to physical territory or cyberspace. However, in the Russian war against Ukraine, memes have become central to the conflict, transitioning from a conceptual idea to a world of data and pixels. Memes are an easily shareable format incorporating visual and non-visual elements to convey messages. They can use humour, parody, and satire to challenge adversary online communications effectively. Moreover, memes have proven to be an effective defence tool by highlighting the absurdity of propaganda and disinformation, preventing naive likes and shares, and providing clarity about information to a broader audience. The increased use of memes is a strategic means to mobilise online users to participate in resistance efforts, as demonstrated by the memetic communities involved in the Ukrainian memetic war. Ukrainian actors and supporters have successfully debunked false information in posts and comments, fact-checked and informed online users, and fostered a sense of togetherness based on a shared experience of inclusion and exclusion. This paper focuses on civic engagement in the war through online communication, where social media has become an informal strategy to enhance resistance. Various actors, including military, governmental, and civic actors, are involved in memetic warfare as a new strategic position in cyberwar. The research is based on Ukraine and how the country has activated internal and external actors in both formal and informal contexts to use memes as a defensive weapon. Memetic warfare enables online users to respond in real time to contemporary political events, allowing for the rapid dissemination of information and the promotion of political expression without physical combat.

Hyperviolence and Criminalization of Urban Slums Representations in Latin American Films *Maylen Villamañan Alba, PhD student-Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Lucas Melgaço, Associate Professor -VUB*

Mass-media criminology suggests that cinema images may shape criminological imagination and public opinion. Since the 1990s, there has been an artistic trend in cinema focusing on hyperviolence aesthetics, which in Latin America often lies towards the criminalization of certain groups and their neighbourhoods. In these films, slums and residents are commonly labelled violent spaces. These representations can have an impact that goes beyond the screens and influence law enforcement and public opinion. In this study, I analyse the representation of two neighbourhoods in two different films: a Brazilian favela illustrated by City of God and an Argentinean villa depicted in White Elephant. The main method used was qualitative content analysis, which was used to explore the social representations of violence in the two neighbourhoods. These representations include both the criminalization and the humanization of the characters depicted in the films, who represent the vulnerable and poor classes in Brazil and Argentina. The images of gun violence, drug trafficking, gangs, and police brutality against slum residents converge with the social imaginaries associated with marginalized neighbourhoods. These films also tackle the social conditions in the roots of Latin American violence, such as inequality, racialization, and discrimination based on gender or social class. These films connect fiction with reality by portraying social representations of violence in urban slums, deploying two perspectives in a hyper-violent aesthetic: hegemonic and polemic representations. On the one hand, the hegemonic representations can naturalize and trivialize violence to the point of neutralizing its virulence and mystifying marginal spaces. On the other hand, the polemic representations can produce distance and disquietude towards reality, considering violence as the true aesthetic of Latin American essence.

Moral panics and health-related misinformation: when the audience becomes co-producer *Anita Lavorgna, University of Bologna; Ester Massa, University of Winchester*

The COVID-19 pandemic has raised important societal reactions, which can be interpreted through the moral panic lens. For instance, the media coverage of the pandemic had a role in promoting stigma and blaming, leading to the 'othering' of certain social groups. At the same time social media platforms offer a new challenge to the concept of moral panic as traditionally intended: online, the relationships between moral entrepreneurs and folk devils can become much more complex and fluid, as digital affordances create shifts in the distribution of mediatic power. For instance, some (self-identifying) alternative lifestyle and counterinformation online communities, in the context of the pandemic, have proactively used social media to promote non-science-based health-related misinformation and conspiratorial ideas, accusing a range of different, reverse folk devils (e.g., those with technoscientific expertise) of criminal and deviant acts. This turnabout has important implications for the hold of the concept of moral panic, as it questions the societal consensus that is (yet implicitly) at its basis, and evidences the emergence of new moral entrepreneurs,

whose voice is enabled and amplified online. By relying on a digital passive ethnography carried out on Italian-speaking digital fields, we will discuss how the notion of moral panic can still be useful as a critical tool and organising framework, confirming its continuing practical and heuristic value to understand how fear and transgression are mobilized once we widen and tighten the focus of analysis, redefining moral panics' traditional parameters in light of the increasingly complex and contradictory nature of powers in society.

152. Education, institutional abuse and crime prevention

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
Chair:
   Maria Niełaczna, University of Warsaw
Participants:
   Crime prevention and emotion work in Swedish high schools regarding pupils with substance abuse *Sophia Yakhlef, Kristianstad University; Goran Basic, Linnaeus University*

   Researchers of crime prevention have in the last decades noticed significant changes in societal responses to criminal justice, such as privatisation of security governance and informal social control exerted by organisations beyond the justice system. Researchers have also highlighted that a growing number of school staff experience their work as surpassing the demands associated with a traditional school environment, becoming more like the work of police officers, social workers, parents, or friends than to that of teachers and educators. This ethnographic study explores the previous statements by focusing on the experiences of school staff working with pupils who have issues with alcohol or drug use, drug trafficking or other criminal behaviour. Based on 36 semi-structured interviews with teachers, school nurses, counsellors, social workers, and school police officers, the study suggests that their work requires higher emotional investment than a traditional school environment does. The staff take much responsibility regarding (informal) crime prevention efforts and are thus part of an informal culture of control. The findings suggest conflicting demands regarding their work tasks and emotional commitment: on the one hand to providing emotional support and ensuring a good educational environment for all pupils, and on the other hand to act as informal police officers or supervisors of pupils with addictions. The study describes how emotions and emotional labour are used to handle these conflicting demands. It also demonstrates the need for developing teacher education and clear-cut policies regarding the crime preventative role of high schools in Sweden, as staff members experienced confusion, frustration, and ad-hoc solutions in the absence of a streamlined approach.

   Preventing Program "Time to Be" (Raising Awareness and Educating for Relationships) *Mariana Pinto, APAV; Rosa Saavedra, APAV; Manuela Santos, APAV; Cynthia Silva, APAV*

   Time to BE (Raising Awareness and Educating for Relationships) is a prevention program focused on interpersonal violence. It has two versions: for ages between 3-6 and 6-10. It can be implemented in scholar/communitarian contexts. It has 5 modules: Group Value: the considered acceptable behaviors are defined, through individual and group responsibility; Equality and Diversity: promotion of gender equality and recognition of diversity as something natural/positive; Relationships: is dedicated to the learning and training of personal and social competences, essential to positive interpersonal relationships; 3 – Effects of Violence: promotes children´s empathy regarding victims, through the recognition of consequences/impact that violence can have on their lives; Safety: this module provides a set of safety strategies (individual or trough reaching out formal and informal nets of support) that can allow the children to know what to do, in case they experience any sort of direct or indirect violence. Children learn to identify in their own circle which are the trustworthy adult(s) and are encouraged to share events, thoughts and emotions they have when dealing with this adult(s) on their daily lives; The role of family in the prevention: This is a specific prevention module for the children's families. The objective is to reinforce the process of sharing between children-family, through the joint realization of dynamics that can facilitate the generalization of learnings and reinforce the acquired competencies. The implementation of the program was subjected to a measurement of its social impact carried out by an independent entity with extensive experience in program evaluation. This program is based on a methodology of non-formal learning, that privileges participation, cooperation and children´s experience, by respecting their point of view and valuing sharing within the group. The program is driven by a handbook, which includes a description of all the program components and guidelines for each activity.

   Prevention is better than cure…. Is it? *Edwin Kruisbergen, Ministery of Justice and Security*

   Prevention is better than cure…. Is it? On good intentions, flawed assumptions, and potential harmful effects of information campaigns as a tool in crime prevention The use of information campaigns as a policy instrument is quite popular. They are relatively cheap and easy to deploy. Recently, different types of information campaigns are also used to prevent drug use and participation in criminal activities ('subversive crime' as it is called in the Netherlands). These campaigns are part of an intensified effort by the Dutch government to combat organized crime. But how effective are these campaigns? There is an impressive body of literature on the effectiveness of information campaigns. In this presentation we confront the empirical and theoretical insights this literature provides us with the campaigns that are being deployed to prevent 'subversive crime' in the Netherlands. Several assumptions underlying the use of information campaigns turn out to be fundamentally flawed. Although these campaigns aim at prevention, some of them might very well produce iatrogenic effects.

   Re-offending risk management. The search for an effective tool by the prison service *Maria Niełaczna, University of Warsaw*

   Managing the risk of recidivism, assessing the likelihood of recidivism or criminological prognosis within contemporary recidivism and rehabilitation models is one of the key elements of recidivism reduction strategies and crime prevention. The primary objective of criminal punishment is to reduce recidivism. This is achieved by estimating the probability (risk) of its occurrence, which is usually reduced to an intuitive, clinical or statistical assessment. The text presents the issues of estimating and managing the risk of recidivism in the justice system around the world, the current development and the contribution of science to crime prevention, and finally confronts us with the Polish experiment - the first professional risk assessment tool developed by the prison service. The tool combines clinical and statistical approaches. It allows the identification of individual risk factors for recidivism (criminogenic factors), i.e. the identification of those problem areas in convicted offenders which, according to empirical research, are correlated with recidivism or dysfunctional behaviour. The final result is presented as a profile of the various component risk factors according to the eight scales defined in the tool. At the same time, it does not exclude the individualised inference of the subject who applies the tool. For an important part of the study is the interpretation of the result. I present the results of a survey of 1,500 prison officers on the professional risk estimation tool they are using for the first time. They assessed the tool's structure, usefulness, potential reliability, time-consuming and ease of use.

153. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 3. The Interplay of Legal and Extra-Legal Factors in Sentencing

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making

Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:

Mojca M. Plesničar, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law Ljubljana

Participants:

All previous convictions count: The role of previous convictions in sentencing in Czechia *Martin Košatka, Charles University, Faculty of Law*

Criminal history enhancements are a ubiquitous, yet theoretically problematic practice. Dispositional magnitude of criminal history enhancements has not been previously empirically analysed in a post-communist country and remains a rare topic in continental Europe. We examine the effect of previous convictions on the in/out incarceration decision in Czechia in the context of an unstructured sentencing system. We employ complete country-wide sentencing data from 2010-2022 that contain information on 774,915 convictions, finding extremely large dispositional magnitude criminal history enhancements. Across offence types, the more serious an offence was, the lesser was the criminal history enhancement. When compared with England and Wales we find significantly greater criminal history enhancements in Czechia and evidence for a "true" cumulative model. One potential explanation of these results is relative lenience leading to a low custody rate for first-offenders, but a higher custody rate that approaches England and Wales with accumulating prior offences.

Intuitive sentencing? - A study on the interdisciplinarity of the penal decision making *Nina Kaiser, Hans Gross Centre for Interdisciplinary Criminal Sciences (Institute of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedural Law and Criminology, University of Graz, Austria); Ida Leibetseder, Hans Gross Centre for Interdisciplinary Criminal Sciences (Institute of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedural Law and Criminology, University of Graz, Austria)*

Raison d'etat, retribution or prevention – the punitive purposes have changed over time. With the rise of positivism in the 19TH century rehabilitation and prevention became center stage and with it the need to deal with the offenders' individual recidivism risk in the sentencing process. Accordingly, Austria's criminal justice system is primarily oriented toward preventive aspects. The Austrian Criminal Code therefore shows the necessity of both special and general preventive considerations while highlighting the legal requirement of case-by-case assessments. Thus, it provides basic sentencing principles that reflect its focus on the offender as an individual person. Such factors to be considered include: the impact on the offenders' future life, his prior way of life, his behavior after the offense and the offenders' character. Considering the diversity of factors to be assessed in such decisions, it is to question, whether or not such decisions can be made solely by applying legal knowledge. As the current practice is primarily intuitive and based on an overall assessment by the court it leaves open questions concerning its legitimacy. The present study elaborates on this hot topic. By analyzing court records and conducting expert interviews with Austrian judges a set of multiple sentencing factors was extracted and used to construct a practice-oriented rather than theory-led questionnaire. This questionnaire was then used to assess the statistical distribution and frequencies of the considered sentencing factors among practicing judges and prosecutors in Austria. Combining a quantitative and qualitative approach the underlying study is the first one that took a closer look on the decision-making process in general and the implementation of preventive and prognostic thoughts and their legal principles. Against this backdrop, the question arises how such preventive considerations can be made in court: either interdisciplinary or intuitive?

Legal and extralegal factors in sentencing: quantitative studies in sex crimes in Spain *Josep Tamarit, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*

Little research has been carried out in civil law countries on the extralegal factors that actually influence judges' decisions when a penalty is imposed. In various studies we have found that Criminal Courts in Spain are mostly conditioned by strict legal rules, but variables such as victim-offender relationship also exert an influence on judicial decision-making. After applying bivariate analysis and regression models we have found a clear tendency of women magistrates being more punitive both when they decide whether to convict or to acquit and, in case of imposing a prison sentence, when the prison lenght is determined.

Prevention or retribution? Justification of imposing imprisonment in Poland *Dominik Wzorek, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences*

My presentation aims to show how Polish judges justify the imposition of imprisonment. The Polish Criminal Code states that imposition of penalties can follow three possible aims: general prevention, individual prevention and retribution. The specific circumstances of the adjudicated case should determine the priority of one of the mentioned justifications for punishment, but all others should be taken into account by the judges when making a decision. We do not know what are the circumstances that determine the priority of specific aim of punishment. In written justification, judges have to assess the circumstances of the case and indicate the rationale for imposing a specific penalty on the offender. In my presentation, using content analysis, I analyse this written justification of sentences for four types of crimes: causing hard bodily harm (Art. 156 section 1 and 3 CC), participating in a fight (Art. 158 section 1 CC), theft (Art. 278 section 1 CC), and fraud (Art. 286 section 1 CC) in which the perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment or a suspended imprisonment sentence. I want to investigate the rationale for imposition of both types of penalty and what circumstances determine the term of imprisonment and the term of suspension. I would like to answer the question what the specific circumstances related to the particular types of aims of punishment are.

Sentencing architecture: Behind the scenes of sentencing *Mojca M. Plesničar, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law Ljubljana*

Using sentencing architecture as a conceptual framework, the presentation will offer a new way of looking at sentencing and making sense of the processes that shape it. Instead of pondering rigid legalistic structures that emphasise rational thinking on the one hand, or elusive ideas about intuitive insights, on the other hand, I focus on how the system shapes sentencing decisions. Mirroring choice architecture, sentencing architecture stands on the premise of a sentencing environment in which the sentencer decides on the sentence. The sentencing environment is the background against which the decision is made. This background is never neutral as it helps shape the decision by prompting the sentencer towards a given direction. The sentencer is still free to make their own decision, but the system itself is set in a way that makes some decisions more likely than others. When attempting to picture what the sentencing environment entails, we can begin by considering where specific features influencing decision-making originate, how restrictive they are, and how overtly they are directed at sentencing. At this stage, I propose that the sentencing environment entails four clusters of sentencing features: 1) substantive law (the what of sentencing: rules about how much to sentence, what to consider); 2) procedural law (the how of sentencing: the set of procedures that lead to sentencing); 3) sentencers (the who of sentencing: the participants in the sentencing process beyond the courts); and 4) systemic convenience (the hidden why of sentencing: systemic features, e.g. the structure of the judiciary, routine decisions). This four-part partitioning is not exhaustive in terms of all the potential influences on sentencing but focuses on the aspects of sentencing

directly influenced by the sentencing architecture.

Sentencing Young Adults (18-25-year olds): Taking Account of Maturation and Life-course Transitions *Jenni Robyn Ward, Middlesex University*

'Young adults' in the criminal justice system are receiving focused attention across a number of jurisdictions. This is linked to scientific evidence associating the young adult life-phase with processes of psycho-social development that impacts 'maturity' and influences patterns of offending. This paper focuses on court sentencing in regard to young adults, specifically to learn from international legal policy and approaches in European and other countries that embed social pedagogic principles as effective ways to curtail re-offending. The paper argues greater attention is needed on the sentencing stage of the criminal justice process and on the aims of sentencing particularly. The English and Welsh justice system is used as an example, with the assertion that a retributive sentencing policy is mainly pursued. Important changes have been made through the formal guidelines of the 'Sentencing Council that direct judges to take account of social background factors and maturity when sentencing, yet there is room for wide variation in application. The paper argues that the specialist young adult court model as implemented in New Zealand and Brooklyn, USA focuses attention on the distinctive needs of young adults; can ensure better consistency and embeds a courtroom culture that prioritises welfare, rehabilitation and social justice values. The paper highlights a research evaluation study the author is co-leading on a young adult probation pilot project in East London as illustrating a shift in practice. The courts too, have a role to play in their front-line sentencing position and without a national level policy commitment, we fall short of addressing the overriding evidence that young adults should be treated as a distinct group within the criminal justice system.

154. The International Encyclopaedia of Restorative Justice – A global stock-taking and perspectives of future developments
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Restorative Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

Since the 1980s modern criminal law and criminal procedural law has experienced major reform developments with regards the use of restorative elements, which have been incorporated into law and practice. One of the most prominent elements of restorative justice (RJ) in Europe concerns mediation/or victim-offender reconciliation which have been implemented as an extra-judicial, but also as a sentencing option within criminal law and procedure. New developments go even further by using restorative measures during the execution of community based sanctions, but also of prison sentences. Other regions have witnessed a strong growth of other RJ models such as conferences and circles in dealing with a variety of crimes and injustices. Ivo Aertsen and Jennifer Llewellyn as main editors of a global encyclopaedia of RJ have organised a worldwide project on RJ in its historical developments, the present practice in criminal law and procedure and the future perspectives to overcome the traditional retributive approach of criminal law through restorative policies to solve crime related conflicts between victims and offenders, taking into account the role of the community as well.

Chairs:

Ivo Aersten, Emeritus Professor of Criminology at the University of Leuven, Belgium,

Frieder Duenkel, University of Greifswald

Jennifer Llewellyn, Dalhousie University, Canada

Participants:

RJ in the world – The concept for collecting comprehensive knowledge on RJ in the world *Ivo Aertsen, University of Leuven, Belgium; Jennifer Llewellyn, Dalhousie University, Canada*

Notwithstanding the presence of a vast literature, the availability of empirical evidence and the support by international institutions, a global and nuanced view on the implementation of restorative justice worldwide is missing. The need to develop a comprehensive and in-depth understanding and analysis of what is going on in practice in diverse legal, cultural, socio-economic and political contexts formed the origins of making this International Encyclopaedia. The Encyclopaedia is composed by a series of volumes presenting both national and thematic chapters for each region of the world in a structured and comparative way. The concept, scope and design of the Encyclopaedia will be discussed, as well as the process of its making. Experiences with the collaborative work of a large group of regional editors and national authors will be explained.

RJ in Australia and Oceania *William R Wood, Griffith University*

The paper will address historical and crime policy aspects an new developments in the criminal justice systems of Australia, New Zealand and jurisdictions in Oceania with regard to restorative practices.

RJ in North America *Mara Schiff, Florida Atlantic University; Thalia Gonzalez, University of California College of Law, San Fransisco; Brenda E Morrison, Centre for Restorative Justice, Simon Fraser University*

The presentation focuses specifically on North America and examines restorative justice (RJ) in 16 United States and 14 Canadian jurisdictions. In addition, the volume examines current cutting edge RJ themes in both the U.S. and Canada, including restorative practices in schools, the impact of trauma healing in RJ, bias and discretion in RJ, RJ in prisons and CoSA, the relationship between existing systems and RJ, restorative responses to intimate partner violence, indigenous justice and RJ, the relationship of RJ, transformative justice and abolition and other important topics in current RJ discourse. The intent of the volume is to offer a comprehensive perspective on the status of RJ in North America.

RJ in Europe *Frieder Duenkel, University of Greifswald; Andrea Parosanu, Victroria University of Wellington; Ineke Regina Pruin, University of Bern*

The European volume of the Encyclopedia will have 48 national reports covering all jurisdictions of the Council of Europe and even Belarus and Russia, which are not CoE-member states. In the early 1980s, first Restorative Justice measures were mediation schemes, predominantly used in juvenile justice as extra-judicial diversionary measures, later also conferencing and other extended forms of RJ followed, more recently also in the post-sentencing stage (during the execution of probation and prison sentences). In most countries the scope was widened covering also the general criminal law for adults. As most advanced jurisdictions can be identified Austria, Belgium, Finland, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, and Norway. With a 15 years' time lag also the former Eastern bloc countries followed, but in many cases with serious implementation problems, as former retributive ideas are still influencing the practice. In the meantime, good evaluative research (e.g in NL, UK, Belgium) reveals positive outcomes as regards the satisfaction of victims and the reintegrative potential for offenders. However, in most jurisdictions the numbers of restorative justice cases remain low, demanding for policy strategies to expand the application of RJ. The paper will discuss new reform developments in selected jurisdictions.

155. Urban Violence in a Global Context: Concepts, Challenges, and Responses.
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Neighborhoods and Crime
Roundtable
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7

This roundtable aims to initiate a flexible and free-flowing discussion on "urban violence", a complex and complicated global phenomenon. The selected discussants (participants) have been invited, based on their research expertise and scholarship, to provide contemporary and critical insights on the

evolving nature and emerging trends of violence, crime, and insecurity in cities around the world. Specifically, our discussants are encouraged to think about three key areas: concepts, challenges, and responses. First, how can we better conceptualise the idea of "urban violence" in ways that distinguish it from complementary concepts, such as risk, vulnerability, and insecurity, and allow us to think about certain forms of violence in comparative ways, as a global phenomenon, rather than a distinctly "southern" or "postcolonial" problem? Second, how are new and emerging challenges (such as climate change, displacement, migration, public health), complicating pre-existing understandings of urban violence beyond its armed and physical traits, encouraging us to think about structural violence in urban spaces and neighbourhoods? And third, how and to what extent are public and private responses to urban violence evolving, and how can we critically (re)assess the roles of state and non-state actors, victims and observers, and community-based reactions and resistances to the insecurity that generates or is generated by urban violence? In addressing these broad questions, our discussants are encouraged to draw upon their research on a range of issues including urban security, development, and infrastructure, the role of the youth, grassroot organisations, social movements and community activism, street gangs, vigilantes, mafia groups and organised crime, and public and private security providers. In so doing, this roundtable will prompt and produce a thought-provoking, wide-ranging, but in-depth conversation on violence in cities around the world, with perspectives from Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe.

Chairs:
Kieran Mitton, King's College London, UK
Andrea Varsori, University of Huddersfield, UK
Zoha Waseem, University of Warwick
Discussants:
Sobia Ahmad Kaker, University of Essex, UK
Emilia Ziosi, University of Milan, Italy
Anna Sergi, University of Essex
Tessa Diphoorn, Utrecht University
Catalina Mellado, University College London, UK
Luciano Pollichieni, University of Nottingham, UK
Alistair Fraser, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

156. Radical voices and radical solutions. Hearing the voices of Welsh children concerning the nature and work of the juvenile justice system.
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Juvenile Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
The Welsh Government has partially incorporated the UNCRC and prioritised the hearing of children's voices. Whilst within its own sphere of influence this policy approach is sound, it presents challenges for the juvenile justice system. Being reserved, the Westminster Government retains responsibility for key aspects of juvenile justice, including policing, probation and the courts. The Westminster Government is not one that has prioritised implementing progressive treatises such as the UNCRC and thus, policy tensions around the children's Article 12 rights exist. Research undertaken in Wales with children suggests two critical points, which could transform understandings of juvenile justice. Firstly, the demarcation between central and devolved Government is not as clear cut as it appears, creating space and opportunities for progressive, pro-child rights approaches. Secondly, due to the policy approaches taken in Wales since the inception of the devolved Government in 1999, many children (including those who are harder to reach or marginalised) are used, and indeed expect, to have their voices heard and taken into account. Reflecting upon research findings, this panel will: a. Set the welfare and justice policy contexts for Wales, including children's understanding of what 'the system' should do for them; b. Explore notions of rights, responsibilities and behaviours that children themselves have articulated, and compare these with prevailing, adult-led positions; c. Consider the radical changes that children have suggested be made to systems, notably for those who are most vulnerable and hard to reach; and d. Look forward, with reference to other devolved and autonomous nations in Europe, to possible trajectories for future juvenile justice approaches in Wales. What children have said through research will feature prominently, informing discussion, with reflections being offered concerning the possible ways that the juvenile justice system could be made to respond positively to the views, experiences and aspirations of children.

Chair:
Anthony Charles, Swansea University
Participants:
Welsh devolution and understanding the case for a new approach to 'juvenile justice' *Anthony Charles, Swansea University*
Juvenile justice policy and practice in England and Wales has morphed over time, depending upon the priorities of the UK Government. For instance, in the 1980's, diversion was a key juvenile justice consideration. Yet, and interestingly, post the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, 'youth justice' has remained relatively stable and consistent, being overseen by the Youth Justice Board, and operationalised via Youth Offending Teams. In Wales however, two key challenges have arisen which challenge the 'orthodoxy' of youth justice. The first is Welsh devolution. Post a positive referendum in 1998, the Westminster Government legislated for a National Assembly for Wales. The devolved government's powers have grown, and the Welsh Parliament and Government now have significant competence in key areas of juvenile justice, e.g., education, health and social services. The Welsh devolution settlement, whilst formally excluding criminal justice, is nonetheless complex and, as strategy such as the 2019 Wales Youth Justice Blueprint attests, has opened the possibility of radical change. The second challenge is the arguable chasm between aspects of English and Welsh social policy. For juvenile justice in particular, progressive measures such as the embedding of children's rights and the introduction of a new Welsh curriculum, present opportunities for social change and transformation. Yet, despite these potentially positive opportunities, tensions remain between the Westminster and Welsh Governments concerning juvenile justice and, even within Wales, debates abound concerning the efficacy of rights-based and progressive approaches. Reflecting on the context of Wales in 2023, this introductory paper will, drawing upon research findings, explore the possibilities for juvenile justice which arise from Wales's unique devolution settlement. The paper will conclude by tentatively suggesting that, as devolution deepens, perhaps the time has come for a new, and child-focused (as opposed to criminal justice system focused) model of juvenile justice in Wales.

Re-articulating rights and responsibilities: Children's voices and service implications *Phatsimo Mabophiwa, Swansea University*
A significant corpus of literature exists concerning what adults consider children's rights to be. The literature often considers specific aspects of the child's life, such as education, welfare, recreation and criminal justice. There are though challenges concerning efforts to elucidate what children's rights are. Such arguably centre on three critical challenges: 1. The privilege of adults to dictate what rights may be and how they apply; 2. The discordance between adult and children's views; and 3. A limitation of rights through adult dominated legal and decision-making processes. Allied to these tensions are a further consideration, which has become vitally important in public discourse, namely, what responsibilities may be attached to children's rights. This is an especially contested area of discussion, not least since there are those who claim that the only responsibility that a child has, is to honour the rights of others. This perspective is juxtaposed against political debate which suggests something very different. Problematising debate is a paucity of literature around children's responsibilities, particularly in relation to juvenile justice concerns, e.g., behaviour in society. Responsibilities too have an especial resonance with policy concerning 'justice' in that it arguably stretches into the realm of civic engagement, communitarianism and future generations considerations. Through this paper will be

explored what children in Wales have said about the nature of their rights and also, what 'responsibilities' may be. In exploring these critical conceptions, reference will be made to empirical research relating to both mainstream and harder to reach children who have come into contact with state systems. Reflections on children's recommendations for change, notably in pragmatic and social relationship contexts will be offered, together with discussion of the barriers which prevent the re-shaping of juvenile justice, so that it better understands and takes account of the lived realities of children.

Difficult conversations in juvenile justice *Helen HODGES, CASCADE / Cardiff University*

Evidence suggests that the proliferation of diversionary schemes in juvenile justice and pragmatic considerations relating to austerity politics has resulted in a significant contraction of the formal youth justice system across England and Wales. Whilst absolute numbers have reduced, those that remain represent some of the most vulnerable members of our society. Often characterised as being a difficult to engage group, this paper will draw on the insightful and moving narratives that came out of conversations held with justice involved children in out of home care about the support (or not) that they had received. Many had been involved with social services from a young age and had had contact with a number of statutory agencies. However, many felt that their voices had not been heard and as a result, engagement was tokenistic and did not result in positive change. In contrast, juvenile justice practitioners were identified as being enabling, often making referrals to different services which they felt should have been done with by their social worker. Notably when discussing the support that they had received, the children frequently singled out key individuals, often from third sector agencies who they had formed a strong connection with. This paper therefore focuses on what children told us needed to change and on ways in which those working with this particularly vulnerable group potentially need to adapt their practice in order to be able to provide timely, appropriate support which acknowledges where they have come from and in many cases the trauma that they have experienced earlier in their lives.

The future's bright: The future can be guided by children's rights?

Alaina Turner, Swansea University

Research undertaken with children suggests that instead of being wholly negative in nature, their experiences of the juvenile justice system has led them to identify areas for reform and transformation. In this final paper for the panel, the ways that devolved nations within the UK, notably Wales and Scotland, are progressively developing policy and practice, to embed children's rights, promote voice and provide appropriate juvenile justice interventions will be explored. Through research, both children who have come into conflict with the law and individuals who are mainstream felt passionately that concrete changes to current understandings of 'justice' and the operation of the criminal justice system were needed. Such relate to: adult-child engagement process; demystification of language and process; the need for robust prevention and diversion systems; and an emphasis upon family and community services. Whilst arguably not new, what children have said suggests that there is a need for radical change in juvenile justice. Through this paper, case studies and reflections on the views of children and their implications will be offered. Reference will also be made to contemporary legislative and policy challenges, e.g., the Wales Youth Justice Blueprint (2019) and the Scottish Justice and Care Bill, which is progressing through the Scottish Parliament. Maintaining a focus on what children believe the juvenile justice system should look and operate like, this final panel paper will consolidate and articulate key principles which could be foundational for renewed approaches to assist those who come into conflict with the law. Additionally, ways that social welfare and informal processes (which build on rights-influenced models) can be utilised will be considered, with a view to exploring the ways that juvenile justice systems can be reformed to assist, rather than punish those who are often most vulnerable in society.

157. International Conference on Criminology Promotion

ESC

Roundtable

2:00 to 3:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

Exploring the Dynamics of Crime: Contemporary Challenges and Innovations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" (Presenting the next International Conference on Criminology, Delhi, India, 6-9 March 2025) The session is intended to provide more information about the next International Conference on Criminology, to be organized in Delhi, India, in early March 2025. It is jointly organized by O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat, India, and the International Society for Criminology, Paris, France. The central conference theme is "Exploring the Dynamics of Crime: Contemporary Challenges and Innovations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The speakers will highlight the conference theme and the scientific and organisational arrangements for this first global in-person conference in post-covid times. Established in 2009, O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) is recognised as an Institution of Eminence by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It is a research-intensive university, deeply committed to institutional values of interdisciplinary and innovative learning, pluralism and rigorous scholarship, globalism and international engagement. JGU is ranked the No. 1 Private University in India in the QS World University Rankings 2023. The Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences (JIBS) is a value-based research Institute of JGU and a member of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS). The Institute is dedicated to engaging in behavioural science research in the areas of mental health, competency mapping, neurosciences, neural decision sciences, psychobiology, management sciences, forensic studies, social psychology and criminal behaviour. The International Society for Criminology (Société internationale de criminologie) was initiated in 1934 in Paris by a number of international academics, policy makers and practitioners from the areas of criminal justice and criminology, and organized the first World Congress in Rome in 1938. It has been registered in France since 1950 and holds its social seat in Paris. As the oldest worldwide organisation in the field of criminology and criminal justice, it intends to support activities and research designed to produce a better understanding of the crime phenomenon on an international scale. The Society also promotes the prevention of crime and the improvement of procedures used by the various criminal justice systems. It organises conferences, courses and seminars, and produces publications in the fields of criminology, criminal justice and crime prevention. It entertains close relationships with the United Nations, the Council of Europe and UNESCO.

Chairs:

Sanjeev P. Sahni, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences
Stephan Parmentier, KU Leuven
Hans-Juergen Kerner, International Society for Criminology, Paris, France

158. Penology. From Imprisonment to Educative Measures Provided for Underaged Persons

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Penology and Theories Punishment

Pre-arranged Panel

2:00 to 3:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

This panel contains four studies over various issues that are present in Romania from the penology perspective. The first paper is the third in a row of a multiple-years study over the perception of Romanian law students over the imprisonment as a penalty and its effectiveness for different crimes. The second paper focuses on the domestic violence in Romania and the way in which the legal system tries to combat and deal with it, also studying the effectiveness of the sanctions that can be applied. The third study analyses the impact of educative measures which are applied to delinquent minors in Romania through the eyes of the minors, while the fourth paper is also focused on the educative measures applicable to underage persons, checking their efficiency by focusing on the cooperation between courts and the Probation service.

Chair:

Andra Roxana Trandafir, University of Bucharest

Participants:

Imprisonment in Romania. Perception and facts (Part III) *Lavinia Valeria Lefterache, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest; George-Alexandru Lazăr, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest; Dorel Herinean, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest*

The perception of the duration and nature of penalties that should be provided by law and applied by the courts depends on a variety of factors. This presentation is the third part of a five years study, started in 2020, aiming to evaluate how the criminal code that has had entered into force in 2014 fulfills its goals in the eyes of young adults studying law. Our goal is to assess if the courts of law and the society are on the same page. We have a total of seven surveys which take part in the evaluation. We continue to assess how well the alternative solutions have been implemented by the courts and if they reflect the perception of young people. In the previous years, the circumstances have put us in the situation to evaluate if the restrictions imposed by the pandemic affected the perception of deprivation of liberty. Now, we are analysing the post-pandemic era to see if it affected the perception of our students over some of the most frequent crimes and the sentencing practices of the courts.

Domestic violence in Romania – is imprisonment the adequate penalty? *Andra Roxana Trandafir, University of Bucharest*

With over 900,000 reported cases in 2022, according to some sources from the Police, and 426 women killed by their partners in Romania over the past 8 years, Romania is one of the states where domestic violence is at its highest levels, especially in rural areas. Public and institutional awareness of this phenomenon is quite recent and the legislation was adapted accordingly in the past years, especially after the ratification of Istanbul Convention (2016), more in-depth statistics being published also in the past years. The presentation will show how domestic violence is regulated in the Romanian legislation and what is still to be done in this respect, the way in which the case law improved over the past years, with relevant statistics and the problems the legal system is still facing. Also, the presentation will focus on the applicable sanctions for domestic violence, in order to address the issue of their effectiveness.

The Romanian juvenile justice system through the eyes of delinquent minors *Ştefana-Iuliana Sorohan, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest*

In 2014, the Romanian legislator adopted a new Criminal Code which reformed the sanctioning system applicable to minors who can be held criminally liable. Moving from the dual system found in the old regulation, consisting of classic punishments - fine and prison, as well as educative measures, the current law provided for a unitary system, consisting only of custodial or noncustodial educative measures. Therefore, the idea of a justice system for minors with an exclusively educational role was fully embraced by the legislator, who envisioned reforming the behaviour of the juveniles who disregarded the law as much as possible by keeping them close to the community, the custodial measures being used only as cases of ultima ratio. Equally praised and criticized in the legal literature, this new sanctioning system was the centre of numerous analyses and de lege ferenda proposals in front of which the legislator remained silent, not making any changes to the mentioned provisions since the date of their enforcement. However, nowadays, almost a decade after its adoption, based on the practical experience, a new perspective can be proposed over these provisions, which has the focus on the recipients – the delinquent minors. The question to be asked is if the educative measures – as they were implemented by the Romanian legislator in 2014 and they are put into practice by the legal actors - are effective tools for reforming the behaviour of delinquent minors or just forms without substance. To answer it, we conducted a survey among some delinquent minors to verify their experience in this matter. The present study aims to discover the perspective of minors who were sentenced to educative measures to see how they were changed by the interaction with the justice system and which was the impact of the educative measures they executed.

Fighting juvenile delinquency in Romania. Focus on the cooperation between courts and the Probation service *George-Cristian Ioan, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest*

Unlike other EU-members that experienced a drop in juvenile delinquency over the span of the last ten years, Romania's juvenile crime rates have either stagnated or slightly increased over the same reference period. While the 2014 Criminal Code provides designated sanctions (educational measures) catered to minors, all of which are, at least to some extent, based on similar sanctions from Western European states, from a statistical point of view, they have yet to prove their prowess in combating juvenile delinquency. We will try to analyse the practical difficulties that both Courts and the Probation Service (that has an important role, both in helping determine the suitable sanction and in enforcing the court's decision) face in their task of properly implementing the educational measures regulated by the 2014 Criminal Code. We will concentrate on both analysing current legislation and interviewing legal practitioners to find the main issues that currently exist, both from a regulatory and from a practical standpoint. After identifying the most significant issues that practitioners currently face, we will then suggest possible modifications, both in law and administrative practice. The aim is to help counter some of the problems and, on the long run, ensure a better chance for the educational measures to reach their goal of preventing reoffending and helping the offender find his way in navigating the socio-economic landscape. Although current legislation seems to exhaustively regulate cooperation between courts and the Probation service, a real administrative bond is yet to form, due, in part, to high workloads in both probation officers and the judiciary and insufficient specialised expertise. These issues can be addressed by creating a platform to encourage cooperation and information exchange and by amending current legislation in order to raise the chances of the educational measure succeeding.

159. Critical Criminology 3. Labour Exploitation and Related Issues

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:

Felix Butz, University of Leipzig

Participants:

Border Crime – Criminal Borders? Delinquency at and through European borders *Felix Butz, University of Leipzig; Katrin Höffler, University of Leipzig*

The European self-image is anchored in the idea of universalistic human rights. At the continent's external borders, this ideal, however, encounters realities in which human rights violations are the order of the day. Member state authorities sometimes seem to be actively involved in these violations such as in the so-called "push backs" performed by Frontex and national border guards. This infringement on the human rights of migrants seeking access to the territory of the Member States which offers asylum and other dimensions of rule-of-law sanctuaries is exacerbated by the criminal prosecution of NGOs that, for example, carry out naval rescue missions. The migrants themselves are also criminalized in various ways. As various (legal) norms are violated, the contribution wants to examine these phenomena at (European) borders from a critical criminological perspective: On the one hand, governmental conduct will be analyzed. To do so, a special focus will be placed on Frontex. The behavior of the quasi-police organization is reminiscent of structural problems which have been described for national police authorities when it comes to the policing of certain minority groups in society. The contribution

wants to ascertain whether this hold true and, if so, what can be done about it. On the other hand, a focus is put on the border itself: Public discourse often refers to migration as "illegal" with reference to the territoriality of states. In such a conception, migration and criminality overlap, and the border itself and its control become an instrument of punishment and exclusion for people on the move. Drawing from the subfield of so-called border criminology, the contribution wants to explore if and in what ways European societies could design their border more human rights-friendly and overcome its character as an instrument of exclusion and punishment.

Implementing 'Responsible Gambling' Regulations in Land-Based Gambling Outlets. *Jo Large, University of Bristol, UK; Samuel Kirwan, University of Bristol, UK*

This paper presents findings from a UK based project examining the regulation of 'responsible gambling' through the experiences of 'betting shop' employees. The role of cashiers and managers in betting shops has changed considerably over the past two decades; not only have the spatial and sensory dynamics of betting shops been transformed, but the rapid growth (and industry dependence upon) Fixed Odds Betting Terminals; the enforced expansion of 'single-manning'; and the encouragement to sign customers up for online services, have all had serious impact on what it means to work within a betting shop. This paper addresses the additional regulatory burden that has been placed upon employees in this same period. Since its creation in 2005, the approach of the Gambling Commission has been to promote 'safer gambling' strategies for which the burden of enforcement falls upon cashiers and managers. Given the re-structuring of labour that has occurred in the same period, the result is a low-paid, precarious employees being responsible for public health objectives of harm reduction in an increasingly violent and securitised setting. Gambling occupies a specific and important space within any 'neoliberal society'. While there is a recognition of the need for public health interventions for harm-reduction (given the health and other costs of gambling addiction), these sit in conflict with the neoliberal celebration of individual financial freedom, the self-governing capacity of markets, and self-actualisation through knowledge-based financial speculation. We argue that the responsibilisation of cashiers and managers presents an important insight into how the development of 'regulatory labour', and the harms incurred by employees in consequence, are being re-produced as an ongoing resolution to these conflicts.

Mobile, flexible, cheap: Precarious migrant labour and work-based harms in Europe *Ruben Timmerman, Erasmus University Rotterdam*

In the face of growing labour shortages, European countries have become increasingly dependent on cheap migrant labour in key sectors of the economy. Migrant workers play an essential role in carrying out the low-wage, low-skilled work required in sectors such as agriculture, food-processing, domestic care, construction, transport, and logistics. They are also often concentrated in the most precarious forms of work, including non-standard, temporary, and flexible employment arrangements where they are often more vulnerable to labour market abuse and exploitation. Focusing on the Netherlands, in this study I explore the expansion of precarious forms of employment and the nature of work-based harms among migrant workers in Europe. This study involved 12 months of ethnographic participant-observation in three sectors of the Dutch labour market (agri-food, construction, and logistics), as well as in-depth interviews with law enforcement, labour market and civil society actors. I was able to observe the everyday realities of migrant workers, both in the workplace and in the labour market, as well as the social relations and interactions between workers, recruitment agencies, and employers. Drawing on these findings, I discuss the emergence of a growing 'migrant division of labour' and the underlying political economic factors that drive vulnerability to exploitation. By adopting a social harms approach, I provide a structural account of labour market precarity, inequality,

and work-based harms among low-wage migrant workers, and offer a critique of the dominant anti-trafficking approach to labour exploitation.

Who needs a Modern Slavery Act? Critical reflections on Australia's modern slavery laws and state-corporate benevolence. *Rhiannon Bandiera, Maynooth University, Ireland; Marinella Marmo, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia*

Internationally, countries like Ireland have a poor reputation when it comes to legislating on modern slavery. Until recently, Ireland had been on the US State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report 'Tier 2 Watchlist' for failing to take meaningful action on human trafficking. Indeed, the Irish Government's Atypical Working Scheme was condemned by four of the UN's special rapporteurs for breaching international human rights law in 2019, and labelled by the International Transport Workers' Federation as "state-facilitated human trafficking" (Murphy, 2018). By comparison, Australia, which is consistently ranked Tier 1 by the US State Department, is claimed to have some of the strongest anti-slavey laws in the world following the passing of the Commonwealth and New South Wales Modern Slavery Acts. But to what extent do such acts, and the reporting of modern slavery risks by public and private entities, produce meaningful state and corporate change, namely, an impact on human rights through a reduction in modern slavery and slavery-like practices? This presentation adopts a critical, state-corporate crime and harm perspective and argues that, far from being a model to follow, Australia's Modern Slavery Acts allow the government and corporations to claim they are 'benevolent'—that they are acting on modern slavery, when in fact, very few changes are taking place.

160. Illicit drugs pattern, needs, and treatment
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Chair:
Barbara Gualco, Department of Health Sciences
Participants:

A legal judgments perspective on illegal drugs *Manuela Pulina, University of Sassari; Anna Bussu, Edge Hill University; Domenica Giovanna Dettori, University of Sassari; Maria Gabriela Ladu, University of Aquila*

The illegal drug market presents peculiar characteristics as a combination of non-standard and standard characteristics, such as the responsiveness of demand and supply to prices (Draca et al., 2019). The global drug market has expanded over the past decades, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic (Blankers et al., 2021; Palamar et al., 2021). Drug markets have become increasingly complex regarding the variety and combinations of substances used and trafficked, manufacturing processes, and the organizational structure of drug trafficking organizations. This trend mirrors the economic theory that indicates that an increase in unemployment, especially among young people, stagnation of minimum wages, and lack of opportunities in terms of education and labor market incentivize illegal activities related to the production and trafficking of drugs (Cramer 2010). Yet, the lack of quantitative data for such a complex activity is critical in analysing this phenomenon (Beckert and Wehinger, 2013; Moeller et al., 2021). From a supply-side perspective, this paper focuses on Italy, especially the peripheral region of Sardinia, which has only recently been experiencing a change in its criminal structure (Becker et al., 1968; Detotto et al., 2015; Villani et al., 2019). Mixed methods support objectively interpreting these critical socio-economic changes. First, this paper offers a descriptive quantitative analysis of the degree of specialization at a country and regional level regarding the evolution and dynamics of quantity seized, prices, and potential

revenues. Second, a sub-set of legal judgments offers a novel perspective covering illegal narcotrafficking from 2014-2018. Computer Assisted Qualitative Document Analysis Software classifies legal documents, and content analysis contributes to systematically investigating information objectively (Schebesta, 2018). The findings provide different dimensions of illegal drug activity (who, what, where, when; see Yin, 1994), and complementary crime effects (Hughes et al., 2019).

Drug dealing as meaningless dirty work? *Mike Salinas, Manchester Metropolitan University; Juanjo Medina, University of Seville*

In areas of high unemployment drug dealing is treated by many as one of the few alternatives to rapidly declining (or non-existent) traditional employment. Yet, even within more economically or socially privileged settings the promise of new wealth is sufficient to entice people into the trade. In short, the informal drug economy now provides an 'accessible alternative sphere of enterprise' (Hobbs, 2013: 116) upon which many wish to capitalise: drug dealing is just another form of work. Yet, despite the promise of 'quick and easy' money, the role of a drug dealer is not necessarily a rewarding one. It lacks the craftsmanship and skill associated with desirable legitimate jobs or even more traditional forms of organised crime (e.g. safe cracking). Using economic, interview and observational data collected via a six-year ethnography of twenty-five drug dealers and traffickers, we argue that monetary returns are just one element of what constitutes "good work" and that the subjective experiences of drug dealing appear to be more important. We find that, although financially lucrative in our sample, drug dealing garners few substantive returns when using the proposed criteria and that it shares some characteristics with jobs in the gig economy and what sociologists often referred to as "dirty work", but without some of its redeeming qualities. We offer a framework that enables us to systematically evaluate drug dealing (or indeed any other criminal enterprise) by the standards used to evaluate the quality of regular work. In doing so we try to further develop the notion of a "good job" often discussed in life course criminology as key to understanding the desistance process. The criteria encompass several key attributes/elements that were identified in a range of literatures from the study of workplace satisfaction/productivity to the psychological literature on fundamental human needs.

Parental presence, deviant behaviors, and alcohol/drug use in adolescents in Europe: the results of the International Self-report Delinquency Study 3. *Regina Rensi, Department of Health Sciences; Teresa Brandi, Department of Health Sciences; Barbara Gualco, Department of Health Sciences; Sofia Ciuffoletti, Department of legale sciences, Florence*

Abstract: The study is based on wide international research, the International Self-report Delinquency Study 3 (ISRD-3) and It analyses the relationship between parental presence, juvenile delinquency, and the consumption of psychotropic substances in adolescents. The data have been collected by a questionnaire ISRD-3 administered to 61.021 students from 7th to 9th grade from 21 European countries. The results confirmed the protective effect of dual-parent families on alcohol and drug use and committing illicit behaviors. Monoparental families and families without parents are associated with higher levels of alcohol, drug use, and deviant behaviors by young people.

The monitoring of drug use and abuse in Israel: initiatives and challenges *Sharon Rabinovitz, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law and The Unit for Excellence in Research & Study of Addiction (ERSA), and The Center for the Study of Crime, Law, and Society, University of Haifa, Israel*

National and international monitoring centers for alcohol, drugs, and addictions provide scientific evidence and analysis on various aspects of this constantly changing threat to individual lives and wider society. Drug information or surveillance systems have been developed worldwide to measure illicit drug use and related harm and predict new trends. Centralized treatment registries have been compiled as well. By providing factual, objective, reliable, and comparable information, drug monitoring centers support evidence-based, effective policymaking, research, practice, and professional work, and may contribute to security, safety, health, human rights, inclusiveness, and societal resilience. Accurate information provides policymakers with the evidence to evaluate current strategies and to plan future strategies. An effective drug information system must collect comprehensive, detailed, and in-depth data, while also being sensitive to emergent trends and placing these changes into the context of longer-term trends. This presentation reviews conceptual frameworks for national drug monitoring centers, developments in international systems, and several modalities that can be used to monitor drug information. Following a brief description of current Israeli data collection streamlines and needs, recent government decisions, and legislative changes, possible implications for the establishment of a robust national drug monitoring center will be discussed.

161. **Advances in quantitative methods 3**

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative Methods
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:
> *Janne Kivivuori*, University of Helsinki

Participants:
> Estimating the Reliability of Crime Data *Ian Brunton-Smith, University of Surrey*

Police crime data is problematic; crimes that are never reported undermine its validity and differences in police recording practices affect its reliability. However, the overall prevalence of those problems is not well known. This is because when comparing recorded crimes against secondary data sources like crime surveys existing studies have assumed the alternative sources represent an error free gold standard. In this paper we make no such assumption, instead comparing crime records to crime survey data using a Multi-Trait Multi-Method model which treats both data sources as potentially unreliable. Prior research has also tended to focus on specific crimes, locations, and points in time. In contrast, we examine the quality of police recorded crime data for multiple crime types at different area levels from 2011 to 2019. Whereas crime rates derived from police data will systematically underestimate the true extent of crime, we find that they are substantially more reliable than crime rates derived from survey data. We also find that the reliability is higher for vehicle crime and burglary than for personal crimes and criminal damage, and that the reliability ratios across all crime types and measures of crime are gradually getting worse over time. These findings help us understand the types of crime analyses where police data could be used in an effective way (namely, comparisons across areas), and facilitate the adjustments of studies using police data for causal analysis.

> Political economy of punishment: reviewing methods to analyze the relationship between economy and imprisonment across time *Mélanie M. Tiago, Universidade Lusófona; Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne*

This presentation reviews the methodologies used by scientific researchers to analyze the relationship between economy and imprisonment across time. Precisely, the review compares the statistical analysis techniques used in the criminological field to those used in other fields, including the social sciences in general, but also econometrics. A critical focus is put on the relevance of techniques traditionally used in criminology for the study of time-series. Findings show that correlation, multivariate regression, and ARIMA are the main statistical analysis techniques used by social

researchers, including in criminology. Overall, this review provides valuable insights into how the link between economy and detention has been analyzed in criminology, offering an occasion to critically reflect about the methodological choices that have been made as well as to discuss the implications of such choices. Analyzing the particularities of longitudinal data, the review also emphasizes the need for considering alternative analysis techniques to better understand the complex relationship between economics and incarceration.

Predicting crime at micro places: Comparing different prediction methods across European cities *Robin Khalfa, PhD Researcher, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University; Thom Snaphaan, PhD Researcher, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University; Ourania Kounadi, Assistant Professor Department for Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna; Alina Ristea, Assistant Professor Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London; Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University*

The study evaluates and compares the performance of different machine learning models in predicting crime hotspots across three major European cities - Brussels, London, and Vienna. The predictive models utilize comprehensive datasets containing residential burglary data and crime-related features such as socio-demographic, socio-economic, environmental, proximity, and seasonal features spanning the period 2014-2016. The data are aggregated at a fine-grained spatial resolution of grid cells of 200 by 200-meters, and predictions are made for each month in 2016 using a rolling window approach. Accordingly, the dataset for each respective city is split into a training dataset, which is used to train the model including 10-fold cross-validation on a validation dataset, and a test dataset, which is used to evaluate how well the model is able to predict high-risk grid cells (i.e., hot spots). Four machine learning algorithms are employed in this study, namely an Ensemble Neural Network (ENN), a Random Forest (RF), a Support Vector Machine (SVM), and K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN). The modelling performance derived from these algorithms is evaluated using different established performance measures, including the direct hit rate, the near-hit rate, the precision, and the F1 score. This work contributes to the spatiotemporal study of crime by providing empirical evidence on the comparative performance of machine learning models in predicting crime hotspots across major European cities. It also sheds light on the role of local context in the efficacy of crime prediction models. The implications of the findings are multifaceted and may impact future research, policy formulation, and practical applications of spatiotemporal crime prediction in different urban contexts.

What is the effect of police patrol on police emergency response time? An agent-based modelling approach *Tim Verlaan, NSCR; Daniel Birks, Leeds University; Rob van der Mei, CWI; VU*

In a recent scoping review, Verlaan & Ruiter [unpublished manuscript] gathered and systematized all the variables which were empirically investigated to have an effect on police emergency response as measured by police response times. Surprisingly, the scoping review doesn't identify any studies investigating the effect of police patrol strategies. Police patrol and emergency response are at the core of virtually all law enforcements agencies, together making up the bulk of what we term reactive and proactive policing. As such, understanding the relationship between these two core components – whether it is "symbiotic" or "parasitic" – would improve police decision-making around the globe. This project aims to investigate the effect of police patrol strategies on emergency response times using agent-based modelling techniques. Three distinct proactive policing strategies are investigated, namely: undirected patrol, directed patrol and stationary patrol. In this research project, undirected patrol is taken as the baseline against which the other two strategies are measured. The research questions this project aims to answer are: 1. What is the effect of patrol on emergency response times? a. How does this effect vary among policing jurisdictions? b. What factors influence the effect of proactive policing on reactive policing (e.g., network properties, number of calls for service, number of agents active)? The agent-based model is a build in Netlogo and uses data retrieved from OpenStreetMap to construct a realistic traversable street network for every police jurisdiction in the Netherlands. The project employs real calls-for-service data (inclusive of times spend on scene) in order to make the analysis as realistic as possible.

Increasing Sensitivity to Violence and its Associations with Self-Reported Violent Victimization *Matti Näsi, University of Helsinki; Maiju Tanskanen, University of Helsinki; Janne Kivivuori, University of Helsinki*

This study examines trends in sensitivity to violence over the past decade and the associations of sensitivity with trends of self-reported violent victimization. The study uses data from the Finnish National Crime Victim Survey (FNCVS) from 2012 to 2021. The FNCVS serves as an instrument for measuring both violence and property crime victimization amongst Finns aged 15 to 74 years old. The survey also includes a set of questions designed to measure respondents' perceptions of violence. These questions include 11 different scenarios in which A does something to B, with a scale to evaluate whether a given scenario is perceives as violence or not. The same set of questions has been included in every data collection sweep between 2013 and 2021, thus trends in both victimization and sensitivity to violence in addition to their temporal associations can be examined in this time window. The results reveal that sensitivity to violence has increased during the research period and that higher sensitivity is associated with higher likelihood of reporting violent victimization. The findings may imply that trends in self-reported violence are at least partially explained by changes in sensitivity to violence. Theoretical and methodological implications of this are discussed.

Towards a new quantitative analysis of cybercrime offences by themes and degrees in French security forces data *Zoe Gallos, French ministry of Interior*

In order to answer to the growing needs of managing the response of law enforcement agencies against cybercrime, but also to grasp a better picture of this phenomenon, The French Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security leads a work to improve the analysis of "Digital Offences" thanks to an update of the methodology to classify procedural data from security forces. A first point highlighted in this work concerns the vocabulary used to designate this field of crime. Indeed, within the security forces, the definition of "cybercrime" and what it covers for data seizure in the complaints drafting software differs from one person to another. Moreover, the exploratory phase and the scope definition of this new indicator pointed out a very broad field of offences committed, but above all different degrees of digital means use in the commission of an offence. These initial findings have therefore led us to use the expression "digital offences" to designate the offence scope of this new variable rather than "cybercrime". In order to improve analysis, the new indicator will go beyond a simple binary definition "cyber vs non-cyber". The data from French security forces will be analysed under 5 themes which are scam, personal injury, public order offences, copyrights infringement and the failure to comply with dedicated digital regulations. As well the reality of how these offences are committed thanks to digital means is strongly different. The level of expertise needed to commit a ransomware attack is more elaborated than to commit a romance scam offence. Then the way to identify degrees of the use of digital means inside procedural data from french security forces will be

questioned. This new grid is close to typologies developed in the literature on digital offences field of study.

162. WG CSM Panel 3: Organising Community Sanctions

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Community Sanctions
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

Chair:

Simonas Nikartas, Institute of Law at the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences

Participants:

Commercialising Punishment: Exploring the Practice and Implications of Electronic Monitoring in the Lithuanian Criminal Justice System *Simonas Nikartas, Institute of Law at the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences*

This paper will analyse the issues of commercialisation of punishment through electronic monitoring of offenders in European criminal justice systems, with a special focus on the Eastern European region and the Lithuanian case. In recent decades, electronic monitoring has rapidly developed in Eastern European jurisdictions as an alternative to imprisonment, presented by politicians as an effective means to reduce incarceration rates. However, the widespread use of electronic monitoring raises questions about the compliance of this practice with the goals and principles of punishment, such as re-socialization, individualisation, and proportionality. The case of Lithuania is examined as an example of the mass use of electronic monitoring, where, following the adoption of new changes to the criminal code in 2019, intensive supervision with electronic monitoring is mandatory for all probationers and a large proportion of those convicted of other community sanctions as a sentence of restriction of liberty.

Integrated Offender Management in England and Wales *Martina Feilzer, Bangor University, Wales, UK; Mike Maguire, University of South Wales; Frederick Cram, Cardiff University; Janine Jackson, University of South Wales*

This paper will introduce Integrated Offender Management in England and Wales, its history and the recent changes introduced as part of the 2021 National Refresh of IOM. We will set out some of the basic parameters of IOM, its main features, and the research we have been involved in. IOM is a programme of community supervision of individuals who commit crimes persistently. Community supervision is provided through integrated management by police and probation services. The collaboration between police and probation services – two organisations with different ethos and value systems but both under significant pressure in terms of public confidence – allows for observation of how the cultures of the organisation and the values of individuals come together. IOM is community based and the way it is organised differs across different police and probation services and depends on very localised arrangements, including whether or not IOM is co-located in community hubs, based in police stations, or in probation premises. The paper will reflect on the current evidence on the effectiveness of IOM in supporting individuals with the most persistent record of offending behaviour in the community.

Mapping the field of community sanctions: how inspection shapes the field of probation in England and Wales *Jake Phillips, Sheffield Hallam University*

In this paper I use Bourdieu's field theory to explore how actors interact and accrue capital within the field of community sanctions. Bourdieu's work suggests that social space is divided into fields, each with its own set of rules, values, and resources that shape the behaviour of individuals and groups. The paper uses interview and observational data that were collected with probation practitioners, managers, leaders, inspectors and external partners as part of a study that explored the impact of inspection on probation. I will present analysis of these data with a focus on what different actors get out of the inspection process. I then deploy Bourdieu's framework – with a focus on the tools he developed in his work on processes of cultural and social reproduction – to consider how this helps us understand the different forms of capital that exist in the field of community sanctions. In turn, this analysis will result in a 'mapping' of the field of probation in England and Wales by considering the ways in which inspection imbues actors with different forms of capital and how actors accrue capital through the inspection process. Ultimately, I will show that probation practitioners are situated at the autonomous pole of the field whilst leaders and managers are situated at the heteronomous pole. As Bourdieu's theory sheds light on the way power relations, social hierarchies, and cultural capital influence social action the paper will illustrate the ways in which resources and opportunities within the field of community sanctions are distributed, explaining how and why certain groups are able to wield more power than others in this context.

Short Circuit: Electronic Monitoring and Carceral Violence in Brazil *RICARDO URQUIZAS CAMPELLO, UNICAMP; IRIS (EHESS)*

This paper analyzes the import and effects of criminal offenders' electronic monitoring (EM) in Brazil. Drawing upon both ethnographic research and genealogical analysis conducted between 2015 and 2019, the research focuses on three empirical axes: 1) the implementation of EM policies against the backdrop of Brazil's collapsing carceral system; 2) the discourses and rationalities which undergird the deployment of EM; and 3) the effects of EM technologies upon convicts moving back and forth between penal institutions and urban spaces governed by armed militias, criminal gangs, and abusive police forces. Based on data gathered during participant observations in semi-open prison units, with monitored convicts leaving in the morning for their respective workplaces while returning in the evening to spend the night indoors, this study provides qualitative material concerning the strategical synergies between EM and mass incarceration in Latin America's largest country. Although presented as a humane strategy to relieve Brazil's congested prison complex, in fact, EM has become a strategy of supplementary control and, therefore, an effective amplification of the penal system itself. I also highlight the less obvious implications of EM devices upon convicts' daily lives, notably as they unfold in urban settings governed by legal as well as illegal armed forces. Drawing upon the personal accounts of monitored prisoners in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Ceará, and Maranhão, I show how the subject marked and stigmatized by the EM device becomes a steady target of persecutions and assaults, thus facing a quasi-constant threat of death. Overall, this research explores the simultaneity and juxtaposition between technological 'modernization' and institutional violence in the Brazilian penal system, as well as the uncalculated effects of EM on the country's urban and carceral dynamics.

The Potential Utility of The PRINT® for United States Probation Supervision *Mark Jones, East Carolina University; Leanne F. Alarid, University of Texas at El Paso*

Community corrections supervision in the United States has experienced a pendulum switch in recent years. While public safety and rule enforcement is still a priority, some community corrections agencies have begun to place more emphasis on the rehabilitative aspects of supervision than they had in recent decades. This research project sought to determine the feasibility and potential for the PRINT® Report to be used in community supervision of offenders in the Office of the United States Probation of the Eastern District of North Carolina (EDNC). The PRINT ® represents an opportunity for officers and probationers to collaborate on a strategy that precludes future criminal or risky behavior. The Paul Hertz Group created a personality assessment instrument entitled The Why of You™ with the goal that respondents can better

understand what motivates them, what stresses (or "triggers") them, so that they can minimize dysfunctional "shadow behaviors" and maximize their optimal state to be their "best self." There are 72 distinct PRINTS® that are categorized into one of nine "major" typologies and one of nine "minor" typologies. The assumption behind the PRINT is that everyone has a dominant Unconscious Motivator® that guides their behavior and explains how they are likely to interpret certain situations. In addition, each major PRINT has a low, medium, or high relationship with the minor PRINT for that individual.

The Who, What, and How of Interagency Criminal Justice-Behavioral Health Teams: Developing and Sustaining Collaborations *Benjamin Mackey, George Mason University; Maji Hailemariam, Michigan State University; Niloofar Ramezani, George Mason University; Rochelle K. Rosen, Brown University; Teneshia Thurman, George Mason University; Jill Viglione, University of Central Florida; Jennifer E. Johnson, Michigan State University; Faye S Taxman, George Mason University*

When implementing evidence-based practices (EBPs), a best practice is to involve multi-agency collaborative teams. This is especially important when implementing EBPs for individuals with behavioral health conditions involved in the criminal legal system, as multiple agencies often must collaborate. Yet, there is a paucity of research examining these teams and strategies for building and maintaining them. Drawing on qualitative interviews (N=52) and survey data (N=791) from behavioral health and criminal legal practitioners across the United States, the present study examines which agencies are involved in interagency teams (RQ1), the work the teams undertake (RQ2), and the impact of different strategies for developing and sustaining these teams (RQ3). Results indicate interagency teams often incorporate a variety of agencies beyond criminal legal/behavioral health organizations (RQ1). Many teams focus on connecting clients to resources or taking part in broader coalitions, collaborations, or resource centers (RQ2). Three team-building strategies were identified: (1) learning about/from other agencies, (2) system integration activities, and (3) building consensus on goals and vision. Although Strategies 1 and 2 were significantly associated with developing and sustaining strong interagency teams, Strategy 3 was only associated with sustaining strongly integrated teams. Qualitative findings indicate that this is because, rather than being a precondition of strong teams, consensus on goals and vision is built through working together and may be more important to sustaining teams than forming them (RQ3). These results suggest that interagency teams should incorporate a wide variety of stakeholders and perspectives, all of whom need not necessarily reach consensus on goals and vision prior to working together, as this can be achieved through collaboration. The findings inform team-building efforts, highlighting what teams look like and do, as well as strategies for developing and/or sustaining them.

163. EUROC 10 Financial crime prevention
Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
Clarissa Meerts, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Participants:
Building Trust in P2P Lending: A Case Study of Financial Fraud in China *Wan Sang Kan, City University of Hong Kong; Tit Wing Lo, City University of Hong Kong*

Peer-to-peer lending (P2P) was originally established as a means to help poor people solve short-term financial problems or for

charitable purposes. Over time, it has developed into a financial method that helps people invest. However, in China, P2P has been viewed more as a fraudulent scheme than a legitimate financial method due to many investors being deceived since its rapid development in 2007. While some studies have explored the overall picture of P2P, this study aims to fill research gaps by analyzing court cases and media reports, and adopting trust theory and the concept of guanxi to explore the trust relationship in P2P. Using a case study method and thematic analysis approach, the study examines the process and mechanism of P2P investment in China and the trust-building process between investors and P2P companies. Results show that investors were guaranteed high financial returns by the companies, and they profited from their initial investments. However, they were commonly deceived in subsequent investments after their trust in the P2P companies was established through the initial gain. The study also reveals a trust-building process between investors and P2P companies through the quality of search, experience, and credence, as adopted in trust theory. Additionally, the study complements trust theory with Chinese cultural concepts such as authority and guanxi, revealing how they are applied in Chinese business malpractices.

Taking matters into their own hands? Corporate self-investigation and self-reporting of fraud and corruption *Clarissa Meerts, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Sanne Buisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Wim Huisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Marcel de Groodt, Universiteit Leiden; Suzanne de Jong, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

As is the case in other countries, in the Netherlands a practice has emerged in which organisations use self-investigations in the event of suspicions of internal fraud or corruption. Based on the results of these investigations, the organisation may decide to self-report the findings to the criminal justice authorities. Recently, these practices have been subject to media (and political) discussion. Proponents point to the efficiency that allows more fraud and corruption cases to be investigated and settled, and to the expertise of specialised investigators, such as forensic accountants. Opponents question the independence of corporate investigators, criticise the (improper) use of legal privilege in this context and see a reduction in penalties for self-reporting companies as a form of class justice. Based on a combination of a legal international comparison and an empirical qualitative study in the Netherlands, this presentation addresses the above topics. Given the discussion that gave rise to this study, it is striking that there are mainly similarities in the perception of the various experts who have been consulted in this study, with regard to perceived benefits and risks of self-investigation and self-reporting and the regulation thereof. However, differences of opinion on important themes are perceptible as well. In this presentation, these topics will be discussed, including the various potential benefits and risks that can be identified for three groups of stakeholders (the companies in question, the criminal justice system and society).

The Risk and Protective Factors of Financial Crime Victimization *Fiona Chan, Indiana University*

White-collar and corporate crime scholars have long recognized the need to understand salient risk and protective factors associated with financial crime victimization. With various forms of economic crime on the rise, it is imperative that we explore viable strategies in preventing victimization. To that end, this study employed a machine learning approach to examine the most salient risk and protective factors of financial crime victimization. Self-reported data (n=6,394) from the U.S. is used to explore factors such as education level, financial socialization and financial knowledge (both self-assessed and scale-measured) as potential protective mechanisms against victimization. Variations in the relationship between financial literacy and fraud victimization in the European and North American context will be briefly discussed, along with directions for future research.

164. ERC Panel 1: Current Perspective on Rural Criminology

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Rural Criminology
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6
Chair:
Artur Pytlarz, Independent researcher

Participants:

Crime in rural areas – what do we know about this phenomenon in Poland? *Emilia Jurgielewicz-Delegacz, Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok*

The Polish countryside is constantly changing in many respects. Rural areas are inhabited by nearly 40% of Poland's population. Rural communities are more diverse now than they were in the past. This is associated with the influx into rural areas of urban residents who seek peaceful and quiet surroundings, and tranquility. According to forecasts, in the future the rural culture will be shaped only to a small extent by farmers and the main role will be played by people without any links to agricultural production. This phenomenon is one of the variables that contribute, among others, to the material stratification of the rural population and the families living in rural areas, and give rise to new disturbing phenomena, the development of which is shaped, among others, by the related processes of gentrification, deagrarianization, and proletarization of rural communities. In addition, human capital is drained from the countryside and those who remain are often unemployed. Rural poverty has primarily a feminized form, with the countryside showing a tendency to juvenilize, infantilize poverty. Poland's accession to the EU has contributed to the acceleration of structural changes in rural areas resulting in beneficial transformations in agriculture. Farm owners invest and grow, but they also want to enlarge their farms, replace their equipment, upgrade their technology. What is more in the years 2007-2015 many Police stations in rural areas were closed. Taking the above into account, it is worth examining how all these changes affect pathological phenomena, mainly crime. The aforementioned issues are the subject of analysis of a research project (funded by the National Science Center, Poland). The presentation will discuss the first research conclusions of the analyses conducted during the project on rural crime in Poland.

Farm crime in Ireland: Findings from a national survey of farmers on victimisation, experiences of crime, attitudes to police and justice. *Matt Bowden, TU Dublin; Nicola Hughes, Technological University Dublin*

There has been a growing public discussion about rural crime in Ireland emerging in recent years that presents rural areas as under a sustained crime wave in which farmers, farm machinery and livestock are the targets for mobile criminals. While farm based crime is only one dimension of rural crime, it is nonetheless the subject of ongoing media and political discussion which often raises untested assumptions about the nature of victimisation. Despite this there has been very little investment in studies focusing specifically on farm crime as a contemporary phenomenon. The paper reports from the findings of a survey of 1,333 farmers in the Republic of Ireland carried out in the Autumn of 2022. Findings indicate that while farmers are in favour of taking crime prevention measures themselves, comparatively few report that they implement measures on their farms. In addition, there is relatively low take up of some organised crime prevention interventions, property marking for example. The paper considers some policy and practice measures along with directions for further research.

"Disabilities and Violent Victimization in the Heartland: Results from the First Phase of the West Virginia Community Quality of Life Survey." *Brittany E Hayes, University of Cincinnati; Walter S. DeKeseredy, West Virginia University; James Nolan, West Virginia University*

Research has documented that the risk of victimization is greater for persons with disabilities when compared to persons without disabilities. Largely absent from this conversation are the experiences of victims with disabilities who live in rural areas. Such victims may face double marginalization and additional barriers to receiving services following a victimization. This exploratory study will examine the prevalence of victimization among persons with disabilities, inclusive of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and hate crime victimization. Relying on original data from the West Virginia Community Quality of Life Survey we provide population estimates of these forms of victimization for persons with disabilities across the state of West Virginia. We discuss findings and provide recommendations for future research recognizing how the digital divide of rural/urban areas shapes what is feasible for this at-risk population.

Domestic Abuse Support Services in Rural UK: An Exploration of Practices during the Shadow Pandemic *Paige Bromley, University of Winchester*

Most research on rural domestic abuse is conducted in countries including America, Canada and Australia and finds issues such as geographical social isolation, lack of services or close-knit communities, add barriers to safety for victim-survivors living in rural areas. Similar findings appear in research conducted in England; however, the volume of research is less. Similarly, whilst research shows that Covid-19 impacted all areas of domestic abuse service delivery, such as changes to referral rates or case complexity, staff wellbeing and funding, little is known about how rural services were impacted. This PhD research seeks to address these gaps in knowledge of domestic abuse in rural settings, responses to it and the challenges faced in addressing the needs of survivors. Fourteen semi-structured interviews with domestic abuse professionals primarily from the Midlands and the South of England were conducted. Four themes were generated from the data; rural risks are different, rural community – the good and the bad, but God it was scary, adapt to what was good and keep that going. The research positions the regional/rural context as an important mediator of the experience of domestic abuse and responses to it. The paper will also consider potential policy applications and avenues for future research.

Rural Criminology in Global Perspective: Key Findings from a Capture of the State of the Art on the World's Continents *Matt Bowden, TU Dublin*

This paper presents observations and reflections from a global project to capture the state of the art in rural criminology across seven continents. Addressing three conceptual framings, the current paper will reflect on contributions to a forthcoming volume by exploring lessons learned. The first frame is to address physical space: with distinct topographical and geographic formations that impact how rural space is organised, constructed and ordered, how does this in turn reflect on the practice of rural criminology? In the second the focus is on rural society in the representational sense – how the rural is imagined and reflected in culture and what in turn does this contribute to rural criminology? The third theme focuses on rural in the relational sense – how rural space is organised and administered by states which in turn shapes how rural crime is responded to in forms of policing, punishment and prevention and how does this shape the foci of criminological study?

The Status of Rural Crime and Criminal Justice Studies in North America *Joseph Donnermeyer, The Ohio State University; Walter S. DeKeseredy, West Virginia University; Wendell Wallace, University of the West Indies*

Scholarship associated with the study of crime and criminal justice amongst rural peoples and rural communities has advanced greatly in this century. Yet, there is much more to be done. The purpose of this presentation is to assess the current status of rural crime and criminological scholarship and to identify gaps in the literature, both theoretical and empirical, in the North American literature. North America exhibits vast social and cultural diversity, a

diversity expressed in part by broad differences in the rural context of crime and related criminal justice issues.This presentation illuminates nuances, diversity and a host of important rural issues in North America that should be examined further in an effort to enhance the scholarship on rural crime and criminology.

165. Cybercrime Working Group - Victimization & Resilience 2

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime

Paper Session

2:00 to 3:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7

Chair:

Maria Bada, Queen Mary University of London

Participants:

Cyber resilience in high-tech SME value chains. *Esger ten Thij, Avans University of Applied Sciences; Ben Kokkeler, Avans University of Applied Sciences; Steven van den Oord, Avans University of Applied Sciences*

SMEs are increasingly facing cyber-attacks. Cyber resilience is a concept that should quickly become the name of the game for SMEs. However, this is still far from obvious. Too many companies are still concerned with resolving incidents and not addressing infrastructure and governance. As a result, SMEs do not plan or invest, nor do they build capacity and expertise. A wide range of research groups address this situation and dig into an ever-growing variety of cybercriminal attacks, disclosing evidence that might create awareness among SMEs that cyber resilience must become part of their business continuity and growth plans. Unfortunately, this way their vulnerability for the next level threat is enhanced. Resilience in response to cyber-attacks is becoming a chain or enterprise network phenomenon and thus requires large and small companies to collaborate. A gap emerges between the requirements of bigger companies at the top of the value chain and smaller companies that are dependent in a value chain. Supply chain cyber security is currently in research mainly addressed in terms of logistics management, data management and of software development. These research themes do not address the opportunities that are at hand once one focuses on SMEs as partners in different value chains and professional networks. This paper results from an empirical study on opportunities for shared functions in value chains of SMEs. Initiated by the Brainport Cyber Resilience Centre in conjunction with ASML, Koninklijke Metaalunie and the Dutch expertise network for cyber resilience (CCV), Avans UAS conducted a range of use case analyses and organized a design study to define the conditions for a shared expert function and for shared CISO function, not so much as a time- and cost shared approach, but a driver for collective learning and furthering collaborative resilience investments in governance and management.

Improving resilience to ransomware *Maria Bada, Queen Mary University of London*

Ransomware attacks are increasingly prevalent, and their techniques and delivery methods are becoming progressively more sophisticated, prolific and costly to victims. This increased sophistication allows ransomware attacks to impact networks and organisations at high speeds, causing costly downtime and potentially reputation damage, as seen across the world in the WannaCry, Petya and NotPetya incidents in 2016 & 2017. This study aims to establish the latest thinking amongst the cybercrime community on understanding the scale of the ransomware problem, preventing and mitigating ransomware attacks, and to understand gaps in knowledge where further research is needed. A variety of activities were undertaken to try to better understand the organizational factors and decision-making processes that are aimed to prevent, detect and/or mitigate ransomware attacks. These included: a) consultations with stakeholders from different sectors to identify challenges & gaps surrounding ransomware; b) a survey (28 participants); c) a workshop (33 participants). Overall, this

research has shown that one of the biggest challenges that organisations face is the human factor (people) and managing human risk as well as organisational factors and decision-making processes within organisations. However, the results indicated an extreme confidence on measures taken to prevent ransomware but also a reluctance in reporting a ransomware attack to the Police. In addition, a number of key gaps were identified: understanding the offenders; organisational preparedness; responding to an attack; reporting; financial and social impacts of ransomware attacks.

Victimization and impact of consumer fraud against older adults in digital society *Steven Kemp, University of Girona*

The European population is ageing, meaning more people aged sixty-five and over are at risk of financial exploitation. However, there is a lack of consensus regarding whether older persons are at greater risk of fraud than younger counterparts due to physical, economic and social factors or, rather, whether they are slightly protected from fraud in the digital era due to lower online activity. Moreover, little is also known about the financial, emotional, psychological, and physical impacts of fraud experiences amongst older generations in digital society. We employ multilevel modelling on a sample of EU citizens (n=26,735) to analyze these issues. The results show that, holding other factors constant, older adults are more likely to suffer fraud in general, but not fraud via online channels. Identity theft in which the offender attempts to trick the victim by impersonating a reputable organization is found to be particularly relevant for citizens aged sixty-five and above. Older persons are less likely to suffer a financial impact but more likely to experience anger, irritation, embarrassment and negative impacts on their physical health from fraud in general as well as from online fraud. Many organizations aim to help protect older adults from cyber-enabled financial crime and its impacts; thus, the results emphasize the need to understand particular fraud categories suffered by older generations and to design support programs that fully take into account the non-financial impacts of this crime.

A discourse analysis of attitudes towards cybercrime victimisation in Dutch public institutions. *Robyn Cremin, Leiden University; Parto Mirzaei, Leiden University*

Cybercrime victimisation is a contemporary issue which is prolific in nature and unique in terms of attitudes. Despite sharing similarities with victims of traditional crimes (negative feelings, general loss), victims of cybercrime are not treated equally to that of traditional victims. Instead, they experience feeling of guilt, and are shamed and blamed by external actors. They are treated as though they hold responsibility for their own victimisation and are therefore culpable and not worthy of sympathy or assistance. This paper concerns the discourse surrounding cybercrime victimisation of public organisations in the Netherlands. Public organisations offer interesting conditions for this study as a sense of trust and responsibility is assumed by the public. Using data gathered from open-source media, public organisations' experience of cybercrime will be analysed to determine attitudes and opinions held by the public and media contributors toward victims of these attacks. A victimisation perspective will be used as a lens of which to further analyse these attitudes. The general findings of this analysis will be elaborated in this paper and contribute to a discussion of cybercrime victimisation in the unique context of public institutions.

Cyberbullying and Traditional bullying Victimization among Teachers in Schools: Prevalence and Risk Factors *Byongook Moon, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Texas San Antonio*

Numerous empirical studies have shown a high prevalence of student violence towards teachers, resulting in higher levels of emotional and physical distress, job dissatisfaction, and thoughts of leaving the profession among victimized teachers. Despite this, there has been limited research conducted on the prevalence and risk factors associated with cyberbullying and traditional bullying directed towards teachers by students. To address this gap, the

present study uses a sample of 4,005 middle and high school teachers from the 50 largest school districts in the United States to investigate the prevalence and risk factors of cyberbullying and traditional bullying victimization of teachers by students in schools.

Cybercrime victimization in Iceland: Impact of me-too and covid-19 *Helgi Gunnlaugsson, University of Iceland*

The web has increasingly been used as a source to target suitable victims all over the globe. By using the internet we can all be connected offering all kinds of new opportunities for deviant activities and crime. A variety of internet-related threats are regularly being reported in the mass media, e. g. computer fraud, cyber vandalism, cyberbullying and most recently cyberwarfare. The first study in Iceland examining cybercrime victimization among the Icelandic public was conducted online in cooperation with the Social Sciences Research Institute in 2016. The same survey was placed again in 2018, 2020 and 2022 to a sample of about two thousand respondents reflecting the Icelandic population 18 years +. According to the findings in 2016 about 13 percent of the respondents reported having been victimized by cybercrime in the past couple of years prior to the survey. In 2018 and 2020 close to 20% of the respondents admitted cybercrime victimization. Slander and consumer fraud were the most common types of victimization. Respondents aged 18-29 years old were most likely to have been victimized in 2018 and 2020. In 2022 the same survey was conducted once again, using the same questionnaire as before. Do we see an increase in cybercrime victimization? Did we detect signs of more sexual harassment in the wake of the me-too confessions since 2017? Did the pandemic have any impact on victimization experiences in 2022? Which social groups report the most victimization?

166. ECACTJ Panel 3. Conflict, crime, and international involvement: understanding and documenting crimes in war-time Ukraine

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes
Pre-arranged Panel
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

While the conflict in Ukraine has been ongoing since 2014, the full-scale invasion by Russia in February 2022 created unparalleled shockwaves in the (Western) world. The conflict has unleashed a wave of accountability efforts nationally and internationally, focusing on documenting, investigating and potentially prosecuting crimes and their perpetrators, including individuals currently in power. Large-scale and systematic killing of civilians, indiscriminate attacks on towns and villages, sexual violence, torture, forcible transfers/deportations of individuals and other abuses potentially constituting international crimes have been increasingly documented in Ukraine. This documentation involves 'traditional' state entities (police, prosecution services, international investigators), as well as an army of civil society, grassroots, and civilian initiatives, each playing a different role in the fact-finding puzzle.   To date, we have seen much documentation and presentation of fact-finding into the undoubtedly widespread and shocking atrocities committed in Ukraine, however, the extent of criminality does not stop at the limits of international crimes (war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and the crime of aggression). Other, less visible violations of (international) law are taking place too: corporations and other businesses might attempt to evade the sanctions imposed on Russian entities, or might otherwise get entangled into the web of (potentially) criminal activity in the conflict-affected country. This panel presents the findings of studies aiming to uncover the extent of criminality in Ukraine, its typologies, underlying motivations, and what role do documentation efforts play in the upcoming accountability landscape.

Chair:

Adina-Loredana Nistor, University of Groningen

Participants:

Framing and detecting EU targeted sanctions. Evasion and Circumvention Techniques by Russian individuals and entities *Giovanni Nicolazzo, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan; Matteo Anastasio, Transcrime – Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Michele Riccardi, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Carlotta Carbone, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan*

The enforcement of EU restrictive measures is deeply fragmented since it mainly relies on national competent authorities often lacking adequate operational capabilities. The activities related to the asset tracing are currently very limited, as well as the start of joint investigations or criminal prosecutions. This paper will discuss the preliminary results of a large-scale analysis of the firms controlled by Russian sanctioned entities in European countries. In particular it will shed light of (a) where (in which countries, regions and economic sectors) these firms operate; (b) how these firms are controlled, through which corporate ownership structures, holding companies and intermediary jurisdictions; (c) whether their ownership and governance schemes can suggest money laundering, financial crime and sanction circumvention practices. The analysis is carried out under the project KLEPTOTRACE, co-funded by European Commission, ISF police.

Corporate involvement in atrocity crimes in Ukraine *Annika van Baar, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Immediately after Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, many multinational corporations operating in Russia have had to evaluate their business activities and decide how to adapt to the newly emerging realities. As the acts of aggression and atrocity crimes are ordered by the state and committed by state forces, continuing or expanding business that links to the state (directly or indirectly) can result in involvement in atrocity crimes and state crime, such as international crimes, gross human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law. Little is known about how and why corporations (run the risk to) become involved in international crimes in the context of the war in Ukraine. The context of the Ukraine war is unique because of the swift and widespread economic sanctions and embargoes installed by European countries and the United States. Moreover, as normative frameworks such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and processes such as Human Rights Due Diligence have gained traction over the last decade, business awareness, regulation, and public pressure may be stronger than before. Nevertheless, although some corporations have announced exits and termination of business connections, many others have not. In this article, corporate links to atrocity crimes during the conflict in Ukraine are analysed using a theoretical framework developed to understand how and why corporations become involved in atrocity crimes (or run the risk to become involved). This existing theoretical framework is based on historical cases of corporate involvement in the Holocaust, Apartheid and war crimes in the DRC, and will now be applied to this context. Therefore, this analysis will also shed light on to what extent corporate involvement in this particular context shares similarities with previous atrocity contexts and to what extent it presents unique circumstances.

Organised crime and corruption in war time Ukraine *Anna Markovska, Anglia Ruskin University; Oleksii Serdiuk, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine/ Head of Research Laboratory for Psychological Support of Law Enforcement; Iryna Soldatenko, Karazin Kharkiv National University*

Over the last 30 years we have investigated the issue of organised crime and corruption in Ukraine, reporting on institutionalisation of corruption and organised criminality and a significant lack of trust to authority amongst the Ukrainian population (Serdyuk, et al, 2015; Markovska, et al, 2021). Since the beginning of the full scale Russian invasion on the 24th of February 2022, various sociological surveys have reported a significant increase in trust in Ukrainian

authorities, with the armed forces, President and volunteers leading the charts (KIIS, 2022). This increase in trust is understandable in war conditions as the people unite against a common enemy, the occupants. Pre-war surveys blamed corruption of state officials and the presence of state-supported organised criminality on the low levels of trust (Security and Trust, 2013-2020). This paper discusses the crimes of corruption and organised crime during the war. We analyse the results of the 2022/23 Security and Trust survey conducted by Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs (Serdiuk, 2023) to discuss the changing patterns of organised crime and corruption and the challenging nature of policing those crimes.

On the uses and abuses of the war dead in Ukraine: A necrocriminological analysis *Jon Shute, University of Manchester*

As the ongoing effort to tally the tens of thousands of Ukrainian civilian and military fatalities attests, one of the principal products of warfare is death and dead bodies. Criminological attention has only recently turned to the atrocity crimes that produce death; however, the material human remains that evidence them have been understudied. Fortunately, an interdisciplinary movement borrowing variously from anthropology, forensic archaeology and genocide studies shows what can be gained from such an engagement. In the situational foreground of atrocity, the circumstances of killing but also the post-mortem treatment of the body can be eloquent of the dehumanising hatreds central to perpetrator ideology. In the immediate but also longer aftermath of atrocity, alliances of humanitarian agencies, forensic anthropologists, and bereaved family activists work with states to locate, identify and redignify remains with proper ritual. Bodies can also be key evidence in prosecutions and other transitional justice processes and can be the focus of new commemorative spaces and rituals. Informed by the above, this paper turns a 'necrocriminological' lens on the uses and abuses of human remains in the ongoing Ukraine conflict. Proceeding from a critical analysis of the best available information from credible journalistic and humanitarian sources, and with comparative reference to both historical crimes committed in Ukraine and other theatres of conflict, I focus on three aspects of the use of human remains. First, I analyse civilian atrocities and attempt to 'read onto' remains, the meanings and significance of their treatment. Second, I analyse the treatment of left-behind military dead, including evidence of maltreatment, and efforts to recover and exchange remains. Finally, I examine the engagement of INGOs and their attempts to facilitate emerging international standards of investigation, recovery and identification in the context of a developing conflict. I aim to show the criminological value of such analyses.

Civil society documentation of conflict-related crime in Ukraine: the (r)evolution for criminal accountability? *Gabriele Chlevickaite, VU Amsterdam*

Human rights civil society organisations (CSOs) are playing an increasingly meaningful role in the legal accountability efforts for conflict-related crimes. Over the last decades, significant shifts in the organisational aims and practices of CSOs have taken place. Spurred on by the accountability gaps in Syria, Myanmar, and other situations, they have increasingly professionalised their fact-finding practices, further enabled by the development of cyber, remote, information collection techniques. The changes in the CSO practices demonstrate the aim towards playing a more direct role in criminal proceedings, including at the International Criminal Court (ICC). Such developments, both technological and organisational, are also clear in the Ukrainian civil society's response to the Russian invasion of February 2022. Initial review identified a widely stated goal of 'achieving criminal accountability' among Ukrainian human rights CSOs, with many organisations claiming to be conducting fact-finding with the view of ensuring future legal accountability. Furthermore, 'international standards of criminal justice' are frequently referred to as the guiding principles, with little additional information provided. The ICC has responded by

issuing guidelines for civil society organizations involved in documenting crimes 'for accountability purposes', acknowledging the CSOs as 'important partners for national authorities and international accountability mechanisms.' The appropriateness and utility of these guidelines are still wanting of assessment. These developments have the potential to transform the way evidence of international crimes is collected and used, and to alter the accountability landscape overall by democratising and decentralising it. In this context, the study aims to develop an empirically based understanding of Ukrainian civil society documentation efforts of conflict-related crimes, the (development of the) practices and standards of such documentation, and what role do Ukrainian CSOs expect to, could, and should play in reforming accountability landscape.

167. EXTR4 Extremism1

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
2:00 to 3:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

Chair:

Matthew DeMichele, RTI

Participants:

Simulating Human Behavior After a Bombing: An Innovative Application of Agent Based Modeling to Study Targeted Violence *Matthew DeMichele, RTI; Wiliam Parkin, RTI International*

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the use of advanced quantitative research methods to study targeted violence. Specifically, using agent based models to simulate human behavioral responses in the minutes after a bombing at a crowded soft target. Little is known about how individuals and groups react during acts of targeted violence, yet understanding and anticipating the range and distribution of behaviors has the potential to limit subsequent injuries, deaths, and damage. It can also inform first responder policies and procedures. Agent-based models provide a flexible framework to estimate outcomes through a series of tests that adjust various parameters (e.g., changing human reactions to a threat) to understand how those changes influence the likelihood of various outcomes. The method has been used to model evacuation behaviors related to other emergencies, such as natural disasters, but has infrequently been used to model responses to terrorist attacks and other types of targeted violence This research builds off the evacuation literature and utilizes agent based modeling to simulate human behaviors after a bombing. To model human behavior we employ the social force model, which defines the physical limitations of how agents (people) can move through a virtual environment. We also use the Agent_Zero framework, which overlays affective and deliberative decision-making processes over the social force model's physical parameters. Primary data collection efforts, including case studies and video coding, were used to inform model inputs (e.g., potential threat scenario), decision rules (i.e., policies, procedures constraining behavior), and estimate the likelihood of a wide variation of behavioral responses in a simulated environment.

Five decades of violent extremism in Sweden *Lars Korsell, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention*

During the 1970's moved international conflicts into Sweden: conflicts between ethnic groups in Yugoslavia, West German left wing terrorism and the conflict in Palestine. The Nazis had by obvious reasons an unobtrusive role after the WWII. A surprising shift occurred in 1980's and 1990's with a new generation of right wing extremists: The visible, violent and drunken skinheads made the streets unsafe. A new generation shift begun to develop in the 1990's with a more disciplined branch of right wing-extremists. They robbed banks, regiments and police stations in order to create

arsenals and war chests. The left wing-movement had been visible earlier, but in 2001 the second largest city in Sweden, Gothenburg, was in the central part a war zone caused by riots during three days. Left wing-extremists attacked the police who tried to protect an EU top meeting. The Islamist extremism begun to be a problem after the new millennium with an attempted bomb attack (Molotov cocktail) directed to a polling station in Stockholm for the election in Iraq 2006 and financing of terrorism. Sweden had come to the World in a way that reminds us of the 1970's. An attempted bomb attack in the central part of Stockholm in 2000 ended in that only the suicide bomber killed himself. In 2016 another Islamist terrorist hijacked a lorry and drove it on the central pedestrian street in Stockholm. But the bomb never detonated and the terrorist was charged from five murders and 119 attempted murders and 24 killed and damaged. The right wing- extremists have been a threat since the 1980's and in the 1990's entered the left wing-extremists on the political crime scene followed by the Islamist extremists in the beginning of 2000. Today, there are three obvious extremists' milieus with capacity to commit serious crimes.

The justice paradox: How retributive justice amplifies the effects of identity fusion on extreme behavior. *Beatriz Alba Langreo, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Alexandra Vázquez Botana, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Sandra Chiclana de la Fuente, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Ángel Gómez Jiménez, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)*

Identity fusion -a visceral feeling of oneness with a group- is a strong predictor of extreme pro-group behaviors. Investigators have explored the underlying mechanism that explains why strongly fused individuals are willing to fight and die for the group (e.g., perceptions of invulnerability and feelings of personal agency). Recent developments have extended the effects of identity fusion to other targets, such as an individual, a conviction, or an abstraction. However, to date, no research has examined whether these or other underlying mechanisms are valid for the effects of fusion independently of the target. A preliminary analysis of 213 sentencing decisions delivered by a Spanish court against jihadist terrorists has revealed that retributive justice –perceiving punishment as the only way to restore settlement for wrongdoing– might be a risk factor involved in jihadist radicalization. To empirically test whether retributive justice explains the willingness to fight and die for different targets of strongly fused individuals, we conducted three cross-sectional studies. These studies examined whether identity fusion is positively associated with willingness to fight and die and with retributive justice when the target is the country (Study 1, N = 268), a leader (Study 2, N = 315), or a value such as freedom (Study 3, N = 662). Results show that, independently of the target, fusion predicts retributive justice and willingness to fight and die. In all cases, the effect of identity fusion on willingness to fight and die was mediated by retributive justice. Although causal studies are needed, this is the first investigation to introduce a new mediating mechanism, retributive justice, in the relationship between identity fusion and willingness to fight and die, independently of the target. This research could provide a new line of study on novel mediating factors involved in jihadist radicalization.

168. POL Panel 7. Police training and education
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Louise Skilling, University of South Wales
Participants:
Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) Officer's Training,

Experience and Confidence with Autism *Amanda Kramer, Queen's University Belfast*

Recent high-profile events, like the death of Elijah McClain, have helped to garner public attention on the complex issues surrounding police interactions with autistic individuals. While there are undoubtedly complex, intersecting factors influencing his treatment by the police and paramedics, as Parry and Huff (2022, p.509) have argued, police encounters with autistic individuals often 'involve police officers interpreting […] natural behaviours, traits and characteristics as suspicious or dangerous, which result in these individuals being arrested, experiencing physical and emotional trauma and even death'. While this is an extreme example, research demonstrates that it is not uncommon for autistic individuals' behaviours to be misinterpreted or misunderstood by police, resulting in misplaced suspicion, inappropriate and sometimes forceful responses, and rights violations (Young and Brewer, 2019). This raises important questions about police training. It has been suggested that police training focused specifically on autism can help to address the various issues raised here (Young and Brewer, 2019) by helping to combat conscious and unconscious bias; improving knowledge, understanding and empathy; providing skills for de-escalation; and creating the conditions for autistic individuals to effectively participate in the criminal justice system (Wallace et al, 2020). Thus, inadequate or non-existent autism focused police training is a cause for concern. While scholars have begun undertaking this research in countries around the world, there has been a complete absence of scholarship on Northern Ireland. This presentation aims to help fill this gap by examining Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) officers' training, experiences, and confidence of policing and interacting with autistic individuals. The findings are based upon an online survey that was disseminated through the PNSI's internal online portal and completed by a total of 212 officers, and raise significant cause for concern.

Promising initiatives and officers' perceptions of meditation training in transforming the police from the inside out. *Elenice De Souza Oliveira, Montclair State University*

Police work in the United States and around the world is becoming increasingly standardized and professionalized as officer training becomes more evidence based. Public scrutiny and calls for accountability are forcing law enforcement leaders and academics to determine what programs are most effective in training their officers to be best equipped to do their jobs. This study will help uncover the role that meditation is playing in that process. While leaders search for unique, holistic approaches like meditation training for police officers, keeping track of the breath of this training across national jurisdictions is an important step in determining its impact. Mindfulness training may be just as crucial to the performance of police duties as physical skills are, however research should precede policy. Meditation training can play a role in the panacea of issues that surround police work; but officer suicide and police use-of-force are two of the most important challenges that require formal responses from departments interested in demonstrating commitment to both the public and the officers that serve the public. Based on an online-survey and qualitative methodology using a snowball sampling technique this study focuses on officers' perceptions as to the effects of mindfulness training during the performance and decision-making process to protect and serve the community and de-escalate the use of force and assesses best practices in policy generation by exploring the different definitions of mindfulness and meditation training, how policies are being implemented between some jurisdictions in the USA. This study provides evidence on promising strategies and challenges on the dissemination of meditation in policing that can inform policies aimed at adjusting the role of meditation training for police officers by further developing, investing, funding and exacerbating its proliferation or perhaps reducing the allocation of resources and looking for other solutions that demonstrate greater effect.

Student officer research projects: evidence-based knowledge

embedded into policing practice? *Louise Skilling, University of South Wales*

In 2018 the College of Policing introduced a new framework for police education in England and Wales, known as the Police Education Qualification Framework (PEQF). The introduction of the PEQF recognises police officers for the level they operate at within their profession and ensures police officers are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to deal with the demands and challenges faced in policing (College of Policing, 2019). The policing education programmes aim to develop professional practice, evidence-based policing, critical thinking, and reflective practitioners. It is hoped the PEQF will assist police services embed evidence-based practices and support them to deal with the range of challenges they face in modern policing (Mitchell and Lewis 2017). The Police Constable Degree Apprenticeship (PCDA) is one of the entry routes into the police through the PEQF. To complete the three-year programme PCDA student officers are required to produce a research project (dissertation) on a topic related to operational policing. Using qualitative methods data was gathered from the University of South Wales' five police partners, who geographically represent around 20% of England and Wales. The study explored the significance of the PCDA research projects and their relevance to evidenced based policing in England and Wales (Lum and Koper, 2017).

Relational craftmanship. Unravelling training needs for day-to-day police work. *Evelien De Pauw, Vives*

In this paper we present the first results of an Erasmus+ funded project, POL-RECRAFT. The aim is to introduce POLice training in RElational CRAFTmanship in Europe. This project aims to develop relevant and high-quality training to strengthen police officers' skills and competences in 'relational craftmanship', in order to improve their interactions with a changing society. Societies across Europe have changed dramatically over the last few decades, with increasing diversity and digitalization emerging as key themes across the continent. Cities in particular are witnessing evermore diversity along the lines of language, ethnicity, religion, social class, sexual orientation, etc. Police forces, whom are responsible for maintaining public order and security, need to keep on top of these changes. A major drawback in preparing police officers for the realities of today's diverse and increasingly digitalized societies is that police forces are not always trained in so-called 'soft' skills, that allow them to engage with various (community) partners. We define these soft skills here in the context of policing as 'relational craftmanship', as 'the ability to cope with cultural and social differences between citizens'. Relational craftmanship is about maintaining 'connections' with society in all its forms and aspects. Within this framework six sub dimensions are distinguished: (I) communicative, (II) social and (III) digital competences, but also (IV) trust building, (V) law enforcement and (VI) networking. In this paper we unravel the needs for a training in relational craftmanship in the Belgian case. We conduced observations and interviews in Brussels. An analysis is made of the key skills police officers use and need in dealing with diverse populations and in the (super)diverse neighborhood in which they work. The focus of the paper is on the interaction of police and citizens on the six dimensions of relational craftmanship identified above.

Flexible Education Reform and Iceland's Police Staffing Crisis *Guðmundur Oddsson, University of Akureyri; Ólafur Bragason, Center for Police Training and Professional Development; Rannveig Þórisdóttir, National Police Commissioner of Iceland*

This study addresses the question "How did Iceland's 2016 police educational reform and shift to flexible education affect the country's police staffing crisis?" using longitudinal data on staffing, workload, retention, graduating cohorts, and public attitudes. In 2018, Iceland had Europe's second fewest police officers per capita and had experienced Europe's biggest reduction in officers since 2009. Iceland's 9% decline in absolute number of officers from 2007-2017 coincided with a 10% population increase and a fivefold surge in the number of foreign tourists. Concurrently, the immigrant population doubled. These developments fueled a police staffing crisis that peaked in the mid-2010s. To address the issue and better prepare the police for the challenges of 21st century policing, the Icelandic government decided in 2016 to move basic police education to the university level. The education is now offered as part of a flexible learning format, which allows students to study via distance and continue working as (uneducated) police officers anywhere in Iceland but requires attendance at regular academic sessions and practical training. Before educational reform, Iceland's vocational one-year training was an exception to the Nordic model of police education, which is long and academically rigorous. Since 2016, however, recruits must complete a two-year 120 ECTS credit diploma to become police officers. Findings show that education reform and flexible learning allowed Iceland to almost double its graduating cohorts of police officers and reverse the downward trend of police staffing. Workload also decreased, evidenced by fewer assignments and dispatches per officer. Moreover, graduating cohorts and the police itself became more diverse in terms of female representation. Education reform also raised the police's education level, and officer retention rates are higher among university graduates. The case of Iceland demonstrates that flexible learning can facilitate police-university partnerships and help address staffing challenges and optimize resources.

169. Oversight and accountability of police 2

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

Internal security has been a key political priority in many countries in recent decades, reacting to new forms of terrorism and other perceived sources of insecurity. Preventive and pre-emptive security strategies have become core elements of policing. Police agencies have been granted additional powers and resources to cope with these burgeoning threats. At the same time, police technology has rapidly developed. Effective accountability, notably through independent oversight of the police, has often failed to keep pace with these expanding powers. While independent bodies where citizens can address complaints against the police have been established in some countries, their institutional settings and powers vary considerably. They are sometimes integrated into broader complaints bodies covering multiple policy areas, while in other cases the complaints institutions are concerned solely with the police. Some police oversight bodies follow the ombudsman model (cf. Hertogh & Kirkham 2018), while for others committees consisting of experts or volunteering citizens. These external police oversight bodies have variable powers and independence from the police agency they oversee (cf. Aden 2016). Our panel will compare accountability mechanisms in different countries. The primary purpose of police accountability forums and complaint procedures is to defend citizens' rights. Once established, such forums and procedures may contribute to strengthening police legitimacy, improving relations between the police and the public and establishing a police culture in which errors (that necessarily occur) are not conceived as incidents to be hidden away from the public, but rather are assessed and reflected upon in order to improve practices and prevent similar problems recurring. We will identify current and longstanding systemic problems, whether linked to national and/or organizational frameworks or not, including long-term perspectives on the opportunities and limitations around complaints procedures.

Chair:
    Sebastian Roche, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes

Participants:
    Citizen to be Protected and Individuals to be Repressed: Concepts of ‚The Public' in Official Statements on Police Complaints Procedures *Anja Johansen, University of Dundee; Marie*

Theres Piening, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

A crucial, but often overlooked, aspect of independent police complaints structures lies in how 'the complainant' is being conceptualised as well as the relationship between police and 'the public'. This paper compares the description of complainants and 'the public' in the official statements of British, German, and French independent police complaints bodies (eg. web-presentations of complaints bodies, websites of police forces, legal texts relating to reform of complaints procedures). Comparison of German, British and French concepts help to highlight the significance of dissimilar conceptualisations of the abstract notion of 'the public' in shaping the role and the rights attributed to complainants. While police scholars have focused on the powers and functions of the police, much less attention has been paid to the implications of the vocabulary and inferences hidden in the official and legitimising rhetoric around policing and its relationship with the population. Particular attention is paid to the inclusion and exclusion of groups and individuals in the descriptions of those who need protection and the groups conceived as 'problematic' and in need of surveillance and intervention. This leads to some reflections on how these conceptions translate into the functioning in practice of complaints procedures as part of the police accountability complex.

Independent Police Accountability Bodies – A Specific Variation of Ombudsperson Institutions? *Sonja John, Berlin School of Economics and Law; Hartmut Aden, Berlin School of Economics and Law*

Over the past few decades, independent police complaints bodies (IPCBs) have been established in a plethora of countries across the globe. Some IPCBs were established as stand-alone bodies, whereas others were integrated into broader ombudsperson institutions. This paper looks at the differences and similarities between specialised IPCBs and IPCBs within broader ombudsperson institutions. Initially, upon its conception in Sweden, the role of the ombudsperson was to supposedly protect individual liberties and monitor state actions for legality. Today, some ombudspersons act more as mediators between citizens and the state. Ombudspersons' offices have, by and large, the powers of investigation, recommendation and reporting. Sectoral accountability regimes such as IPCBs function similarly to ombudspersons, but differences occur against the backdrop of the police functions in the context of the state's monopoly to exert legitimate force and of enhanced secrecy and confidentiality that characterise policing. This analysis of similarities and differences of these two types of IPCBs will be framed within the broader literature on ombudsperson institutions.

The strengths of police oversight agencies: what national determinants? *Sebastian Roche, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes; Simon Varaine, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes*

Police forces have a record of misconducts. To combat them, new regulation mechanisms, independent police oversight agencies (POAs), have become widespread. But what accounts for variations in power of the POAs across countries? Using a novel data set of 27 POAs in 20 countries we examine the contextual factors that determine their strength on two dimensions: de jure and de facto independence (as measured by their resources). Our findings suggest that the levels of democratic governance, prosperity, and trust in a country have no significant impact on either dimension of POA strength. We also find that the formal independence of the judicial system and the push by the international environment are positively correlates with the de jure independence of POAs. Furthermore, the best predictors of POA resources are the independence and budget of the judicial system. These findings lend support to two theories for explaining POA strength: credible commitment and path dependency.

Understanding and Responding to Barriers Faced by Complainants Against the Police: Exploring police and oversight perspectives from 5 countries *Amy Long, Université of Dundee*

Access to a fair and effective route to complain about misconduct is a key mechanism of police accountability (UNODC, 2011). Research with complainants and the public show they face many challenges to doing so, such as low confidence in the system, particularly among minority communities (Kwon & Whorley, 2022), and being dissuaded from complaining (Prenzler, 2010). Our research brings together published data as well as interviews with key stakeholders from police complaint handlings across member in the UK, France, Germany, Japan and Canada. Using this broader international context, this presentation will share findings about what the authorities themselves understand about those who complain, the barriers they face, and the ways in which such barriers are addressed in the different jurisdictions.

170.   Making Sense of Youth Crime: A Comparison of Police Intelligence in the United States and France
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Author meets critics
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
This comparative empirical study of policing in the United States and France draws on the authors' ten years of field work to contend that the police in both countries should be thought about as an amalgam of five distinct professional cultures or 'intelligence regimes'-each of which can be found in any given police department in both the United States and France. In particular, we contend that what police do as knowledge workers and how they make sense of the social problems such as collective offending by juveniles varies with the professional subcommunities or 'intelligence regimes' in which their particular knowledge work is embedded. The same problem can be looked at in fundamentally different ways even within a single police department, depending on the intelligence regime through which the problem is refracted. We contend that these intelligence regimes mediate the influence of police reforms, and that efforts to make policing more proactive, to reduce institutional redundancy, and to give content to the notion of "harm reduction" must take account of the characteristics peculiar to each intelligence regime to improve the chances of uptake of such reforms in any given law enforcement organization. We suggest that these five intelligence regimes characterize policing systems as diverse as the highly centralized policing system of France and the highly fragmented and localized policing system of the United States, and we draw on ten years of interviews and observation (2007-2017) in ten American cities and four French cities to develop and illustrate these distinct intelligence categories empirically. Book:Jacqueline E. Ross and Thierry Delpeuch Making Sense of Youth Crime A Comparison of Police Intelligence in the United States and France, Cambridge University Press, Elements in Criminology, 2023 Additional critic: François Bonnet, CNRS, PACTE, UGA, France
Critics:
 Jacques Maillard, CNRS CESDIP UVSQ
 Stephen C. Thaman, Saint Louis University
Book Author:
 Jacqueline E Ross, University of Illinois College of Law
 Thierry Delpeuch, CNRS UGA PACTE

171.   The Violence Revolution? Youth, Policy Mobility and the Public Health Approach
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
Youth violence is a critical issue around the world. In addition to the high financial costs – up to £2.9 billion per country – violence involving young people takes a heavy toll on societal, community and familial wellbeing. Yet there is a lack of coordinated knowledge about how and why youth violence varies across time and space. Though recent years have seen a growing support for 'public health' approaches to violence reduction, evidence of

successful policy transfer remain underdeveloped. Even in countries where violence reduction has been very marked, as in Scotland – since 2006/7, police recorded crime statistics show that non-sexual violent crime in Scotland has decreased by 48% – there is a lack of clear understanding of 'what worked'. Though the reduction has been attributed to the public health approach to violence reduction, the evidence is far from robust. This panel will present empirical findings and theoretical reflections from a major new study of violence and violence reduction in Scotland, England & Wales. In Scotland, over a fifteen-year period public health approaches have become mainstream and are thought to have contributed to significant reductions in violence between young people. In England and Wales, the adoption of these approaches is more recent, and more contested. In both contexts, however, it is clear that new dynamics of violence are emerging that require coordinated responses. Drawing on qualitative data from 140 professionals and 50 young people alongside a raft of complementary data, the panel will explore the contemporary dynamics of urban violence, the benefits and pitfalls of policy transfer, and the need for systemic change to address this urgent social issue.

Chair:

Alistair Fraser, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Participants:

Theorising Change: Narrative, Field and Flow *Alistair Fraser, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow*

A defining feature of the twenty-first century is the emergence of new landscapes of crime, harm and security that challenge existing theoretical and methodological paradigms. Increasing societal interconnectedness, the growth of mobile technologies, and global health crises are part of a new constellation of harms that has stretch criminological research – and the environments of crime and justice themselves – into uncharted territories. This paper will introduce a conceptual vocabulary through which to understand change in the study of violence and public policy. Drawing on concepts such as policy mobility (McCann and Ward 2012), narrative (Presser and Sandberg 2015), and flow (Castells 2001), the paper seeks to elaborate a multi-dimensional framework that assesses the dynamic interaction of individual decision-making, situated discourse and structural inequality as a way of understanding systemic change between policy-making and street-based environments.

Moving Stories: Pilgrimage, Policy Transfer and Open Windows *Keir Irwin-Rogers, The Open University*

In recent years, human geographers and political scientists have increasingly embraced complex theoretical and methodological accounts of policy movement. As opposed to straightforward policy transfer, this form of policy mobility demands attention to the 'sticky reality' of policy movement: while some things transfer easily others such as 'charismatic leadership, propitious local circumstances, and the presence of supportive partners' may not (Peck and Theodor 2015: xvii). This paper explores a policy shift concerning violence reduction that occurred first in London in 2018, and then nationally across England and Wales in 2019. During this time, 18 regional Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) were established and tasked with advancing a public health approach to violence reduction. We discuss the ways in which three distinct yet related 'streams' – problem recognition, proposals and politics – converged to form policy windows that enabled such shifts in policy. In particular, we focus on how the narrative around the perceived success of the Scottish VRU influenced the decision to create new regional VRUs across England and Wales. The paper also examines how those working in the regional VRUs sought to learn from the Scottish experience, which included making common 'pilgrimages' north of the border. The paper concludes with some reflections on the extent and nature of policy transfer from Scotland in prompting and shaping this policy shift in England and Wales.

When Narratives Falter: Power, Politics and Public Management *Luke Billingham, The Open University*

Interpersonal violence vexes governments around the world. In their attempts to prevent and respond to violence, nation-states adopt different modes of activity – relying to different extents on policing tactics, legislative change, and investment in welfare, for instance. These consequential choices are affected by a raft of constraining and enabling factors, such as the (perceived) nature and extent of violence within their jurisdiction, the form of problem violence is deemed to be, the resources available, and the ideological environment. This paper explores violence reduction in the recent history of England and Wales, examining how relevant state and non-state agencies have sought to address interpersonal violence over the past decade. Based on original interview data from the PHYVR study, the paper will focus in particular on tracing the prominence of practices within violence reduction which bear the influence of New Public Management: the (competitive) commissioning of outcome interventions; the significance of particular approaches to audit and evaluation; the growth of "What Works?" culture; and the development of a violence reduction initiative marketplace. As with any measures to address a complex social problem, these practices bring about both intended and unintended consequences, can be deemed (un)successful by varying criteria, encounter both compliance and resistance, and are deeply contentious. Without disregarding evidence of success and effectiveness, this paper will primarily focus on the constraints and challenges experienced by relevant policy actors involved in these practices – particularly in contrast to their Scottish counterparts.

The Evolution of Violence: Social Media, Territory and Urban Change *Fern Gillon, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow; Susan McVie, University of Edinburgh*

In the aftermath of covid-19 lockdowns, young people are confronting a new set of challenges, and concerns have been raised of a 'perfect storm' for a resurgence in violence. At the same time, it is clear that the impact of lockdowns has been differentiated by place, and there is a need to understand these differences. This paper analyses long-term trends and contemporary dynamics of violence in Glasgow and London. While both cities have seen accelerating socioeconomic polarisation, embedded cultures of violent masculinity and emergent forms of criminal entrepreneurialism, there are significant divergences. As Cressida Dick, ex-Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has noted, the cities are constituted by 'very different communities, very different dynamics and very different issues around violence and, indeed, youth violence.' Drawing on the voices of young people affected by violence and frontline practitioners, as well as secondary data on the micro-dynamics of violence at both city and neighbourhood level, the paper seeks to offer a contemporary account of the everyday violence in the lives of young people, engaging with both long-run change and recent debates surrounding covid-19, social media and austerity.

172. Rehabilitation, reintegration and desistance I
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
Chair:

Mia Kilpeläinen, University of Eastern Finland

Participants:

Digital exclusion and desistance: Understanding the access to and use of digital technology amongst 'offenders' *Gemma Morgan, Swansea University; Charlotte Walker, Swansea University*

Concerns about a 'digital divide' and the exclusion of people without digital skills were aired some 15 years ago. It is increasingly difficult for people to access key services such as banking and state benefits without using the internet. A body of research indicates that people who are incarcerated are disadvantaged by being denied access to digital technology in

prison, and this makes reintegration into the community on release more difficult. However, in recent years there has been limited empirical insight into issues surrounding the digital exclusion, digital poverty and digital literacy of offending populations and how this may impact their journey to desist from crime. This paper will present the findings from a survey conducted with 41 people from Wales, UK who have offended or are at risk of offending. The paper will discuss the challenges this group of people face in terms of accessing and using digital technology and the implications of this for the individual, desistance, practice, and policy.

Prison and beyond: a longitudinal qualitative study on policy reform and the re-integration process *Anouk den Besten, Leiden University; Jennifer Doekhie, Leiden University; Rosa Koenraadt, Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands*

Since 2019, the Dutch government has implemented a new policy regarding the reintegration activities (ex-) prisoners in order to reduce recidivism rates. According to this policy reform, more efforts are being made during and after detention to improve a successful and safe reintegration into society. This involves, for example, a more active commitment to the basic conditions for reintegration such as housing and income, and strengthening the role of case managers in prison. In addition, the Custodial Agency, the Probation Service and municipalities are collaborating more intensively to shape the reintegration process. To date, however, there is little insight into how this new approach is experienced by individuals in prison themselves. In this large-scale two-year qualitative study, a sample of 100 imprisoned men and woman has been followed from the moment just before release to six months after release. Based on interviews and case files, we examined which reintegration activities have been offered and undertaken by individuals during and after prison, how they experience their reintegration process and what the main points for improvement are. Preliminary findings show that most participants seem positive about the contact with their case manager, yet experiences are ambivalent about actual support. Furthermore, short term imprisoned men report a lack of reintegration activities available to them given the short period of their detention and often seem unprepared for release. Long term imprisoned men seem to be impacted by previous negative experiences in the criminal justice system as they tend to be reluctant in showing their needs for support in prison. The interviews with long term imprisoned women revolve mostly around (problems with) their children and support for addiction and/or becoming more resilient and self-confident.

Reshape(ing) Reintegration's Renaissance *Marco Ribeiro Henriques, RESHAPE; Karla Tayumi Ishiy, RESHAPE; Sara Luísa Meijer Loja, RESHAPE*

The renaissance of European Criminology must be centred on the dignity of the human being, recognizing the complexity and uniqueness of each individual. Following this human-centred perspective, the "RESHAPE methodology" has been created to assist individuals who are or have been imprisoned. This methodology was named after a Portuguese NGO that promotes public policies and innovative solutions aimed at humanizing prison sentences, including developing detention houses as a complementary alternative to large-scale prison institutions. The re-entry process refers to the transition of individuals from prison back into the community, and it cannot be measured only by recidivism rates but rather by the extent to which it secures all aspects of reintegration (employment, housing, education, health and well-being). To promote successful reintegration, the RESHAPE method emphasizes active engagement among stakeholders, community and government agencies. The "RESHAPE methodology" has been developed to reach a world where no one goes back to prison. Its founding principles include human dignity, merit, family, peer support, mentoring, work, community and volunteering. The methodology involves implementing capacity-building programmes, transition work within the prison system, peer support

in the transition process, and placement in the labour market. Based on that methodology, a set of initiatives are implemented: personal development and social skills programmes, an employability office, Reshape Ceramics enterprise (created to employ people who are or have been imprisoned) and a Parole House (for people who have served their prison sentence and have no social support). This methodology has been implemented in partnership with Portuguese prisons, and in the training of 80 volunteers and the assistance of more than 200 beneficiaries throughout the last seven years. In the session, we will present some findings on the "RESHAPE reintegration methodology", the data collected during our process, and the impact of its activities.

The meaning of sentence plan in sentence-based prison leave decisions *Mia Kilpeläinen, University of Eastern Finland*

According to Finnish Prison Act individual sentence plan has to be made for every incoming prisoner. The aim of the plan is to specify, which areas in life should be enhanced during the prison term so that the risk for reconviction would be minimized (according to Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) -model). The plan can be seen as a tool, which directs all the activities during the time spent in facility. It is also one of the issues to consider when deciding e.g. transfers from closed prison to open prison or prison leaves (furloughs). If the prisoner is committed to the plan and had participated the activities, it should predict positive outcome of the decision if all other evaluation points (likelihood to follow the rules of the leave and abstinence from substance abuse) are also met. In my research register-based data includes all the decisions made in 2014 concerning sentence-based prison leave (N=7 776). The data included also written grounds for the decision and using content analysis the text was mined to find out is sentence plan an actual criterion hence it is highly emphasized e.g. in communication with prisoners daily life. Also, regression analysis was done to find out which variables are in connection with negative decision. According to results variables such age, the previous breach of the leave, type of the facility and length of the sentence related to the probability of the outcome. In actual decision, the meaning of sentence plan was not relevant. Only 9 % of presentation of matters included evaluation from sentence plan perspective. Most of the evaluation was done in positive decisions. Overall it can be stated that sentence plan is not communicated to the prisoner in decision-making, which prevents prisoners receiving the feedback of their performance nor meet the evaluation criteria set by law.

173. COST 18121 Working Group 3: Cultures of Victimology

Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6

This panel is comprised of members of COST Action 18121: Cultures Of Victimology: understanding processes of victimization across Europe. This COST Action intends to develop an innovative, functional and overarching theoretical framework for cultural victimology. Understanding the mediating and moderating influence of cultural constructs on victimology will improve understanding of the extent to which the current victimological knowledge base can be generalized from the types of victimization and geographical locations that have been relatively extensively studied in the literature. A greater grasp of this complexity will offer greater insight into the underlying causal factors of this current research base, as well as offer new perspectives and lines of inquiry. The panellists are members of Working Group 3 in the COST Action, which examines victimology in cultural expression. Specifically, the papers in this panel speak to expressions of victimisation in mainstream and social media, both online and offline. Dr Reçi's paper will analyse the Albanian and British media coverage of young Albanians who have immigrated illegally to Great Britain and the victimisation they experience. Dr. Gogo and Prof. Dr. Chankova will consider how society may contribute to nurturing a sense of victimhood in Albanian and Bulgarian society, with an emphasis on the role of the media. Dr O'Mahoney and Prof Murphy will present a comparative study of media coverage of femicide in Ireland and Malta, with practical recommendations for media reporting of

femicide. Prof Murphy and Dr Sammut Scerri will consider how online communities perform digital resistance to GBV and contribute to creating and consolidating a feminist community. Finally, Prof Green will explore the phenomenon of victim culture and what the victimological lens can, and cannot, offer to our understanding of how communities make sense of, and sanction, those who cause us offence, focusing on the context of social media.

Chair:

Jennifer O'Mahoney, South East Technological University

Participants:

Double victimization of young Albanians who choose to immigrate illegally to Great Britain. *Ardita Reçi , Kolegji Universitar Bedër*

During the last years (2022-2023), British and Albanian public opinion have been informed about numerous crossings of rafts that illegally transported, among others, young Albanians from the English Channel to Britain. Digital technology even made it possible for the emigrants themselves to film the moments of the preparation and the difficult journey in the middle of the cold sea, where the enthusiastic and often tired and desperate performers were young. Seduced by the dream of securing quick income, they often fell prey to criminal groups who, after transporting them, used them to carry out illegal activities in Britain, but not only. In most cases, they are young men, in their 20s, who hope for their future in the United Kingdom. But how do they appear in the eyes of public opinion in both countries? When a significant amount of people are forced to leave their country for a better future (or faster enrichment), this is an indication of the unfavourable situation in which they live in their country of origin. And, the fact of frequent reporting on illegal border crossings also puts them in unfavourable situations in the country of emigration. If we take into consideration the statements of the high officials of both countries, the victimization of emigrants is not treated as a problem at all. This presentation utilises the framework of the image that is built during mass communication through the media. In the function of the paper, writings of various Albanian and British media will be analysed, in function of the hypothesis that these types of immigrants are twice (not to say many times) victims, in the country where the cause of emigration arose, and in the country where the consequences of this emigration became a governmental concern.

Does the]Society Nurtures a Sense of Victimhood? Albanian and Bulgarian Case Studies *Valmora Gogo, University College Bedër; Dobrinka Chankova, Institute of Conflict Resolution*

The latest research works and practical observations in Bulgaria report an increased victimization of the society compared to other European countries. The situation in Bulgaria concerning the security and protection of the citizenry is critical. The Bulgarian landscape during the last three years could be characterized by long-lasting turbulences, including political instability, street protests, and non-functioning institutions. This is a fertile ground for raising the feeling of lack of safety and due protection. Civil society mechanisms also do not work correctly. The role of media is sometimes controversial. The situation in Albania (also geographically located on the Balkan peninsula, a country with comparable cultural discourse) is more or less similar. We can list many events that happen today in Albania, just as the murders are related to women and to all society, members of which live in fear. This study aims to analyse and reflect on the causes of the increase in criminality, the criminality-society relationship, society's response to crime, the influence of the models that such events can create when the media report them, the impact of crises such as the Pandemic Covid-19, as well as what are solutions that could affect the reduction of criminality and the increase of safety in Albanian society. Government actors, legislators, the justice system, the penitentiary system and civil society actors are always in the media's focus, which, on the other hand, is only sometimes determined to fulfil its role in the service of the public. We have decided to research and verify the existing data about the victimological status quo in both countries. We plan to launch small-scale empirical studies in Albania and Bulgaria by developing a uniform questionnaire for exploring the role of societies in maintaining the sense of victimhood. A particular emphasis will be put on the role of media.

Framing 'the other' - Narratives of non-national women 'as victim': A Study of Media Coverage of Femicide in Ireland & Malta *Jennifer O'Mahoney, South East Technological University; Brenda Murphy, University of Malta*

Despite its description of the "most severe manifestation of gender-based violence", femicide is under-represented in international data as a result of being inconsistently reported, defined, and recorded by data-collection systems in various jurisdictions (EIGE, 2023, para 1.). Like other forms of gender-based violence, femicide is broadly defined as the killing of a woman or girl because of her gender and is rooted in and perpetuated by power imbalances in society. Globally, women are poorly represented in news media – they are likely to appear, be used as source, or report in news on average 25% of the time. (GMMP 2010; 2015; 2020). This well documented data around the gender imbalance in mainstream news media is robust, longitudinal, and global. The GMMP have also found that in the case of reporting victims, women comprised 79% of all victims of non-domestic sexual violence, rape and assault and 62% of victims of domestic violence, rape and murder (GMMP 2020). A large body of literature has argued that the media must be more nuanced in their reporting of gender-based violence, informed by a large body of evidence demonstrating how gender-based violence is often distorted and over-simplified. When we consider the profound impact media representations have on how the public construct and understand gender-based violence, it is even more essential that ethical and accurate reporting is mandated internationally. This paper will present the findings and analysis of a comparative study of media coverage of two contemporary high-profile cases of femicide (one in Ireland and one in Malta), with particular attention to the intersectionality of gender, race, and xenophobia; how the context of the crimes is reported; which sources are presented; and how the victim is framed in relation to the perpetrator, in the media coverage. We conclude with updated recommendations for media reporting of gender-based violence.

Mediatised Activism, Anger and Action - Online communities and digital resistance to GBV *Brenda Murphy, University of Malta; Clarissa Sammut Scerri, University of Malta*

We are living in a mediated world (Grodin & Lindolf, 1996; de Zengotita, T., 2008; Wadbring, Ingela & Pekkala, Leo, 2017)) and through that media engagement and influence we are increasingly exposed to online global activism. In this paper we spotlight a moment in Maltese online activism against gender -based violence (GBV), which coalesces around, and is fuelled by, a particular event in a particular moment in time. Chantelle Chetcuti was murdered by her ex-partner on Feb. 2nd 2020. This femicide awoke an unprecedented response in Maltese online activism, and her murder was pivotal in spurring action and a raising of voices. This paper is driven by that 'moment in time', and the subsequent expression of anger and activism expressed on social media. The aim of this paper is to interrogate and locate the digital activism and support mechanisms that have emerged to resist GBV and map the online moments that reflect some women's lived experience during this period - February – March 2020. We map and analyse the responses from two key online sites – SOAR, a Domestic Violence Support & Advocacy NGO based in Malta and Women for Women - an online Facebook community of over 30,000 women - locating the digital activism and support mechanisms that have emerged to resist GBV. We look at the topic using an innovative marriage of interdisciplinary approaches using as theoretical standpoints - feminist theory, gender studies, cultural studies, alongside psychology and family studies - and our analysis will be informed by feminist critical discourse analysis (Weatherall & Priestley, 2001; Lazar, 2007; Tilley, 2018). The research located a narrative

of anger. We argue that anger propels activism and activism propels change. We explore how the online sites - SOAR and Women for Women - contribute to creating and consolidating a feminist community and how the media texts empower the women to reach out for help.

Victimological Values: from crime to cancel culture *Simon Green, University of Hull*

Victimological values are about uncovering hidden forms of violence, discrimination and abuse. Whether this takes place on the street, behind closed doors, or in the theatre of the courtroom, victimology has sought to shine a light into some of the darkest corners of injustice. But have these values changed as our understanding of victimisation has changed? In addition to the language of interpersonal and institutional violence and abuse we increasingly encounter victimisation in the context of harassment, unconscious bias, microaggressions, dog-whistles, privilege and adversity. These types of victimisation often represent the grievances of social groups rather than individuals and are played out in the crucibles of social media and public opinion. Has cancel culture become the new judge and jury? Victim activism and victimology are close bedfellows but where is the line drawn between researching victims and campaigning on their behalf – and how does this relate back to the big epistemological debates in social sciences about value commitment and value freedom? This paper will explore the phenomenon of victim culture and what the victimological lens can, and cannot, offer to our understanding of how communities make sense of, and sanction, those who cause us offence.

174. Victimhood, Memory, and Consumerism: Profiting from Pablo (Oxford University Press, 2023)

Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Author meets critics
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7

In the 1980s and 1990s Inhabitants of Medellin, Colombia, suffered from war-like violence perpetrated by drug cartels and other actors. Three decades later, transnational audio-visual corporations such as Netflix have transformed the traumatic memories into entertainment and the main perpetrator, Pablo Escobar, has become a recognizable global brand. This author meets critics session discusses the recent publication of Victimhood, Memory, and Consumerism: Profiting from Pablo by Katja Franko and David Rodriguez Goyes (Oxford University Press, 2023). The book documents the violence that took place in Medellin and critically examines the consequences of commercial exploitation of the city's violent past for victims of mass drug violence, and for the present nature of the city. It documents the appropriation of the city's suffering by commercial forces for the entertainment of global audiences, and details the Escobar tours, souvenirs, and artefacts offered by Medellin's tourist industry. Through interviews with those directly affected by drug violence, the authors show that these cultural forces have immediate symbolic and material consequences. The book offers a critique of the uneven narrative power allotted by the media and the market economy to those engaged in processes of collective memory construction, the role of consumerism and of global North-South inequalities in shaping our understanding of victimhood, and the position of victims of large-scale drug violence in Latin America.

Critics:
Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral
Yvonne Jewkes, University of Bath
Tatiana Fernandez Maya, University of New South Wales & KU Leuven
Book Author:
Katja Franko, University of Oslo
David Rodriguez Goyes, University of Oslo

175. Prison Working Group: Mixed-gender aspects of prison regimes in Belgium, Spain and Denmark

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons,

Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Roundtable
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8

While several international soft law texts (such as the Bangkok Rules) proscribe contacts between detained men and women, in order to protect vulnerable incarcerated women, there are many examples of mixed-gender elements within prison regimes in practice. The rationale behind the introduction or discontinuation of these mixed-gender aspects, their advantages and disadvantages and the questions raised by them will be discussed by four researchers, on the basis of their research conducted in Belgium, Spain and Denmark. As women are a minority in detention, they have less access to activities and facilities. In order to solve this situation, the prison administration in these three countries has introduced mixed-gender activities to some extent. While in Belgium and in Spain, there is a trend to promote these mixed-gender activities, the intention in Denmark is to step back from mixed-gender activities and keep incarcerated women fully separated from their male counterparts. The authors will discuss the following questions: should women be separated from men for their protection? Isn't this assumption rooted in the essentialist perception of women as potential victims and men as potential predators or aggressors? While the mixed-gender aspects of detention represent a step towards normalisation and could lead to a wider and less gendered offer of activities to all prisoners, this debate can only take place bearing in mind that the prison institution is strongly imbued with gender stereotypes. These stereotypes result in a devalued and vulnerable status for women. In addition, the fact that women are a very small minority, within an institution designed primarily for men, increases their vulnerability. Therefore, if gender-mixed activities are envisaged, strengthening protective strategies for women seem necessary.

Chair:
Olivia Nederlandt, Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles (Belgium)
Participants:
Mixed-gender activities in Belgian prisons: a step towards normalisation under high supervision *Olivia Nederlandt, Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles (Belgium); Aurore Vanliefde, KU Leuven*

In Belgium, there are nine prisons (of the thirty-six) in which both men and women are incarcerated. Men and women are always housed in separate sections, but staff is mixed in all sections. Only two prisons are strictly gender segregated and offer extremely little or no contact between incarcerated men and women during daily activities. In the other seven, contacts exist during certain activities and movements: mainly in workplaces and for education purposes, but also leisure sometimes, hardly ever during sports. Using field observations and numerous interviews in Belgian's 'mixed' prisons, we analysed the arguments presented by all actors (prison governors, staff, inmates and services organising activities in prison) in favour and against mixed-gender activities and work, and the issues it raises in practice. While for the detainees, contacts with detainees of the other sex represents a step towards normalisation, a wider range of activites and improves their conditions of detention, for the staff, those contacts represents an additional workload in that it implies supervising the heterosexual relationships that may form very closely. Overall mixed-gender activities are assessed positively, but require more supervision and constant implication from prison governors to be maintained. We also analysed the implications of mixed-gender surveillance staff and the conditions under which this is beneficial for both detainees and staff. While several international soft law texts (such as the Bangkok Rules) proscribe mixed-gender staff and activities in order to protect vulnerable incarcerated women, the Belgian model of mixed-gender aspects of some prison regimes offer several benefits. Overall, our study offers a broader reflection on gendered and heteronormative stereotypes on detainees, staff and their interactions underlying prison policies on mixed-gender regimes.

"Gender-mixed wings" in the Spanish prison system: how to assess gender structural changes *Ana Ballesteros-Pena,*

Complutense University of Madrid

In Spain, there are 4 only-women prisons, 26 only-male prisons and, at least, 100 women's wings located in 49 prisons where most of the population are men. In prisons with women wings, most of the activities are segregated by gender while some of them allow the participation of women and men. Additionally, in prisons, staff are gender-mixed, including prison officers and the technical team (psychologist, social worker, social educator, etc.). In male prisons with women wings, women prisoners are a clear minority, thus having less access to activities and facilities. In order to solve this situation, the current administration has promoted the so-called "mixed-gender wings" where men and women live together in the same unit of the prison. According to data from the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions, in 2022, there were around 14 gender-mixed units, including a family unit where couples with children under 3 also live together. The rationale of the measure is that by mixing women and men, both groups will have the same access to the whole activities and facilities and gender discrimination will be reduced. However, gender equality means much more than just getting access to activities and little is known about the gender implications of other aspects of the functioning of "gender-mixed wings". Feminist scholars have shown that the prison is a gendered institution that reproduces gender stereotypes and inequalities in many ways. My paper will offer a conceptual framework to explore "gender-mixed wings" in the Spanish prison system that systematically map out the main aspects that can play a critical role in achieving gender structural changes.

Female incarceration in Denmark: A transition from doing time in mixed-gender facilities to doing time in a women's prison only *Charlotte Mathiassen, associate professor and head of department educational psychology at Aarhus University (Denmark)*

Until recently (2018) female prisoners have served time in mixed gender facilities in Denmark. Building on fieldwork in the four prisons which housed female prisoners mixed with their male counterparts I will present experiences and dilemmas seen from both the women's and the professional point of view. In 2021 (statistics Danish prison and probation services) around 181 women were placed in either remand or did time in prisons and around 3988 men did time in these regimes. Women were a marked gendered minority in the Danish prisons. I shall discuss dilemmas and conflicts related to the mixed-gender regimes with a special focus on: Sexual relations and harassment; reduces possibilities of education and work; reduced possibilities of participating in relevant treatment and leisure time activities. I will argue that a conflictual relationship exists between the professional approaches to protecting the women by placing them in a women's only facility and a group of women's negative attitudes and disagreement with this decision. Thereby I shall also critically discuss whether the Danish decision about placing the women separated from their male counterparts rests on an exaggerated image of female prisoners, as fragile and victimized. Furthermore, I shall discuss whether the segregation is a reasonable decision, which underlines an ethically sound approach to fundamental human rights and equality. An approach, which cannot be accommodated, in a mixed gendered regime where the numbers of women and men are that on equally.

176. Short-term mindsets and crime

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Experimental Methods

Pre-arranged Panel

3:30 to 4:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10

Short-term mindsets are defined as an increased focus on present rewards at the expense of considering future consequences. Short-term mindsets have been consistently found to be associated with crime, risky behaviors and other detrimental outcomes. However, it has been considerably less investigated what factors may shape short-term mindsets, i.e., which contexts, environments, and experiences contribute to a prioritization of the present. This panel gathers empirical research using a variety of methods to study correlates, factors and outcomes of short-term mindsets. In particular, two longitudinal studies investigate how offending itself and peer influence may increase short-term mindsets in adolescents, and thereby promote further criminal involvement. The following presentation involves two studies with panel data and focuses specifically on occupational future time perspective, exploring its diagnostic role for, as well as reciprocal relationships with, mental health problems. These quantitative studies are complemented with findings from an interview study with imprisoned burglars identifying desperation as a state that may shorten time perspective and eventually lead to criminal behavior to attain short-term goals. Finally, preliminary findings from an innovative immersive virtual reality intervention, FutureU, will be presented that is designed to promote future orientation by increasing the vividness of, valence towards and connectedness to one's future self. In sum, these studies add to previous works highlighting the role of short-term mindsets in criminal decision making and point towards several potential ways on how to mitigate crime and deviance.

Chair:

Sebastian L. Kübel, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

Participants:

The effect of offending on short-term mindsets: A reversal of the causal nexus *Sebastian L. Kübel, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Jessica R. Deitzer, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Willem E. Frankenhuis, Utrecht University; Denis Ribeaud, University of Zurich; Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge; Jean-Louis van Gelder, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law*

Short-term mindsets consistently predict offending, but the reverse of this relationship has been given little consideration. Here, I will present findings from two studies to highlight direct and indirect ways of why offending may increase short-term mindsets. For example, offenders often select into deviant groups and risky activities which may reinforce short-term mindsets. In turn, increased short-term mindsets are known to heighten the risk of reoffending and victimization. Increased short-term mindsets may thus mediate the effects of earlier offending on later reoffending and victimization. We tested our hypotheses using longitudinal data from a representative sample of Swiss youth. Our findings provide insights on the effects of criminal offending on subsequent decision making. Acknowledging the malleability of short-term mindsets helps understand the dynamics of how the environment and one's own behavior contribute to continuity in offending and the victim-offender overlap.

Exploring the transdiagnostic and temporal reciprocal relationships between future time perspective and mental health problems: Bi-factor and cross-lagged panel analyses *Yi Yang, University of Edinburgh; Ingrid Obsuth, University of Edinburgh; Xinxin Zhu, University of Edinburgh; Denis Ribeaud, University of Zurich; Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge; Aja Murray, University of Edinburgh*

As a self-contextualizing and cognitive-motivational construct, future time perspective is a general concern for, and corresponding consideration of, the future, which activates goal-seeking and self-regulation. It has been found to be negatively associated with a wide range of mental health problems cross-sectionally, indicating a potential protective role across such problems. To examine the transdiagnostic nature of future time perspective, as well as its potential reciprocal relations with mental health problems, we carried out two studies. One study used cross-sectional data fitting bi-factor models to explore the transdiagnostic versus domain-specific roles of future self-valence and self-connectedness play across mental health problems. Its results supported negative predictions from self-connectedness to psychosis symptoms and

substance use, and self-valence to internalising symptoms, suggesting specific future-oriented dimensions should be targeted to benefit specific mental illnesses. Another study used panel data fitting random intercept cross-lagged panel models and focused on the temporal reciprocal relationships at within-person level between occupational future time perspective and mental health problems, which finds higher occupational future time perspective at age 15 is associated with higher externalising problems at age 17. This might indicate teaching self-regulation skills is necessary for adolescents to handle the stress from occupational expectations.

Drug addiction and desperation: A case study of short-term mindsets and burglary *Patrick McClanahan, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Daniel S. Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University; Jean-Louis van Gelder, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law*

"If I'm if I'm sick…because I do heroin… if I'm sick…I'll go in even a bad neighborhood and I'll go in…, I'll steal just enough to get, together, you know 20 bucks. I don't care what it is. If I'm if I'm sick and hard up." Participant 57 The need for fast cash to keep the "party lifestyle" going is regularly noted as a key motivation for burglary. A portion of this party lifestyle is the need to support a drug habit. The experience of withdrawal, embodied as sweats, tremors, and physical sickness leads to desperation and shortens the mindset of a user to the here and now. The only reality in these moments is the need for money to get high. In this qualitative discussion I will focus on how drug addiction, particularly the need to support a drug habit and experiencing withdrawals, can induce a temporary elevated level of "short-term mindedness", and in turn, influence criminal behavior. Additionally, I will put forth the notion that in addition to short-term mindsets influencing if a crime is committed (e.g., frequency), they may also modify how a crime is committed (e.g., target selection). The results supplementing this discussion come from extensive interviews with 160 incarcerated burglars.

FutureU: a virtual reality and smartphone-based intervention to stimulate future orientation *Aniek Siezenga, Max-Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Tiffany Tettero, Leiden University; Esther Mertens, Leiden University; Jean-Louis van Gelder, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law*

People often engage in self-defeating behaviors (e.g., drinking too much, overspending, delinquent behavior) because of the immediate rewards these behaviors offer. However, the potential costs of such behaviors tend to be more remote. Self-defeating behaviors are known to be associated with short-term mindsets, i.e., an increased focus on present rewards at the expense of considering future consequences. I will present an intervention, FutureU, that aims to stimulate future orientation and, thereby, can reduce self-defeating behavior. Utilizing virtual reality and a smartphone app, FutureU allows the user to interact with the 10-year older version of themselves, i.e., their future self. The interactions trigger thinking about the future and generate a stronger sense of vividness of, and connection with the future self. In that manner, users may become aware of the fact that they will be suffering the costs of their behavior themselves. More broadly, I will discuss the potential of VR and smartphone apps for criminology and forensic psychology.

177. 'I will abstain from all intentional wrongdoing and harm': Prison research and the Hippocratic oath
Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Political and Social Discourses about Crime and Justice
Roundtable
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

As criminologists doing research within and around the institution and practice of imprisonment, should we be troubled by the possibility that our work encourages the continuation of incarceration? In this roundtable we will critique our own work in order to explore a number of questions. Is it possible

to undertake prisons research from an abolitionist standpoint without also contributing to the reformist agenda? If our work contributes to reform, is that reason not to do it? How do we scrutinise our choice of topics, methodologies, analytical approaches and avenues of dissemination, to guard against contributing to reformist rather than abolitionist reforms?
Chair:
Marion Vannier, VANNIER
Participants:

The ethics of theorising suffering *Louise Brangan, University of Strathclyde*

In the sociology of punishment, we are interested in both understanding punishment better, as well as using punishment as lens onto some larger social dynamics or meanings. But is it always ethical to theorise other people's suffering, especially when those people have their own voices, forms of expression and activism? Reflecting on her work using archives and oral histories from women who were incarcerated in Magdalene Laundries in Ireland in the twentieth century, Louise Brangan discusses the ethical dilemmas and analytical tensions posed by doing history and sociology "for its own sake", when the topics of punishment are also emotionally and politically charged here and now.

Ethnography, AI and outputs *Landon Kuester, University of Manchester*

Landon Kuester is an ethnographer who documented and interpreted the lived experience of violence in prison, will critically question the challenges and limitations of traditional ethnographic stances. In doing so, he will consider ethical concerns and the potential of new AI technologies to enable more assertive abolitionist stances and impactful dissemination of research outputs in the future.

Abolition or reform? Research challenges and choices. *Shona Minson, University of Oxford*

Shona Minson's work has focused on children's rights when their parents are sentenced and her research has added weight to calls for community penalties rather than incarceration. However, researching prisoner's access to family justice proceedings has caused her to question how to undertake abolitionist framed prison-based research, without it being co-opted to support prison reform. As researchers how do we ethically navigate these difficulties? What choices in research design, methodology and dissemination influence the understanding of our work. This paper will raise more questions than it answers.

Hopeful imprisonment *Marion Vannier, VANNIER*

Marion Vannier's work has focused on the part played by death penalty abolitionists in legitimising life imprisonment without parole. Her new project focuses on hope amongst elderly life sentenced prisoners. In this roundtable, she will discuss both the practical appeal and the ethical concerns of collecting diaries to explore abstract notions such as hope in prison settings. What if diaries evidence hope rather than hopelessness in prison? A reflexion on using diaries as a tool to explore hope will ultimately take us into the difficult but important territory of whether prisons can be something else than a place of punishment and what it entails if, for some prisoners, they can

178. WCCJ Panel 8 – Measurement and Technology in Domestic Abuse
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:
Leslie Humphreys, University of Central Lancashire
Participants:

A Quantitative Investigation of the Nature and Extent of Domestic

Violence Reports to One English Police Force *Arianna Barbin, University of Suffolk; Ioana Madalina Crivatu, University of Suffolk; Ruth Spence, Middlesex University*

This study, part of the Home Office-funded Bluestone Soteria programme (OSB), quantitatively explored the characteristics of domestic violence (DV) reports (2018-2020) to an English police force. OSB analyses suggest that around 1 in 3 rapes are DV-related which demonstrates the importance of understanding DV more generally so that officers can build a better picture of the breadth and scope of offending of both sex and DV suspects. This research supports the OSB work by exploring the wider context of DV reports. It investigated types of crimes occurring in a domestic situation, crime associations with victim and suspect-level factors, and predictors of three investigation outcomes: charge, case attrition and evidential difficulties despite victims' support in pursuing the allegations. Most suspects were male; most victims were female. Violence against the person was the most common type of offence (62.6%), followed by stalking and harassment (20.3%). The high proportion of interpersonal DV offences suggests, in line with OSB findings, the importance of having a holistic view of offending where a suspect's wider criminal history is considered. Similar to OSB's findings on case outcomes, DV charge outcomes were low: 5.9% of cases. Crime outcomes depended on victim-suspect relationship type, suspect age and the number of victim allegations. Intimate partners were less likely than acquaintances to be charged. As in OSB's findings on sex offending specifically, the low charge rates and the variability of charge outcomes point to similar conclusions relating to DV offences: more needs to be done to protect victims from this type of offence and to keep them engaged in the investigation and prosecution process. These findings can be fed back into OSB's learnings in terms of enabling officers to better understand the wider context of a suspect's offending history and to consider how offending patterns can be more appropriately disrupted.

Audio recording-enabled domestic abuse alarms and perpetrator deterrence messages: A pilot randomised controlled trial *Iain Brennan, University of Hull; Nicola O'Leary, University of Hull; Jana Kujundzic, Northumbria University; David Rowlands, University of Leeds*

Audio recording-enabled domestic abuse alarms can collect evidence of domestic abuse and automatically upload it to police systems to be used as evidence in prosecutions. The technology combines situational police response with increased potential for legal consequences. However, the deterrent mechanism is only realistic if a potential perpetrator is aware of the technology; achieving this can be difficult if perpetrators do not engage with police or legal proceedings. At present, the deterrent contribution of these devices is unknown nor is it known if these devices are more effective than routine domestic abuse alarms. Using a pre-registered study design, we piloted a randomised controlled trial comparing the proportion of breaches of Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) in two groups. All victims were offered the alarm and perpetrators were randomly allocated to (1) be notified (in-person in court, phone call, text message) about the offer of the alarm and its potential to be used for victimless prosecution in the event of a breach of the order or (2) not receive any information about the alarm. We also sought to describe patterns of victim enthusiasm for this technology, to identify opportunities to describe the alarms to abusers and to determine effective methods for randomising delivery of this intervention. Less than half of all victims supported a DVPO being put in place and 8% of victims accepted the offer of an alarm from police. Over 90% of DVPO applications were granted but only 20% of perpetrators were available in court to receive the letter directly. The proportion of DVPO breaches was higher in the combined alarm and letter condition, but the difference was not statistically significant (Relative Risk 1.19, 0.60-2.34). The implications of these findings for future evaluations and the use of recording-enabled in-home security devices to protect

victims will be discussed.

Key challenges of feminist approach to measure, understand and prevent violence against women *Nicolas Trajtenberg, University of Manchester; Olga Sanchez de Ribera, University of Manchester; Emiliano Rojido, Laboratório de Análise da Violência, Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro*

Violence against women is a serious violation of human rights and public health. According to estimations by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, almost 60% of the 87,000 women who died from intentional homicide in 2017 were killed by their intimate partners or family members. Feminist research was a major milestone in this topic, playing a significant role in bringing attention to a neglected and scarcely researched problem until the mid-70s. It also provided many tools to improve how we understand its multiple and more invisible dimensions, its systemic nature, and how we should prevent the problem. Among the contributions of feminist scholars was the shift from an individual pathological problem to a structural one, particularly focusing on the cultural dimension. Social norms and gender roles embedded in power asymmetries in society are decisive in identifying, explaining, and preventing violence against women. The goal of this presentation is to discuss the challenges of the feminist approach, particularly how the focus on culture has significant consequences in four key aspects regarding the problem of violence against women. First, in terms of the capacity to define, identify, and measure violence suffered by women with relative clarity, consistency, and utility in terms of diagnosis and explanation. Second, how this definition affects the diagnosis in terms of violence asymmetry between both sexes. Third, how culture and more specifically gender norms and patriarchal values have a decisive role in explaining violence suffered by women and what are its potential limitations. Finally, the relevance and efficacy of modifying these patriarchal values and norms for the prevention of violence against women.

Reducing domestic abuse by improving the measurement and analysis of data on domestic abuse *Leslie Humphreys, University of Central Lancashire*

Reliable and valid measures of domestic abuse (DA) at the individual, neighbourhood, regional and national levels are crucial. A clear understanding of the nature and extent of the problem will allow us to respond appropriately to reduce levels of DA, reduce harm resulting from DA, and protect lives. A number of sources of information are available, each with their own strengths but each with considerable weaknesses. One source that is little used but shows promise is data from regional police force information systems. This data contains information on all incidences that come to the attention of the police including information on the victim as well as the offender. It also includes data on referrals and crime reports to provide vital context. A study that examines the complex patterns of victim/offender status and relationship between victim and offender will be presented. The study is based on analysis of structured police data and demonstrates the potential of this data for measuring and understanding DA and particularly the multi-dimensionality of repetition. This paper will explain how this analysis could be further improved by incorporating the results of Natural Language Processing of the free text from crime reports. However, despite the promise shown by this data, there are a number of issues that affect its value. For instance, each force only records information on incidences and crimes that occur within their own boundaries. Ongoing work by the author and colleagues in the VISION consortium will address such issues. The main aim of the VISION consortium - a five-year national project funded by a £7million grant from the UKPRP – is to optimise and synthesise fragmented data on all forms of violence from multiple sources (police, surveys, courts, health etc) within a shared framework. I will close by outlining this work and what we will achieve.

The technification of Domestic abuse: Methods, Tools and Drivers of Technology-Facilitated Domestic Abuse *Chloe*

Danielle Hawkins, University of Portsmouth; Lisa Sugiura, University of Portsmouth

Digital technologies have enabled people to socialise and exchange personal information online, often under the protection of anonymity and with little oversight or accountability. Methods of domestic abuse are progressively incorporating computer misuse and other related online offences, and digital tools, escalating opportunities for perpetrators to monitor, threaten and humiliate their victims. Drawing on research involving media case study analysis, a technology review, and interviews undertaken with 21 UK professionals and service providers supporting domestic abuse victims, this paper outlines the UK context in regard to methods, tools and drivers of technology-facilitated domestic abuse (TFDA). We conceptualise the technification of domestic abuse, a rapidly developing area with resulting significant harms, suggesting that this is an area deserving of far greater attention.

179. Media and social construction of crime IV

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Media and social construction of crime
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:

Malin Wieslander, Linköping University

Participants:

A critical approach of the term 'femicide' *Janine Janssen, Avans/OU/Police*

The term 'femicide' was coined in Latin-America. Nowadays the concept is also frequently used in Europe. But do we have the same understanding of the term on both sides of the Atlantic? Furthermore, in policies and in media 'femicide' is often described as the killing of a woman or girl, in particular by a man and on account of the gender of the victim. But what does that really mean, to kill somebody on account of ones gender? And does the term have scientific relevance? Scientific literature already shows that there is debate about the question which forms of homicide should be included. Another issue is, that there are more reasons for men to kill women. Prof. dr. Janine Janssen will also look into the following matters: why is the term 'femicide' so popular in Europe? What makes the term so attractive? Is the main reason the usefulness in raising awareness of gendered violence? Can other advantages of the use of this term be identified? And are there also risks or disadvantages related to the use of the term 'femicide'? Janssen will focus especially on the Dutch debate on 'femicide'.

Challenges in policing hate crime: Disclaimers from police trainees *Malin Wieslander, Linköping University*

Hate crime victims are not always aware that the motive behind the crime could be hate, nor that there is a law specifically concerning hate. Therefore, police officers' knowledge and understanding of hate crimes is crucial in order to increase and improve reporting and investigation of hate crimes. In order to improve the great of success, good knowledge of the law, as well as the ability to identify potential victims and crime scenes are important. This paper examines hate crime trained police trainees' accounts where they fail to or express difficulties to recognise a crime as a hate crime. The findings are based on empirical data from a hate crime education of Swedish police trainees, where they read documentary novels of homophobic and racist hate crimes. Based on the trainees' readings and interpretations of the novels, the paper presents five disclaimers for dismissing a crime as a hate crime. The paper thereby identifies some of the challenges in educating police officers in hate crime. The paper contributes to knowledge on how to recognise and avoid these disclaimers, in order to improve the policing of hate crimes.

Murder and Mercy in Nineteenth-Century Wales *Stephanie Emma Brown, University of Cambridge*

Thirty people were sentenced to death in the countries of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan from 1850 to 1900. Seventeen of the condemned were granted mercy and had their sentences commuted. However, the remaining thirteen were executed. Using contemporary newspaper reports this paper explores the reasons why some people received mercy and why others were not so lucky. The key research question is what type of murders/murderers were excusable, if not acceptable, in nineteenth-century Wales? This paper adopts an intersectional approach considering gender, race and nationality, age, religion, and socioeconomic status. Narratives surrounding the social conduct of both the murderer and the victim are examined to assess public sympathies. The role of confession and repentance are considered, alongside defences of drink, anger, madness, or innocence. This paper argues that there was no set formula for a successful pardon. Factors such as being drunk, confessions, maintaining innocence, religious behaviour, prior convictions, domestic violence, non-'Britishness', repentance, and the good/ bad character of both the murderer and the victim can be found in both cases of reprieve and of execution. Some unexpected cases garnered public and state sympathy, whereas similar or theoretically more 'worthy' cases did not invoke mercy.

Normalization of consumption of prostitution from the client's point of view *Limor Yehuda, Ashkelon Academic College; Ronit Haimoff Ayali, Beit Berl Academic College*

Research on prostitution deals with sex service providers, pimps, and consumers of prostitution services, and usually focuses on the socio-demographic, personality and behavioral characteristics of each of the parties involved in the prostitution transaction. Most of these studies are based on face to face interviews and questionnaires or on analysis of information in virtual media, with an emphasis on aspects of the marketing prostitution services, the language of discourse, and the reasons for the consumption of prostitution services by the consumers. Virtual communities of consumers of prostitution are characterized by openness, anonymity, participatory and continuous dialogue. Analysis of discourse in these communities may shed light on the consumers' behavior, their perceptions regarding the consumption of prostitution and their attitude towards both the service providers and themselve as users. Such an analysis is especially important in places as the State of Israel, where consuming prostitution constitutes a violation of the law. The analysis provides a unique observation on and of prostitution consumers who present a double morality - on the one hand, they present themselves as normative and law-abiding, and on the other hand, they regularly consume prostitution services, thus breaking the law. The present study deals with these aspects. The study is a qualitative study that analyzed the content of about 300 posts published in a virtual community of prostitution consumers. The findings show that prostitution consumers normalize the phenomenon of prostitution and its consumption, ignore its illegal aspects and perceive themselves as normative and law-abiding.Along using blunt language and technical and mechanics terms to describe the prostitute and the act, the personal and friendly relationship with the prostitute are empathized by the clients, who also receive support and accepting attitudes from other clients who are part of the virtual community.

What is deviant about prostitution? A framing analysis of public communication *Robert Küster, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN); Nicola Döring, Ilmenau University of Technology*

Prostitution has been a controversial issue in Europe for centuries. In recent decades, legislative procedures have laid the foundation for diverse approaches to prostitution in different countries. While some countries aim to push back against prostitution, others strive for its regulation as an occupation. Prostitution laws in Europe range from legalization to criminalization which places prostitution in a tension between deviance from and (aspired) conformity to social norms. The question of which approach is the right one is widely disputed and the subject of a heated debate in Germany.

This debate is multi-layered and complex, but essentially revolves around two positions: one that views prostitution as inherently violent, and another that perceives it as a stigmatized yet legitimate occupation. Both positions identify deviance as a fundamental characteristic of prostitution, albeit for different reasons. The former sees deviance as intrinsic to prostitution, while the latter locates its origins in social stigmatization. The present study aims to examine how prostitution is framed as deviant behaviour in three different types of public communication: political talks, newspaper articles, and online forums. Building on previous research, we present various types of frames that explain the deviance or conformity of prostitution in these selected areas of public communication. A nuanced analysis of prostitution frames in public communication is crucial for a better understanding of public opinions and legal regulations of prostitution. The presented analysis focuses on Germany.

Binding revisited: An empirical approach to Bindings theory of norms *Fernando-Guanarteme Sánchez-Lázaro, La Laguna University; Emilio-José Armaza-Armaza, Deusto University*

According to an important doctrine, in the approach to legal texts, the rule of conduct must be differentiated from the legal text. The former, Binding tells us, is found in the latter, specifically, "through a transformation of the first part of our criminal-legal precepts into a mandate: not to act in the manner described therein". He will call this mandate the norm —"norm" that differs from the "law"—. This understanding finds today significant defenders in the science of Criminal Law: Cerezo Mir, Freund, Renzikowski, Silva Sánchez, Vacchelli. Also important nuances. Of interest here is the communicative process described by the German master. A communicative process that allows an empirical approach that is carried out, in the present contribution, starting from the communication sciences. (this papers has been prepared in the framework of the Project "#Fakepenal. Impacto de la tuiterización de la opinión pública sobre el Derecho penal y consecuencias para el debate en torno a su democratización, PID2021-125730OB-I00" —The impact of the tuiterization of public opinion on Criminal Law and consequences for the debate on its democratization—).

180.   Comparative Measurement of Crime and Justice: Developments and Insights

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
Chair:

Antonia Linde Garcia, Open University of Catalonia

Participants:

The Influence of Statistical Counting Rules in comparative perspective: the case of Spain *Antonia Linde Garcia, Open University of Catalonia; Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne*

This presentation analyses the influence of statistical factors on the European comparability of Spanish police and judicial statistics. The analysis reveals the limitations of criminal statistics as indicators of crime due to the effect of the statistical counting rules, used in each country to record the offenses in their criminal statistics, conditioning the number and characteristics of the offenses registered in the crime statistics of a country. An analysis at the macro level - by comparing the differences they generate between groups of European countries - and at the meso level – by comparing the Spanish rates to the rates shown by the group of countries included in the analysis, and to the European average - reveals that the counting rules used when compiling police or judicial statistics artificially alter the number of crimes registered in Europe.

Juvenile Recidivism and Justice Comparrison in Austria and the

US *Stacy C Moak, University of Alabama Birmingham; Nina Kaiser, Hans Gross Centre for Interdisciplinary Criminal Sciences (Institute of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedural Law and Criminology, University of Graz, Austria)*

In this paper, we examine the history and development of juvenile justice in the US and in Austria as well as the current definitional and policy frameworks of the two systems. We identify philosophical differences in concepts of rights of the child that help to explain different processes in each system. Finally, we examine data on recidivism between the two systems to better understand whether "get tough" policies that are evident in the US or "treatment" policies more evident in Austria lead to more or less future contact with the justice system. We examine arrest records, court records, and confinement records as evidence of recidivism across the two systems.This paper is an extension of a paper that we already completed which addresses the historical development and current operational definitions across these two systems.

Using Open Source Intelligence to Understand Crime in Estonia *David May, Mississippi State University; Laurel Jayes, Mississippi State University; Clay Hardwick, Mississippi State University; Sierra Nelson, Mississippi State University*

Interpol reports suggest that Estonia's geographic location makes it a targeted country that a variety of criminal enterprises use to smuggle illegal merchandise between Eastern and Western Europe. Nevertheless, limited scholarly literature has examined types of crime in Estonia or how its strategic location impacts what groups (and what crimes) are most likely to be prevalent there. In this paper, we discuss our experience using Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) to collect data on crime in Estonia and Russian influence on those crimes. Implications for policy and future research are discussed.

Introducing the Macau Court Sentencing Database *Dianshi Li, University of Macau; Yiwei Song, Fairfield University; Bo Jiang, University of Macau; Jianhong Liu, Faculty of Law, University of Macau*

Legal scholars have long focused on the importance of rigorous empirical research in law. Recently, a growing number of countries around the world began to digitize their court records and made them publicly available. In this research, we introduce the Macau Sentencing Database (MSD) to encourage and promote the careful, dispassionate testing of the assumptions about the operation of the Macau legal system that many legal and policy debates hinge upon. Compared with just a few years ago, researchers today in Macau can gain electronic access to approximately 85% and 77% of all publicly available court documents in the Court of Second Instance and the Court of Final Appeal, respectively. In the pilot phase, we aim to achieve two objectives. First, we construct the MSD by performing digitization of the 6% existing court case documents (n=16,929) into variables related to defendant and plaintiff characteristics (e.g. Gender, Employment status, Marital status, ID type, Place of Birth, Education), case details (Date, Disposition, Length of sentence, Type of offence) and judge details(e.g. Gender, Age, Nationality). Second, we perform Know-how for Empirical Legal Studies Data Analytics on these existing cases to provide evidence about the functioning of courts and the legal systems.

Juvenile Offenders and Police Contacts: An Exploratory Analysis of Japanese Self-Report Delinquency Data *Masahiro Tsushima, Ryukoku University*

Most juvenile delinquency takes the form of crimes that often go unnoticed by victims of crimes with no specific victims, such as shoplifting and drug use. Additionally, juvenile victims of crime and violence often suffer at the hands of their family members, friends or other people who are close to them and these juvenile victims tend not to report their incidents to the police. For these reasons, police and other official statistics do not accurately reflect the actual state of juvenile delinquency. Self-report delinquency surveys were developed and introduced to solve this problem and

improve our understanding of the causes of delinquency. The aim of current study is to explore the background of juvenile offenders who have been contact with the police by analysis of the self-report delinquency data. The surveys, a part of the third round of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3), were conducted for 1226 junior-high school students (aged 12–16 years) living in Kansai region, Japan through 2019 to 2020. The main results are as follows: (1) Boys who commit offences are more likely to be reported to and identified by the police than girls who commit the same offences; (2) Juveniles who involve many different types of offences are more likely to be reported to and identified by the police than those who involve a single or a few types of offences; and (3) Among the various offences, shoplifting is most likely to be reported to and identified by the police. The implications of the results will be discussed from the context of Japanese culture and society on the day of presentation.

181. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 4. Plea Barganining, Alternatives to Trial

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:

Jörg Kinzig, University of Tuebingen, Institute of Criminology
Participants:

Exploring the dynamics of plea bargaining. A study based on court observation. *Olivia Benítez, University of Girona*

In line with other jurisdictions, over 50% of criminal proceedings conclude with a guilty plea in Spain. In 2021, "rewarded plea bargains" (conformidades premiadas) represented 81% of convictions, an 8% increase compared to 2020. It is expected that these percentages will continue to rise in the next few years. Despite the widespread use of this mechanism, there have been few empirical studies conducted in Spain analyzing their use in courts. The aim of this research is to explore how plea bargaining operates in court, the decision-making processes involved and factors that can influence plea bargaining. The study is based on courtroom observations in Girona courts. Preliminary results show that there are many factors that affect guilty pleas such as the quality of evidence against the defendant, the relationships between courtroom professionals, caseload pressures, organizational traits, local court culture, victim characteristics or lawyers' skills. Likewise, it is observed that the limited role of judges is not the same in every court and that defense lawyers usually don't have a relevant role in the offer process. Despite these contributions plea bargains involve a complex array of influences and factors, so further research is needed to better understand the role of each legal actor as well as victims and offenders' position.

Modification of the Criminal Charge and the Right to a Fair Trial *Lora Briski, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana; University of Ljubljana,Faculty of Law*

Modern criminal justice systems require prosecution to determine the scope of the trial, thereby ensuring the decision to charge the defendant and the decision on the merits of the charge are made by separate and independent authorities. However, the extent to which the factual and legal basis of the decision can change by the end of the trial differs between systems. Inquisitorial systems typically allow a wide margin for changes of the criminal charge during the main hearing. These systems adhere to the iura novit curia principle, which means that the courts are not bound by the prosecution's legal characterization but only by the historical event (the facts) as described in the indictment. Furthermore, some criminal law systems, such as the Slovenian one, on which this research is based, allow the prosecution and even the court to intervene in the prosecution's description of the offence. These powers are based on public authorities' duty to actively investigate

the case and consider all (factual) aspects of the case. Our paper examines how the broad powers to amend the charges impact the dynamics between the court and the prosecution, as well as the position of the defence. It then answers the question of whether such broad powers could potentially threaten standards of fair trial as established by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and Directive 2012/13/EU on the Right to Information in Criminal Proceedings. To arrive at our conclusions, we analyse a dataset of more than 800 criminal judgments decided on by Slovenian courts (of all instances) and the relevant case-law of the ECtHR. By exploring the relationship between the prosecutor, the court, and the defendant, our study seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the impact of the modifications of criminal charges on the fairness of the criminal trial.

Punished mothers in non-custodial measures outside prison: legal and professional culture of magistrates and social workers *Veronica Marchio, assistant professor; Claudia Mantovan, professor*

The paper presents the results of a research project concerning mothers serving sentences in prison or in non-custodial solutions outside prison in the Veneto Region. The paper analyze the criteria that guide the judges' evaluations in the decision of which alternative measure to grant (entrustment to social service or house arrest) and in the acceptance or denial of the requests presented by women (such as the postponement of the enforcement of the sentence), as well as on the elements that guide social workers at External Criminal Enforcement Office and educators in the drafting of reports and in their work towards women in general and Roma and Sinti women in particular. The methodologies used: interviews to probation staff and punished women in non-custodial solutions; analysis of forty UEPE files concerned punished mothers which contain: court ordinances and sentences, probation staff reports, third sector association reports, punished mother's requests to the judge. This theme will be analyzed combining two theoretical approaches, one focusing on "legal culture" analyzed through an "interpretative approach", the other drawing on intersectionality, as it has been received within Critical Romani Studies, a very recent line of research that intends to "contaminate" Romani Studies with critical social theories such as Critical Race Theory, feminist and intersectional theories, and postcolonial theories (because in our research the influence of racialization processes emerges in particular with reference to Roma and Sinti women). The presentation of the main findings from the research shows how extra-legal elements (ethnicity, culture, geographical origin, legal status, social class, level of education, and the availability of social capital), subjective elements (stereotypes, social and individual expectations, ideology), and eventually legal elements (police and criminal records, types of crime, recidivism), take effect in differentiating the sentencing processes, the experiences of women, and their treatment by legal practitioners and probation staff.

The role of lay judges in plea bargaining in criminal proceedings: Survey results of nearly 9000 lay judges *Jörg Kinzig, University of Tuebingen, Institute of Criminology; Benedikt Iberl, Institute of Criminology (Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen)*

The presented study examines how lay judges experience the still controversial plea bargains in criminal proceedings. For the purpose, almost 9000 lay judges from all German states were surveyed. The study confirms previously existing findings according to which illegal plea bargaining continues to be a widespread issue. Additionally, it is precarious that lay judges rarely have the influence on the outcome of criminal proceedings that they should have. Instead, they are often reduced to the status of mere extras. Another result of the survey, however, was more encouraging: A clear majority of lay judges consider their office to be important. That said, even though most lay judges are satisfied with their work, they still propose numerous avenues to improve the status quo.

182. "The impact of the global right movement on the future of restorative justice"
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Restorative Justice
Roundtable
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
The rise of the global right and diverse forms of political retrenchment have increasingly resulted in highly restrictive and exclusionary laws and policies intended to diminish the voices of non-white, LGBTQIA, female and other structurally marginalized people and communities across the world. Yet simultaneously —at both national and subnational levels—policymakers, non-governmental actors, community organizations and civil society have increasingly codified and formalized restorative justice implementation which sharply contrasts with global right ideologies. By constructing new paradigms of legal rights and norms, challenging persistent exclusion and marginalization, and reevaluating normative justice processes and outcomes, restorative justice seeks to redefine both the concept and experience of justice. Drawing on perspectives from the United States, Brazil, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Netherlands, the UK and elsewhere, this roundtable seeks to initiate a new dialogue for restorative justice asking by a critical, yet fundamentally unnamed question—does restorative justice have a future inside the expansion of the global right? In this roundtable, participants from each country will explore how escalating conservative political retrenchment obviates the possibilities of restorative justice for individual and collective healing, institutional transformation and cultural evolution. Discussants will also challenge prevailing reformist ideologies that the failure or success of restorative justice rests on finding the correct implementation technique, host environment, or facilitative style, irrespective of the overarching socio-political context. Examples from each country will explore whether the principal obstacle to restorative justice lies in the inability to locate and isolate the correct implementation technique, or the systemic failure of justice institutions and policymakers to realize and address the impacts of colonialist architecture and imperialism inherent in the resurgence of new forms of exclusion.
Chair:
  Mara Schiff, Florida Atlantic University
Discussant:
  Thalia Gonzalez, University of California College of Law, San Fransisco
Participant:
  "The impact of the global right movement on the future of restorative justice" *Mara Schiff, Florida Atlantic University; Thalia Gonzalez, University of California College of Law, San Fransisco; Jennifer Llewellyn, Dalhousie University, Canada; Mark Walters, University of Sussex; Antony Pemberton, Katholieke Universiteit of Leuven (KU Leuven); Carmit Klar Chalamish, Bar Ilan University*

183. WG-PLACE 5: Causes and Consequences of Victimization in Urban Neighborhoods – Innovative Research from Three Continents
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Neighborhoods and Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
This pre-arranged panel combines four presentations focusing on the experiences of crime and victimization in urban neighborhoods and its consequences on trust in fellow humans, neighbors, and in the police. The role of social and ethnic segregation patterns in shaping victimization risks, and the effects of increasing ethnic diversity on neighborhood trust are investigated. A panel data analysis asks if victimization causally affects trust, and the neglected perspective of minority women on victimization and trust in the police is explored.
Chair:
  Dietrich Oberwittler, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

Participants:
Assessing the Risk of Violent Victimization Within and Between Contiguous Neighborhoods *Lyndsay N Boggess, University of South Florida; Alyssa Chamberlain, Arizona State University*
A number of criminological studies looking at the correlates of victimization have shown that the larger structural context plays a role in the risk of victimization. While this body of literature focuses on within neighborhood factors such as racial and ethnic composition, poverty, and residential instability, between neighborhood characteristics have largely been overlooked. Theories of victimization, however, posit that conflict arises where different groups meet. This suggests that the risk of violent victimization may be greater at the boundaries between neighborhoods of different racial or ethnic compositions or socioeconomic statuses. We use NIBRS data from a large representative city in the American West to identify the locations of violent victimizations and determine whether victimization rates are greater when neighborhoods are more proximal to geographic areas where residents of different racial/ethnic groups or socioeconomic statues are juxtaposed.

Does Criminal Victimization Shatter Generalized or Neighborhood Trust? Evidence From a Panel Study *Florian Kaiser, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law Freiburg*
Generalized trust – the belief that fellow humans are generally trustworthy – has been shown to be an important aspect of the social fabric of societies. Criminal victimization is argued to undermine this social fabric partly by shattering these trusting beliefs. Despite the plausibility of this theoretical argument, little research has adequately studied the causal link between personal criminal victimization and generalized trust. Moreover, the few existing higher-quality longitudinal studies produced mixed findings. The current study complements this small body of research using data collected with a repeated (2-period) panel design in Cologne and Essen (Germany). While the first panel survey was conducted in 2014 and 2015 (n = 3,401) the second one took place in 2020 and 2021 (n = 2,932). Using this 2-wave-2-period data, we analyze the average trust-related impact of victimization for more types of crime than any previous panel study. Additionally, we explore some characteristics of victimization that may explain why it may or may not have an impact on generalized trust. This exploration may shed some light on why prior research findings diverge. Finally, we also study the impact of victimization on trust in neighbors. This last analysis produces some insights into whether people generalize from a victimization experience to human nature in general or only change their beliefs concerning some specific others, as some research suggests.

Dynamic Changes of Neighborhood Trust in the Wake of the Crime Drop and the Refugee Crisis 2015/16 *Dietrich Oberwittler, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law*
In the research field of communities and crime, longitudinal studies are still rare, and little is known about dynamic neighborhood change over time. This paper looks at the development of social cohesion/trust, a key dimension of collective efficacy, between 2014 and 2020 in a sample of 139 urban neighborhoods in Cologne and Essen (Germany), applying random effects within-between modeling of survey data (n = ca. 11,000). As a natural experiment, the migration crisis of 2015/16 has led to a noticeable and sudden increase in ethnic diversity in many places in Germany. Ethnic diversity has been widely discussed as a detriment to social trust, yet most evidence of this link is cross-sectional. On the other hand, many types of violent and property crimes have sharply dropped in the same period, potentially easing negative influences of crime on neighborhood trust. The longitudinal analyses show that crime rates had little or no impact on trust, whereas an increase in ethnic

diversity was associated with a significant but weak decrease in trust. More importantly, it turns out that although the increase in ethnic diversity was concentrated in the most disadvantaged urban areas, the negative effects on trust were actually stronger in the less segregated areas. The implications of these findings for research on neighborhood change are discussed.

Victimization Experiences and Perceptions of Police: A Focus on Migrant and Refugee Women in Australia *Rebecca Wickes, Griffith University*

Few studies consider the relationship between migrant women's experiences of victimization and how these experiences influence their perceptions of police. Drawing on a national survey of 1,392 migrant and refugee women in Australia, we explore the relationship between different victimization experiences, including familial victimization (domestic and family violence) and non-familial violence (theft, burglary, vandalism and harassment), on procedural justice, police trust and cooperation with police. We further consider various dimensions of the victimization experience that might influence these relationships, including whether the experience occurred in Australia or elsewhere, if the experience was reported to the police, and if the experience was perceived as motivated by ethnic/racial animus. Additionally, we examine if migrant and refugee women who differ in terms of their age, cultural background and residency status vary in their perceptions of police.

184. Aspiration, Support, Participation and Voice in Juvenile Justice and Related Systems

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
Chair:

Stephen Case, Loughborough University, UK

Participants:

Child First? Examining children's perspectives of their 'effective' collaboration in youth justice decision-making *Kathy Hampson, Aberystwyth University; Andrea Nisbet, Loughborough University; Stephen Case, Loughborough University, UK*

In youth justice systems internationally, there are growing calls from criminologists, children's rights advocates and professionals for children to be more meaningfully involved in the decision-making which affects them. Developments in England and Wales towards 'Child First' justice have supported seeing children (who offend) as children and putting them at the heart of service provision by promoting pro-social, positive behaviour and prioritising their active participation, engagement and inclusion within youth justice processes. The research project 'Child First: Examining children's meaningful collaboration in the Youth Justice System' investigates children's experiences and perceptions of their collaboration in youth justice decision-making and 'effective' practice. The project is participatory, including children in research design, implementation and evaluation processes by convening a Project Reference Group of justice-involved children to co-design every research stage, ensuring a child-centric view is maintained throughout. Challenges and barriers have arisen around gaining access to and engaging with children, leading us to hypothesise that barriers exist on several levels, each adversely affecting successful recruitment of children. For example, we foresee that adult-centric attitudinal issues such as reluctance to see children's views as important, combine with practical and resource restrictions and alternative priorities for professionals, thus presenting barriers/challenges to our research approach. Child-centric issues may also be reflective of attitudinal and practical concerns, with unequal power dynamics between professionals and the child,

distrust of authority and worries about the impact of saying something negative combining with complications caused by attendance difficulties or wanting to prioritise activities viewed as being more pleasurable or exciting. We reflect on these research issues and proffer solutions reflected in other aspects of Child First justice, bringing staff to a point of understanding the importance to basic engagement of giving children a voice, and providing children with engaging, creative and rewarding activities as part of research processes.

Gender and childhood approach for migrant African women and children arriving on Spanish coasts: effectiveness assessment *Jacqueline Carvalho da Silva, University of Málaga*

The Observatory of the Crime control system towards Immigration (OCSPI), within the framework of the project "Unprotected and Invisible Victims: Assessment of new formulas for the protection of immigrant women and minors", carried out the assessment of the ÖDOS programme during its pilot phase (2018 – 2020). The programme is part of the Spanish humanitarian care resources specialised in migrant women and minors who migrate irregularly from Africa to southern Spain. The first evaluation addressed the dimensions of relevance, implementation, effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of the programme. Bearing in mind that the ÖDOS was a pioneer program and was not clear about the complex reality on which it would act, the evaluation was especially useful in identifying its approach, which shown to be an innovative resource in comprehensive care for African women potential victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and a privileged space for the protection of children on the move. Initially, it was thought that the women assisted would be recognised as victims of trafficking, but in the end, the importance of secondary prevention, which occurs prior to exploitation, became evident. This is an approach that is not often addressed by programmes for migrant women. The ÖDOS programme is now in a more consolidated phase. Now that the pilot phase has been completed and the objectives, approach and relevance of the programme are clear, the aim of a second evaluation is to assess in greater depth the extent to which the programme is meeting its objectives. Thus, the results of a second evaluation of the ÖDOS programme presented in this communication will focus on the results or effectiveness of the programme and, additionally, on highlight good practices for the possible replicability of this initiative in other contexts of arrivals by sea of vulnerable profiles.

The support and needs of professionals working with youth offenders in criminal justice system in Western of Romania *Mihaela Alida Tomita, West University of Timisoara; Roxana Ungureanu, West University of Timisoara*

Youth who are under a custodial or non-custodial measure is an integral part of the criminal justice system. The pressures experienced by professionals taking care of youth offenders have continued to intensify, causing them to experience high levels of work-related stress, mental and physical ill health, and concerns for their own safety. This paper investigated the perceptions and experiences of professionals working with youth offenders who are under a custodial or non-custodial measure in Western of Romania. In Romania, the sanctioning regime of minors and youth, through the Criminal Code, is amended in its entirety, being based solely on educational measures (art. 114 of the new Criminal Code). Semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted with psychologists, social-workers, educators working with youth offenders and the data collected were analyzed using qualitative methods. Interviews were line-coded and analyzed according to the grounded theory method. A model was developed from higher order categories. This related key contextual factors to areas of concern for professionals. The key contextual factors were: 'complexity of the task' and 'tension in the relationship with young offenders'. These categories are described with supporting quotations and discussed in relation to the existing literature. Their implications for clinical practice and the development of services

are considered.

Youth justice policy making: Whose voice? *Stephen Case, Loughborough University, UK*

This presentation reports on a multi-level reflexive thematic analyses of youth justice policymaking in England and Wales post-1996 within- and between-nations, systems, organisations and individual professionals. The project investigates the key contextual influences on the making of policy to respond to children who offend - its development, identity, sustainability and implementation (past, present and future). The study is ethnomethodological, examining how social order is produced through processes of interaction - interrogating how youth justice professionals make sense/meaning of policymaking in the real-world and how professional perspectives drive and shape contributions to policy formation, development and implementation nationally and locally. It explores youth justice policymaking as a contextualised constructed reality that is re/experienced and re/created through dynamic relationships and interactions within and between a range of contextual influences and policy 'makers' working across a range of policy at multiple levels of the social system. Particular attention is given to how policymaking processes are shaped by macro-, meso- and micro-level contextual influences including political agenda and change, differential power dynamics, relationships, local penal and occupational cultures, professional identities/perspectives, expertise and the voices of children.

The Role of Placement Program in Youth Gang Affiliation *Huan Gao, California State University, Stanislaus*

Since the very beginning, American street gangs have been regarded as a predominantly urban phenomenon in U.S. gang studies. However, in the past two decades, American gangs have become prevalent in areas historically overlooked by gang researchers. While child abuse and its relation to youth gang affiliation have been well documented, the placement program and its impacts on youth gang activity were not given the same level of attention, especially in the agricultural setting. The study was based on interviews with youth gang members/associates (N=96) in the agricultural areas of California. While qualitative methods were employed to guide sampling, data collection, and analytical processes, quantitative data collected from local criminal justice agencies provided background information about the study samples. Results indicated that placement programs offered to youths in the study were largely a failure, with only a few exceptions (out-of-state placements). The findings of the study suggest a pressing need for bridging placement programs with local community resources when family support is largely not in place.

185. **Reflecting on the Dutch integrated approach to contain and prevent organized and organizational crime**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
One of the main features of the Dutch approach to fight, contain and prevent serious forms of crime is the involvement of multiple agencies. The need for a multi-pronged approach – by means of criminal law enforcement, administrative approach, tax interventions, preventing youth from growing into crime, and/or strengthening public-private partnerships – is widely recognised. The Dutch are proud of their integrated approach, but recent research shows how difficult it is to set up sustainable forms of cooperation between all partners and to learn from previous experiences. In this session the most important challenges of the integrated approach will be discussed.
Chair:
Hans Nelen, Maastricht University
Participants:

Setting course. Lessons from strengthening the approach to organized drug crime in the Netherlands *Hans Nelen, Maastricht University; Karin van Wingerde, Erasmus*

University Rotterdam; Lieselot Bisschop, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Roland Moerland, Maastricht University

In 2019, the Dutch government invested a one-off 100 million euros and structural 10 million euros per year to strengthen the approach to subversive crime, which focused primarily on organized drug crime. This resulted in a multi-year reinforcement programme in which local, regional and national government organization collaborated. This so-called 'reinforcement programme' built on the principles of learning organizations and aimed for project partners to actively internalize success factors and bottlenecks; not only at the end but also during the three-year implementation period of the reinforcement plans (2019-2021). From mid-2019 until mid-2022, researchers from Maastricht University and Erasmus University Rotterdam, commissioned by the Scientific Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security, closely followed these developments. The research questions were: (1) What are the experiences (good and bad practices) with and the perceived impact of the strengthening of the approach, based on the financial resources allocated in 2019? (2) What learning experiences can be crafted and which lessons can be drawn? The study built on a mix of qualitative research methods: a literature review in criminology, public administration and management and organisation studies; a document analysis; a survey; exploratory interviews; in-depth case studies of 13 projects which included document analysis, interviews, observations, and reflection meetings with stakeholders of the projects. In this presentation, the researchers share the findings from three years of action-oriented, evaluative research on tackling organized drug crime in the Netherlands. The emphasis lies on the mechanisms, processes and preconditions that are essential to furthering the approach to subversive crime. The researchers recommend recalibrating the foundation of the approach to organized drug crime in the Netherlands.

The McDonaldization of the fight against organized drug crime in the Netherlands *Roland Moerland, Maastricht University*

In 1993, the American sociologist George Ritzer published The McDonaldization of Society in which he showed that many processes within our society are increasingly governed by predictability, calculability, efficiency and control. Ritzer added that a paradoxical situation can arise in which the drive for rational efficiency leads to all kinds of irrational consequences. The increased role of rational efficiency is also reflected in the Dutch approach to serious organized drug crime. In order to tackle this problem more efficiently and effectively, there is a strong focus on 'integral cooperation' between stakeholders. According to this model, aspects such as repression (criminal law approach), the disruption of criminal processes by erecting barriers (logistics chain) and increasing resilience (social and administrative) should interlock and reinforce each other. A central notion to integrated cooperation in tackling serious organized drug crime is that agencies and stakeholders must work together as 'one smart government' (RIEC-LIEC, 2021). However, results of a recent study into the Dutch approach to serious organized drug crimes show that operating as one government in the fight against subversive drug crime proves to be a major challenge (Nelen, Van Wingerde, Bisschop, Moerland, 2023). This contribution will further reflect on this issue on the basis of Ritzer's insights. Particular attention is paid to the four elements that are central to Ritzer's work, namely predictability, calculability, efficiency and control, in order to gain a better insight into the reasons why an efficient and effective integrated approach to subversive drug crime is apparently difficult.

Challenges in containing organized drug-related crime by means of public-private partnerships *Lieselot Bisschop, Erasmus University Rotterdam*

In recent years, important steps have been taken in public-private partnerships in the Dutch approach to organized drug-related crime. It took private actors several years before they endorsed the

importance and urgency of tackling (drug-related) subversive crime. Today, they are aware of the problem, although not all private actors that become involved in the approach will stay involved. Recent research shows that public-private partnerships lose strength and dynamism when public parties overshadow private ones. These and other challenges will be discussed in the presentation.

Title: Can law enforcement agencies become learning organisations? *Giulia Giardi, Maastricht University*

The collaboration between agencies as well as the integration of diverse law enforcement processes and procedures have been areas of focus and experimentation within the Netherlands for several years. As this way of working is applied to different crime types or to broad crime categories - for example, ondermijning or environmental crime - it is important to take stock of what these experiences teach us. In the field of (international) environmental crime, the Dutch police force initiated a programma that operated between 2012 and 2019: a team of specialised police officers whose task it has been to investigate specific forms of waste crime connected to the oil industry. In this contribution, we look at the way the team was set up as well as its interactions with other agencies, such as the Openbaar Ministerie, ILT, Customs and Port Authorities. Furthermore, we try to understand how the team's efforts fare vis-a-vis the criminogenic elements that have facilitated the crimes the team investigated. Lastly, we reflect on how an experience like this fits within the broader institutional set up of Dutch law enforcement; specifically, how learning and capacity building in small-scale temporary experiments is connected to larger scale processes of institutional capacity building. The situational crime prevention and problem-oriented policing frameworks provide the analytical basis for this examination. Further concepts from literature on regulation as well as public administration and systems thinking are also drawn on to propose an integrated framework for exploring the development and functioning of (criminal) law enforcement.

186. Hysteria: Crime, Media, and Politics
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Penology and Theories Punishment
Author meets critics
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

The DSM, the bible of psychiatry, advises not to fear hysteria, since it does not exist. But while psychologists and physicians claim that hysteria is a thing of the past, an outdated diagnosis that has disappeared for good, this book argues that it is in fact alive and well. Hyperventilating, we rush from one incident into the next – there is hardly time for a breather. The debate on crime or immigration comes to a head at the slightest provocation. Irritating though this may be, hysteria needs to be taken seriously, for what it tells us about our society and way of life.

Critics:

Matt Bowden, TU Dublin
Jenni Robyn Ward, Middlesex University
David Churchill, Leeds University

Book Author:

Marc Schuilenburg, Professor Digital Surveillance Erasmus University Rotterdam

187. Critical Criminology 2. Exclusion and the Construction of Hate
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:

Lucas Melgaço, Associate Professor -VUB

Participants:

Antigypsyism: Foundations of an ideology of hatred against Roma
Fernando Ruiz Molina, University of Plymouth

Roma communities represent the largest ethnic minority in Europe (European Commission, 2020), dating their presence in Europe for nearly half a millennium (End, 2012). The history of the Roma community has been starring in marginalisation, oppression and violent manifestations of hatred and persecution (Martínez, 2007; CoE, 2012; Cortés et al., 2019; Matache 2020; Molina 2020). Hatred towards Roma has been manifesting systematically on the European continent over the centuries. These manifestations have been leading Roma to be victims of a specific form of racism manifested through explicit violence (End, 2012; Coe, 2012; End, 2015; Carrera, 2017; Rostas, 2019), hate speech, exploitation, stigmatisation, and the most brutal discrimination (ECRI, 2011). This phenomenon, known as antigypsyism, has configured a specific widespread and customary ideology marked by hatred and fear and based on a set of sustained prejudices and stereotypes about the historically constructed artificial and fictitious image of the "Gypsy" (Alliance, 2017; End, 2014; Selling 2015; Selling 2018; Carrera et al., 2017). Despite the cessation and prohibition of discrimination against racialised minority groups, as well as the gradual establishment of policies, strategies and measures to combat discrimination and socially integrate an excluded minority group such as the Roma; the manifestation of this ideology has been presented in a violent, persistent and recurrent way (ECRI 2005; ECRI 2011; CoE 2012; Perry, 2001) suffered daily by members of this group (James, 2020; Chakraborti & Garland, 2015). Throughout this paper, the study will focus on categorising antigypsyism from the field of Hate Studies, inquiring about the ideology that underlies and promotes hatred towards Roma. Thus, this categorisation of antigypsyism will produce a more complete and reliable knowledge about this phenomenon. Specifically, it will attempt to achieve a holistic understanding of hatred towards Roma and its manifestation, perpetration, and effects in the context of neoliberal global capitalism.

'A storm is coming', allies assemble: deconstructing doxxing
Grayson Chapman Bartels, University of Edinburgh; Marta Pérez Fernández, University of Edinburgh

On a Wednesday, I attended a peaceful protest with a sign that said 'I'm not an academic debate'. By that Friday, pictures of me with that sign had been shared – without my consent – to hundreds of thousands of people. Recognising the danger of this situation, I called upon my network. Headed by Marta Pérez Fernández, a group of 19 people – from nine countries and multiple academic backgrounds – immediately organised to do what law enforcement did not: track credible threats to my safety. I was facing this online vitriol because I am transgender. On Wednesday, I was being misgendered and bullied. By Thursday morning, a line had been crossed – my personal information had been shared and the bullying had escalated to harassment and threats. By Friday, what originally started on Twitter, had spread to Facebook, Reddit and even 4chan. Upon reflection, several questions emerged. If 'online' is a liminal space, how do we understand and perceive online threats as physical? How does the law operate differently in these spaces, and how limited is its reach? What makes viewpoints truly criminal, and how do we fail at (de)constructing them as threats? How do fringe beliefs market themselves as the 'true' socially acceptable and desirable position? What is the line between attempting to de-radicalise and normalising radical beliefs? Right now, the burden of engaging with radical beliefs often falls on those most harmed by them. This paper will explore these questions and challenge our collective understanding of responsibility.

Theorizing Hate Crime *Zoe James, University of Plymouth; Katie Louise McBride, University of Plymouth, UK*

Hate studies have been commonly aligned with empirical research within the criminological administrative tradition. However, critical theory has played an important part in the development of the area

and underpinned some of its more progressive work. This paper will identify how critical theory has been used within hate studies, how it has been developed, and how contemporary research has increasingly utilised innovative approaches to critical theory as a tool to understanding bias-motivated behaviours and victimisation. To set the critical scene in hate studies it is initially imperative to appreciate the tensions within the area. Firstly, the paper engages with the problematic notion of hate itself. It then goes on to consider the implications of incorporating motivation in to legal and policy instruments, and subsequently identifies the breadth of behaviours experienced as hate by victims that go beyond such mechanisms' definitions. The paper then sets out how various scholars have used critical theory to understand, unpack and, where possible, resolve these matters. In doing so, the paper engages specifically with Perry's (2001) theory of 'doing difference' that has informed critical thinking in the area and successive ideas. It further engages with theoretical approaches that have challenged Perry's approach including Walters (2011) who proposed a 'general theories of hate crime' followed by his social justice liberalism framework (2022), and Chakraborti and Garland (2012) who used the concept of vulnerability to explain the variable nature of hate victimisation. Finally, the paper explores Critical Hate Studies (James and McBride, 2021) which argued that hate manifests symbolically, systemically and subjectively in contemporary society and is thus perpetrated and felt in all aspects of the lived experience.

'Humans as dirt': a spatial and qualitative analysis of FixMyStreet reports concerning people in Brussels Capital Region *Floris Liekens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Lucas Melgaço, Associate Professor -VUB*

FixMyStreet is a mobile city application that allows Brussels' residents to voice and locate issues of public concern such as trash, dirt, broken pavements, broken signalisation, and the like. The platform is mainly used by residents to notify public services of environmental defects. However, users also utilise the platform to alert the public services of people considered as undesirable or 'human dirt' by these users: people who transgress the intangible moral order of public space based on their behaviour or appearances, such as people experiencing homelessness, sex workers, migrants, and drug users. Quite often, these reports interpellate the public services to rid those people from the public domain. For this presentation, we analysed around 200 citizen users' reports that mention keywords related to these four groups of people. We mapped the entries and overlaid them with demographic data available from official Brussels statistics. Following, we did a content analysis to understand how 'human dirt' is perceived and constructed through FixMyStreet entries. Based on the study, we propose a theoretical discussion on dirt and how this can contribute to criminology's engagement with public space. Ultimately, we open debate on the role of the intangible public moral order in othering human beings in public space.

The Renaissance of the Treaty of Waitangi and Recognition of Tikanga Maori *Philip Austin Joseph, Faculty of Law, University of Canterbury (NZ)*

The Treaty of Waitangi, signed by Rangatira (Maori chiefs) and the British Crown in 1840, is the foundational document of Aotearoa New Zealand. It was not always so. In 1877 Chief Justice Prendergast dismissed the Treaty as "worthless", entered into "between a civilised nation and a group of savages". As an unincorporated instrument, it was a "simple nullity". As late as the 1980s, Maori activists condemned the Treaty as a "fraud", an instrument of domination and exploitation. It was a cynical ploy to further the progress of colonisation, which dispossessed Maori of their lands, forests, fisheries and taonga (traditional ways and treasures). Since the mid-1980s, the Treaty has experienced a renaissance. The Treaty of Waitangi claims-process was established to atone for the historic Treaty breaches and injustices perpetrated by successive settler governments. This process, still grinding on to this day, has provided major financial reparations for iwi (tribes) and substantially enhanced the status of Maori. These settlements connect Maori to the physical, spiritual and mythical worlds they once inhabited. Yet, according to the indices of education, health and wealth, Maori remain in positions of relative deprivation. They are grossly over-represented in the penal network (prisons/community supervision), and have higher rates of substance abuse, mental illness, suicide and family violence. Might Tikanga Maori (Maori customary law, norms and practices) throw Maori a lifeline? The elevation of the Treaty in the national consciousness creates a conducive climate for the integration of tikanga in Aotearoa's prison system.This development would enhance Maori self-esteem, lower rates of recidivism, and offer a prospect of greater equality and overall social balance.

188. Digital Transformations of Illicit Drug Markets: Reconfiguration and Continuity
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime
Roundtable
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

The digital revolution has been transforming the operation of illicit drug markets. Buyers and sellers increasingly use digital devices and anonymisation technologies that shape their social practices and routines. While drugs can be conveniently ordered online, the user's digital traces are being disguised, posing new challenges for both drug control policies and public health. The volume Digital Transformations of Illicit Drug Markets: Reconfiguration and Continuity (Emerald, August 2023) and roundtable bring together criminologists from different countries to debate informally how digital transformations of illicit drug markets combine a reconfiguration of seller-buyer interactions in technologically mediated markets with the continuity of embedding market structures in cultural, economic, political and legal realms. Emphasising that illicit digital markets are embedded in societal structures and power relations in general, the contributors also recognise the importance of critical perspectives on inequalities between the Global North and South as well as issues of gender.

Chairs:
Meropi Tzanetakis, University of Manchester
Nigel South, University of Essex
Discussants:
Caroline Chatwin, University of Kent
Kim Moeller, Aalborg University

189. Measuring prevalence of precarious work and labour market exploitation – from lower-level abuses to human trafficking
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative Methods
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2

From the 1990s onwards, human trafficking shot up the international policy agenda, attracting enormous attention, prioritisation and investment. Initially, the focus was very much on trafficking for sexual exploitation, which was (and still is) often further conflated with all sex work. Over time, recognition has grown that human trafficking occurs across a wide range of regular and irregular labour markets, and an overly limited focus on sexual exploitation is misguided. While still dominant, the organised crime frame on trafficking has also been increasingly challenged as politically convenient but empirically inadequate. In contrast, more labour rights-oriented perspectives encourage close attention to how economic systems, immigration regimes, labour market structures and labour market enforcement regimes can create or exacerbate opportunities for exploitation and affect access to justice. Robust trafficking prevalence data remain in short supply: many oft-cited estimates are sensationalising and based on opaque and/or methodologically questionable approaches. There is also little robust large-scale research into the scale of lower-level, more routinised forms of labour market abuse. While undoubtedly more widespread, such issues are often comparatively overlooked amid the international focus on the extremes of trafficking. In this

panel, we present various new international research, united by a focus on improving ways to estimate prevalence of precarity and/or exploitation within the labour market, across the spectrum of exploitation. The papers consider various important conceptual, methodological and practical challenges in assessing the scale of complex and oftentimes contested constructs. We hope that this methods-focused session will be useful not only for scholars interested in human trafficking and labour market abuses, but also those concerned about measuring the prevalence of other complex social phenomena.

Chairs:

Ella Cockbain, UCL

Krisztián Pósch, University College London

Participants:

Precarious work in the UK – The devil in the measurement *Krisztián Pósch, University College London; Ella Cockbain, UCL; Sam Scott, University of Gloucestershire; Ben Bradford, University College London; Jack Beadsworth, UCL; Virginia Mantouvalou, UCL*

Across the Global North, there are growing concerns about precarious work. Precarity is in itself clearly not unlawful, but is widely considered to be a major contributor to people's vulnerability to exploitation at work, the level of harms caused by such exploitation, and their ability to access justice. From a theoretical perspective, 'precarious work' can be approached in a multitude of ways with several competing definitions of the concept. Conversely, this presentation will be concerned by how this problem can be tackled empirically, by outlining alternative ways to identify precarious workers using the Understanding Society Survey, the largest household panel survey in the world. We will use four variables from this survey: (1) non-traditional employment, (2) low income, (3) racial or ethnic minority background, and (4) working for a small firm. Using formative measurement models (underpinned by principal component analysis) we will show how different assumptions are reflected in (1) the changes to the measurement model; (2) the estimation of the prevalence of precarious work; and (3) the life paths of workers. We will argue that you need to consider all these aspects to arrive at a cogent and convincing definition of precarious work and recommend a general step-by-step framework how similar complex structures should be tackled in future research.

Estimating the scale of labour market non-compliance experienced by precarious workers: Lessons from survey development *Ella Cockbain, UCL; Krisztián Pósch, University College London; Sam Scott, University of Gloucestershire; Jack Beadsworth, UCL; Virginia Mantouvalou, UCL; Ben Bradford, University College London*

In this paper, we present on the design and development of a major new survey into labour market non-compliance and associated work-based harm, as experienced by precarious workers in the UK. This survey is the cornerstone of a broader integrated mixed-methods study into the scale and nature of labour market non-compliance among precarious workers, which includes in-depth interviews with workers and focus groups with workers and employers. In this presentation, we present key stages and lessons from the first 15 months of the project, including an in-depth scoping of the complex legal landscape, survey conceptualisation, operationalisation and question testing. We also explain how the work has been underpinned by extensive consultation with six complementary stakeholder groups: people in precarious work, legal experts, labour abuse academics, policy-makers, employers and worker representatives. The survey will be fielded through KANTAR as an Associated Study to the Understanding Society Survey. Here, rather than focusing on survey results, we concentrate on crucial preparatory stages, reflecting on key challenges encountered, decisions made and lessons for future work of this nature, be it into labour market abuse or survey research into other complex and under-studied social phenomena. This research

was commissioned by the Director of Labour Market Enforcement and is co-funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and the Department for Business and Trade.

Time-Location Sampling or Mark-Recapture Sampling In Prevalence Estimation of Trafficking in Persons: An Empirical Comparison in Tunisia *Sheldon X Zhang, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Katrina Cole, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Kyle Vincent, Independent; Jason Rydberg, University of Massachusetts Lowell*

As part of the Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum (PRIF), a prevalence study was conducted on domestic servitude in Tunis, Tunisia. Two estimation methods were used: (1) time-location sampling (TLS) with a final N= 1,029, and mark-recapture (MR) sampling with a final N= 1,016. Both sampling strategies produced similar findings in terms of target population size estimations and the prevalence of forced labor abuses among domestic workers in Tunis. The study found forced labor, as defined by the PRIF common indicators, to be relatively common in Tunis, and most domestic workers and their employers were rather ignorant about domestic workers' rights. Although both methods produced largely equivalent results, one method was reported by field staff as far more cumbersome in field procedure and laborious in survey taking than the other.

Probability HouseHold Survey or Link-Tracing Sampling In Prevalence Estimation of Trafficking in Persons: An Empirical Comparison in Costa Rica *Meredith Dank, New York University; Kyle Vincent, Independent; Mengfei Wang, New York University; Mackenzie Stoeltje, New York University*

As part of the Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum (PRIF), a prevalence study was conducted on domestic servitude in Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Two estimation methods were employed: (1) conventional probability-based household survey, with a final N=1,017, and an innovative link-tracing sampling with a final N=1,009. Both sampling strategies produced similar findings in terms of target population size and the prevalence of forced labor abuses among people in the fishing industry. The study found the rate of forced labor, as defined by the PRIF common indicators, among the fishing population to be relatively low in Costa Rica in general. However, one method was able to penetrate far deeper into pockets of highly vulnerable populations, but at a higher cost and involving more complex field supervision procedures as well as greater efforts in postscript data cleaning and matching.

190. Wg CSM Roundtable 1: The Future of Probation Research in Europe

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Community Sanctions

Roundtable

3:30 to 4:45 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

The ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions was developed further to discussions ce at the Eurocrim conference in Bologna in 2007. Returning to Italy in 2023, members of that group will convene a Eurocrim roundtable on 'The Future of Probation Research in Europe'. The intervening years have seen a huge increase in the volume and quality of probation research in Europe, and in academic capacity for such work. Some of the key developmental work which allowed this took place in the ESC Working Group and in the associated COST Action (IS1106) on Offender Supervision in Europe, which ran from 2012-16. As a result, a more critical perspective on community sanctions and measures (and their rapid expansion, diversification and intensification) has emerged alongside and in dialogue with longer-standing interests in probation's effectiveness, and in the values and principles it seeks to represent and sustain. In this roundtable, Miranda Boone, Nicola Carr, Ioan Durnescu and Christine Morgenstern will offer some brief thoughts on how far we have come, and on the future of probation research, and Fergus McNeill will introduce an ongoing project (with the Confederation of European Probation organisations [CEP]) to refine a research and development strategy that can support the ethical and effective

development of probation, while also seeking to restrain penal expansionism.
Chair:
Fergus McNeill, University of Glasgow
Discussants:
Ioan Durnescu, University of Bucherest
Miranda Boone, Leiden University
Nicola Carr, University of Nottingham

191. EUROC 7: Race, Gender and Status in White-Collar Crime Research
Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
Ana Martinez Catena, University of Barcelona
Participants:

Examining the Characteristics of Women Imprisoned for White-Collar Crimes: A Comparative Study *Ana Martinez Catena, University of Barcelona; Sandra Chiclana de la Fuente, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Andrea Giménez-Salinas Framis, Universidad Pontificia Comillas*

Currently, little is known about women who commit white-collar crimes, possibly due to their low representation in prisons. However, it is crucial to understand whether women who engage in financial crimes differ from other female criminals or businesswomen. This study delves into the characteristics of 37 women serving prison sentences for white-collar crimes in comparison to 64 women imprisoned for other types of crimes and 31 successful businesswomen from the general population. The analysis explores sociodemographic, criminological, economic, and psychological variables. The women imprisoned for white-collar crimes mainly committed fraud and other crimes against public administration. In only 13.5% of the cases, the crimes were related to business, and in 18.9% of the cases, they were associated with a criminal organization. In contrast, the group of women imprisoned for common crimes were mainly sentenced for property crimes and drug-related offenses, with only 4.7% of the cases involving a criminal organization. Significant differences were found between the groups. For example, the group of women imprisoned for common crimes had lower levels of education, annual income, and qualified job positions. More women in this group experienced unemployment, dismissals, or economic crises. The group of women imprisoned for white-collar crimes occupied an intermediate position in these variables, while most of the businesswomen did not experience these economic problems or limitations. Similar patterns were observed in relation to other traditional crime risk factors, such as parental criminal behavior, drug abuse, experiences of victimization, criminal records, and drug use. Finally, the study also discusses many group differences in psychological variables such as beliefs in a just world, social dominance orientation, values, personality traits, and psychopathy traits. This information can help to improve our knowledge of women who commit white-collar crimes and design effective prevention policies and interventions.

Re-conceptualising elite status and its role in white-collar crime *Deirdre Healy, University College Dublin; Joe McGrath, University College Dublin*

It is widely agreed that elite social status is the defining characteristic of white-collar criminals. Indeed, the archetypical white-collar criminal is viewed as a person of high social standing who is wealthy, privileged and well-connected. Given its prominence in the white-collar crime literature, it is surprising that the concept of 'elite status' has received little theoretical attention. In addition, most white-collar crime research foregrounds the class dimensions of elite status, neglecting other dimensions such as maleness and whiteness. When gender and race feature in white-collar crime studies, they tend to be treated as individual-level demographic variables rather than as structural indicators of social status. In contrast, social and political scientists have been studying elites since the mid-nineteenth century, providing novel insights into the characteristics and behaviour of elite groups. For instance, scholars have drawn on the concept of intersectionality to argue that elite groups are positioned at the apex of intersecting sub-systems of privilege built along class, gender and race lines. Some white-collar crime scholars have recently begun to adopt broader understandings of elite status and to explore how the different dimensions of privilege interact to generate criminality. This paper aims to build on emerging scholarship in this area, using elite theory as a lens through which to interrogate, problematise and expand our understanding of elite status in white-collar criminality and lend further depth and weight to existing theoretical frameworks in this field.

The Theory of Racial Privilege and Offending: Theoretical Considerations and Current Empirical Findings *Tracy Sohoni, Old Dominion University; Melissa Rorie, Omni Institute*

The Theory of Racial Privilege and Offending contextualizes cultural adaptations conducive to elite white-collar and corporate crime in the United States as being tied to the racial structure in the US in which White Americans receive invisible privileges. This theory suggests that the same cognitive frameworks that have allowed for White Americans to advocate for policies to the obvious detriment of racial minorities, including current policies that contribute to ongoing disparities in housing, education, and health, also contribute to crime-specific cognitive frameworks that encourage elite white-collar and corporate crime. Though specific to the US context, the mechanisms of the theory have broader relevance to crimes of privilege in other countries. Specifically, the process by which privilege translates into increased feelings of entitlement and competitiveness, along with defenses resulting in reduced feelings of empathy for anonymous others. This presentation will review the tenets of the theory, along with current empirical testing and support.

Dark necessities: The influence of the dark triad, costs and benefits on corruption intention *Laura Klebe, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*

Previous research revealed positive relationships between the dark triad of personality and corruption intention. However, up to now it remains open, whether this relationship is further influenced by other factors such as costs and benefits of a corrupt act. This study examines, 1) whether positive effects of high benefits of corrupt behavior on corruption intention are buffered by high costs, 2) whether high benefits of corrupt behavior strengthen the positive impact of the dark triad on corruption intention, and 3) whether high costs of corrupt behavior buffer the positive effects of the dark triad on corruption intention. Direct and interaction effects were tested with a mixed-methods design including a questionnaire and experimental vignettes (N = 104). As expected, results provide evidence for positive effects of the dark triad as well as high benefits, and negative effects of high costs on corruption intention. Positive effects of high benefits on corruption intention are buffered by high costs of a corrupt act. Moreover, the positive relationship between the dark triad and corruption intention was strengthened by high benefits of a corrupt act. However, against the expectations, the positive effects of the dark triad on corruption intention were not buffered by high costs of a corrupt act. The findings provide evidence that corruption results from a complex interplay between personality and cost-benefit analyses. Particularly high benefits represent a strong incentive for dark personalities, which reinforces their corrupt tendencies. However, while high costs generally reduce corruption intention, corrupt tendencies of dark personalities are not affected by high costs. The study contributes to the deeper

understanding of the conditions for the emergence of corruption and has important implications for corruption prevention.

192. The Future of Rural Crime Studies: An International Perspective

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Rural Criminology
Roundtable
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

Rural criminology, like criminology more generally, tends to avoid comparative analyses despite such analyses' tremendous potential to advance thinking about crime and justice. Yet rural criminology faces additional barriers to comparative analyses due to its marginalization relative to urban-centric criminology, the pressure researchers face to frame research and publish in narrow and specific ways, and the reality that criminological journals and professional associations typically pay scant attention to how the particularities of geographical and cultural context influence rural crime and justice, leaving many rural criminologists working in a vacuum. This roundtable will discuss how comparative rural criminology presents for understanding how crime and justice unfold in rural contexts internationally. Papers presented will attend to the socioeconomic disadvantages rural people face and the stigmatization of rural areas as culturally backward yet simultaneously more innocent than urban centers, thus firmly placing crime outside the purview of rurality). We argue that understanding how these realities manifest internationally provides insights into how cultural constructions of rural crime and justice shape perceptions and responses to crime and justice in context. The roundtable will feature a robust array of international criminological work to spark a conversation about rural criminology's potential future directions. First, Joseph Donnermeyer will offer comments on the state of rural criminology as a field, followed by discussions of work by Kreseda Smith on the internationalisation of rural crime in terms of the increased organised nature of rural crime, Artur Pytlarz on the governance of security, safety produced around information flows, nodal or network governance, and the impact of late modernity and Anthropocene in the Irish countryside, Brittany VandeBerg on rural Somali men engaged in piracy, and Susan Dewey and Brittany VandeBerg on rural people's experiences of community reentry following incarceration in U.S. prisons.

Chair:

Rosie Meek, Royal Holloway University of London

Discussants:

Susan Dewey, The University of Alabama
Kreseda Smith, Harper Adams University
Brittany VandeBerg, University of Alabama
Artur Pytlarz, Independent researcher
Joseph Donnermeyer, The Ohio State University

193. Cybercriminal networks: paths of involvement, social-psychological aspects, organizational elements and online markets in cybercrime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7

This panel explores different types of cyber deviant/criminal activities looking both at the social and organizational dimensions of the phenomena. The first presentation offers an overview of structures, origin and growth of cybercriminal juvenile networks, and their members' demographics and criminal careers. By interviewing practitioners involved in tackling cybercriminal youth networks and by analyzing police data, the authors found that most youngsters are involved in cyberfrauds, with significant signs of intertwining between cyber- and traditional crimes and a major role played by offline social ties. The second presentation discusses the social psychological aspects of young people who get into money muling. Using a survey among 3,000 Dutch individuals, the results showed a lack of awareness in seeing the risk of money muling. A multiple regression analysis revealed a higher probability of getting involved with the phenomenon if offense-supportive

attitudes are hold, and if money muling is perceived as common and acceptable in the social environment. The third presentation focuses on the organizational practices of 23 hacktivist networks, and it is based on 34 semi-structured interviews with hacktivists. The results show that hacktivists operate on diverse level of sophistication and tasks' division depending on the size and internal dynamics of the network. Applying the Best and Luckenbill's classification, most of the networks seem to fall under 'peers' and 'teams' categories, although the landscape remains quite heterogeneous. The fourth presentation uses an exploratory study to examine the types of Cybercrime-as-a-service (CaaS) markets, the services offered therein, and their evolution over time, with a specific attention for the position occupied by IoT devices and the factors that impact the popularity of the markets. The data were collected though interviews with cybersecurity experts, law enforcement officers and academic researchers.

Chair:

Marco Romagna, The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Participants:

Origin, Growth, and Structure of (Cyber)criminal Youth Networks in a Digitizing Society *Joeri Loggen, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Asier Moneva Pardo, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Rutger Leukfeldt, NSCR*

In recent years, criminal youth groups have become less and less of a presence in public spaces. It is suspected that they have shifted their activities from traditional crime to cybercrime. An effective approach in tackling these cybercriminal youth networks requires knowledge of both the characteristics of these networks, as well as the characteristics of their members. However, this knowledge is still lacking. This study therefore aims to gain a better picture of: 1) the origin, growth and structure of cybercriminal youth networks; and 2) the demographics and criminal careers of individual network members. This was accomplished by interviewing practitioners involved in tackling cybercriminal youth networks, such as police, youth workers, compulsory education officers, and municipal employees, case reconstructions, and an analysis of police data. The results show that cybercriminal youth networks are mostly involved in cyberfraud and can be divided into two categories: networks that have made the transition from traditional crime to cybercrime, and networks specifically focused on cybercrime. Thereby, a clear intertwining between cyber- and traditional crime can be seen. Furthermore, these networks seem fluid and to a lesser extent hierarchical. In addition, offline social ties still seem to play an important role in their origin and growth. Individual network members also show many similarities with juveniles involved in traditional crime. In conclusion, there seems to be an overlap in characteristics between both cybercriminal and traditional criminal youth networks, as well as their members. This raises the possibility that existing interventions aimed at traditional youth networks and their members could potentially also be applied to youth networks involved in cybercrime.

A Social-Psychological Perspective on the Involvement Mechanisms of Cybercrime *Luuk Bekkers, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Rutger Leukfeldt, NSCR*

Money mules play an essential role in the execution of financially-motivated cybercrimes. In order to better understand the pathways that lead to cybercrime, we aim to map the perceptions of young people related to money muling and to predict why some have the intention to share access to their bank account with others. To this end, a survey measuring a number of social-psychological factors that have shown to relate to crime and desistance was administered among more than 3,000 Dutch individuals, aged 16 to 25. Descriptives showed that the respondents' awareness about the risks connected to money muling was rather low and that many seemed to underestimate the consequences of being a money mule, which makes them vulnerable to recruiters. Also, a multiple regression analysis revealed that young people are more likely to money mule if they hold offense-supportive attitudes and when money muling is perceived as common and acceptable in their social environment. Conversely, young people may be protected

from becoming involved in cybercrime if they believe to be capable of rejecting offers from criminals and when they think that being a money mule results in great damage for themselves. Our findings imply that de-normalizing subcultures that approve of participation in fraudulent activities is key and that target groups need to have a more realistic view of the risks involved when allowing their bank accounts to be used by others.

Hacktivism: Together We Stand, Divided We Fall! The Organizational Dynamics of Hacktivist Networks *Marco Romagna, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Rutger Leukfeldt, NSCR*

This study explores the organizational practices of hacktivist networks, applying a qualitative analysis based on the socio-criminological framework theorized by Best and Luckenbill. The study used a rich set of data obtained through 34 semi-structured qualitative interviews with hacktivists and based on the analysis of 23 different international hacktivist networks. Expanding on previous research and literature on cybercrime, the results show that hacktivists operate on different levels of sophistication, from small teams made of a few members, to larger collectives that count dozens of affiliates. Although there are differences among the networks, it was possible to generally observe a division of labor (that could vary in sophistication), internal rules and specific processes that are applied for the targets' selection and the messages that must be conveyed. Most of the networks analyzed could be classified as "peers" or "teams" although the landscape is quite heterogenous and flexibility in the organizational aspects seems to be a key element.

Cybercrime-as-a-Service Markets and IoT Devices: Expert Insights *Hannah Kool, NSCR; Rutger Leukfeldt, NSCR; Asier Moneva Pardo, The Hague University of Applied Sciences*

Millions of devices are connected to the Internet. The proliferation of these so-called Internet of Things (IoT) devices has sparked global discussions regarding cyber security and cybercrime. The emergence of cybercrime-as-a-service (CaaS) has facilitated cybercrime, making it more accessible to a wide range of offenders through illicit markets where, for example, hacking infrastructure and malware are traded. To gain insights into CaaS markets and how they relate to IoT, we conducted an exploratory study, in which we interviewed experts such as cybersecurity employees, law enforcement officers and academic researchers. The interviews provide insights into the types of CaaS markets, the services they offer, and their evolution over time. We also examine the organizational structure, communication methods, transactional practices, accessibility and advertising strategies employed within these markets. The findings of the study contribute to a better understanding of CaaS markets, the specific involvement of IoT devices in them, and the factors that impact the popularity of the markets.

194. ECACTJ Panel 4. Wartime crime: changes to societal and criminological landscape in 2022-2023 Ukraine
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes
Pre-arranged Panel
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

The effects of war are extensive and multi-faceted, transforming not only the daily lives of populations, but also altering the military, political, and societal structures. Since 24 February 2022, the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, much attention has been spent on conflict-related atrocity crimes (i.e. war crimes, crimes against humanity). This focus overlooks concerning changes to the criminality landscape in Ukraine and neighboring countries. This panel presents a rich opportunity to expand our understanding of the crime-conflict nexus and other consequences for societies faced with international armed conflict. Led by Ukrainian authors, it presents an empirically-based exploration of the intersections among different forms of

criminality – human trafficking, collaborationism, sexual violence – and the ongoing war in Ukraine. The authors discuss the prevalence, patterns, and typology of offending and look for explanations in societal, economic, as well as conflict-related factors. Furthermore, pertinent insights into the devastating effects of the war on the mental health of both civilian and uniformed populations are presented, providing another layer towards understanding societal consequences of conflict.

Chair:

Gabriele Chlevickaite, VU Amsterdam

Participants:

Sexual violence during the armed conflict: experience of Ukraine *Anna S. Politova, Mariupol State University; Mykhailo O. Akimov, National Academy of Internal Affairs; Liubov M. Kniazkova, Mariupol State University; Samantha Lundrigan, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region; Colleen Moore, Anglia Ruskin University*

Full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation to Ukraine in February 2022 became a new challenge to world order. De-occupation of Kyiv, Sumy, Kharkiv and (partly) Kherson regions has showed to the world the atrocities committed by Russian servicemen against children, women and men. Bucha, Irpin and Hostomel are only few towns of Ukraine where law enforcement agencies have established facts of shelling, tortures, mass murders of civil population as well as forced deportation of Ukrainian citizens (including juveniles) to the Russian Federation. Numerous cases of sexual violence against children, women and men regardless of the age of victims caused a great concern due to the gravity of these violations of human rights. As of today Ukrainian law enforcement agencies registered 171 episodes of sexual violence; however, this is only a tip of iceberg. Cases of sexual violence during the armed conflict are known in the practice of International Criminal Tribunals for Former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, but situation in Ukraine has its peculiarities, in particular because our state is not a party of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Besides this, certain gaps of the domestic legislation don't allow to bring to responsibility persons who committed these criminally illegal acts. This research, based on the analysis of Ukrainian legislation, case law, and a survey of practitioners as well as victims of sexual violence-related offences, aims to uncover the factors influencing the commission of sexual violence during the armed conflict and the main forms of such violence in Ukraine. Further, it will summarize the characteristics of victims of sexual violence and the guilty persons and examine the rules of criminal legal qualification of such acts.

The impact of Russian aggression on the criminological profile (portrait) of a human trafficker across the state border of Ukraine *Yurii Kuryliuk, State Border Protection Department of Administration of the State Border Service of Ukraine; Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine; Serhii Khalymon, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine; Tetiana Nikolaienko, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine; Yuliia Stepanova, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine; Gabriele Chlevickaite, VU Amsterdam*

Military (combat) operations on the territory of Ukraine have become a catalyst for the intensification of illegal activities related to the violation of the state border of Ukraine. Such activities entail the smuggling of men to the European Union. In 2022, more than 5,600 offenders were detained on Ukraine's western borders, more than 20 channels of human trafficking were eliminated, and almost 46,000 people were denied entry across the border. The dynamics of committing the smuggling are impressive: in 2021, 327 crimes were recorded, in 2022 – 1,225, and in three months of 2023 – 784 crimes. The increase compared to 2021 is 374%. This study, based on the analysis of verdicts of the national

courts of Ukraine delivered against persons who committed illegal transportation (smuggling) of people across the state border of Ukraine during the period of martial law in Ukraine (February 2022-2023) aims to: (i) form a typical criminological portrait of a person who smuggles migrants (potential "evaders" from military duty) across the state border of Ukraine; (ii) to identify the main causes and conditions contributing to the commission of a criminal offense related to the illegal smuggling of migrants across the State border of Ukraine. The analyses include a consideration of the knowledge and networks required to 'successfully' smuggle individuals across the border; the reasons for the increased prevalence of the offence, including underlying economic factors, and the potential involvement of transnational organized crime groups.

Criminalization and Prosecution of Wartime Collaboration– The Case of Ukraine *Yevhen Pysmenskyy, Luhansk State University of Internal Affairs; Barbora Holá, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & Centre for International Criminal Justice, VU University Amsterdam*

"None of those who help terrorists, work for them, supply or produce weapons for terror will escape responsibility" President Zelensky, Ukraine, 1 April 2023 Collaboration with enemy during an armed conflict is as old as warfare itself. Collaboration as a socio-political phenomenon is hard to define, capture and deal with. In essence, collaboration entails assisting the enemy, in the sense that civilians or combatants belonging to one party to the conflict assist the opposing side by e.g. providing information, helping in administration of occupied territories (such as continuing to work in state administration) or engaging in propaganda. However, boundaries of collaboration as a type of criminal behaviour, as well as its distinction from other forms of interaction with the enemy, pose a serious legal issue that is challenging to resolve. The significance of this problem is heightened by the fact that collaborators oftentimes face not only strong social condemnation but also harsh punishments for their actions. This is also the case in Ukraine. Since the war started in 2014, 'collaboration' with Russian forces was common and relatively widespread. As of today, thousands of individuals have been prosecuted for treasonous collaboration with the enemy and aiding the occupier. At the same time, only after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops in 2022 an independent basis of liability for collaboration was established. Relevant case law began to emerge. "The hunt for saboteurs and collaborators" was proclaimed one of the priorities by the President Zelensky. In this paper we will reflect on the phenomenon of collaboration, its elusive, complex and contested nature and discuss the suitability, challenges and promises of criminalization and prosecution of collaborators during warfare, using the case of Ukraine.

Crime among combatants: international experience and Ukrainian realities *Iakovets Iryna, Academician Stashis Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Crime Problems, National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine; Volodymyr Pyvovarov, Academician Stashis Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Crime Problems, National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine; Viktoriia Vorozhbit-Horbatiuk, Academician Stashis Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Crime Problems, National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine; Hilary Engward, Anglia Ruskin University*

One of the consequences of the war in Ukraine is an increase in the number of combatants. Military veterans return home and struggle not only with the physical wounds of war, but also with the "invisible" wounds of post-traumatic stress disorder and the effects of traumatic brain injuries. Even when such persons previously did not show criminal behavior, now, due to the experience of military operations they have difficulties in adapting to civilian life, and a large number of them abuse alcohol and drugs. As a result, they fall into the sphere of criminal justice. The national system of criminal

punishments and probation has not faced the need to work with such a significant number of combatants who have significant psychological problems, combat skills and ability to use physical force. The lack of special tools to ensure the correction and resocialization of convicted veterans, as well as targeted work with this category of individuals, negatively affects the chances of their correction, and, as proven by the experience of other wars, determines an increase in criminal recidivism in Ukraine. Hence, this article compares previous national and international experiences with the current situation in Ukraine, highlights future risks and the need for resocialization tools and complex psychological-pedagogical, socio-cultural and other types of therapy and support. The research is based on analyses of informational and reference materials, reporting materials of disciplinary battalions, structures of the Military Law-Enforcement Service in the Ukrainian Armed Forces, Departments for ATO/OOS participants, their family members and internally displaced persons, city councils, the State Service of Ukraine for War Veterans Affairs and participants of the Lviv Center for providing services to combatants, prior research by experts of the "Advisor on IDPs" program, the web application "Interactive guide "Counteraction to crime in Ukraine: infographics" (author Mykola Karchevskyi), and international experiences.

Wellbeing and mental health in the war-torn Ukraine *Oleksii Serdiuk, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine/ Head of Research Laboratory for Psychological Support of Law Enforcement; Anna Markovska, Anglia Ruskin University; Viktor Burlaka, Wayne State University, Associate Professor of Social Work; Carter Smith, Anglia Ruskin*

War is a powerful stressogenic factor that significantly affects the well-being and mental health of the population. This presentation discusses the results of three cross-sectional studies with a longitudinal component ("Security and Trust" (S&T), "Youth and Drugs" (Y&D) and the international research project "Ukrainian Longitudinal Study" (ULS)). We have examined the prevalence of mental health and substance use indicators along with victimological indicators. Results show significant exposure of psychological distress among 80% adults and 58% adolescents (PHQ-4); possible PTSD symptoms among 23% of adults, 19% of adolescents and 7% of children (PCL-5, UCLA RI-5-BF); problem drinking among 38% of male and 27% of female adults (AUDIT-C) and problematic substance use among 27% of adolescents (CRAFFT). We discuss the deterioration of the mental health and well-being of both the civilian population and uniformed services.

195.   EXTR5 Foreign fighters, imprisonment and return trajectories
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
3:30 to 4:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9
Chair:
Coline Remacle, NICC
Participants:
Applying an analysis grid to the reintegration files of returnees in Belgium *Coline Remacle, NICC; isabelle detry, National Institute for forensic sciences and criminology; Patrick Jeuniaux, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Benjamin Mine, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie*
Since the beginning of the war in Syria in 2011, more than 5,000 European citizens have gone to the Iraqi-Syrian zone to join the various uprisings against the regime in place. With more than 500 nationals leaving for these conflict zones, Belgium has the highest ratio of people who have left per number of inhabitants and a return

rate in the European average (+/- 30%). The return of these individuals – the returnees – to Belgian society poses a number of challenges in the areas of justice, security, integration and, more broadly, democracy. The Belgian judicial authorities have decided to prosecute all adults who left for these conflict zones. Today, a number of those who returned to Belgium have started their reintegration process, often after a period in detention. Within the framework of the REGUIDE research project (https://reguide.be), the objective of this particular study is to better understand the levers and obstacles that influence the reintegration process of the returnees in Belgian society by focusing on their socio-judicial pathways following conviction, as well as the various specific (social, professional, familial, etc.) dimensions that concern them. First, we investigated the procedures put in place to deal with these individuals, as well as the actors involved in these procedures. Second, we obtained case files from judicial assistants in charge with monitoring and supporting returnees. Third, we developed and applied an analysis grid to analyse these case files. In this presentation, we present the analysis grid, and some preliminary results based on its application.

Psychosocial factors causing and maintaining violent radicalization: the importance of the perception of victimization and injustice in jihadist inmates *Laura Blanco Iglesias, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Celia Serrano, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Naroa Carrasco, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Irene Barón, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Ángel Gómez Jiménez, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)*

Jihadist terrorism is one of the main concerns of the western society, as well as a recurring topic in worldwide policies. To effectively prevent radicalism leading to violence, a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms is needed. The goal of this study is to examine risk factors involved in this kind of radicalization through the analysis of the legal rulings regarding the behavior and attitudes of jihadist inmates in Spain prior their imprisonment. We consulted the judicially proven facts contained in the legal rulings issued by the Spanish National High and Supreme Courts of 195 individuals convicted of jihadist terrorism. Relevant information about social and psychological processes and/or indicators of radicalization were transcribed verbatim and analyzed through Atlas.ti. The information was classified according to the source: first person (personally reported by the individual) vs. third person (reported by other persons, such as the judge or witnesses). We created a codebook based on the content of the legal rulings, the scientific literature, and the experience that our team has conducting previous field work in Spanish prisons and, subsequently, we coded the information for establishing the proportion of presence and absence of each category. Last, we performed a network analysis to examine the co-occurrence of these categories. Results replicate previous findings obtained when making fieldwork in prisons with jihadists inmates, indicating that feelings of injustice and victimization are factors that might cause and maintain radicalization leading to violence. Similarities and differences between the information contained in first vs. third person sources are discussed, as well as strategies to prevent jihadist radicalization at earlier stages of the process.

Pathways of Foreign Fighters: An In-depth and Comparative Study Based on Dutch Probation Files *Fabienne Thijs, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Elanie Rodermond, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Edward Kleemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

As there has been a substantial influx of foreign fighters joining conflicts in, for example, Syria/Iraq and Ukraine/Russia, more scholarly attention is being paid to these individuals. Foreign fighter backgrounds and their pathways have been studied before,

providing primarily insights into demographics, socioeconomic situations, and motivations. In this article, we add to this body of literature by analyzing uniquely acquired data from Dutch probation files on foreign fighters. Focusing on profound life events and using insights from social control theorists and the concept of redemption, we provide a general overview of the group through different themes. Moreover, we compare subgroups of foreign fighters based on age, sex, and timing of (attempted) travel. Besides empirical findings regarding profound events, mental health and criminal histories, results demonstrate that a radical social (online) environment was critical in becoming a foreign fighter. Also, the results point at group-specific pathways, demonstrating the necessity of looking beyond the foreign fighter group as a whole.

What happens next? A new and humane approach to assess the potential of engaging in radical/extremist activities in post-prison settings *Margarida Madruga Damas, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Sara Afonso, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Pedro Liberado, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems*

The prison environment poses challenging experiences, deepening grievances and solidifying potential vulnerabilities. Further challenges arise during the prison-community transition, leaving newly-released individuals in especially vulnerable situations. Individuals are required to cope with a new identity and limited opportunities, requiring integrated support towards social stabilisation. However, recent deadly events have demonstrated the threat of (re)adopting radical or extremist viewpoints following prison sentences, which is a key area for intervention. But how can community professionals acknowledge this potential without furthering exclusion, grievances, and stigma? Following the R2PRIS RRAP Toolset (a RAN best practice), up-to-date literature, and direct inputs from community practitioners/experts, it became clear how the notion of risk often does not fully consider newly-released individuals' potential, nor the complexities encompassed in the transition period. Hence, in the R2COM 'Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the Community' project, risk and protective factors were deconstructed, becoming subjective and individualised assessments to be made according to their perceived 'positive' or 'negative' impact on the individual. Thus, the Transitioning Vulnerabilities to Radicalisation Assessment Tool (TV-RAT) allows us to understand how different transitioning dimensions affect newly-released individuals in their reintegration process. It dissects the complexity of the community environment and how its interaction with the individual can help explain the (re)adoption of radical viewpoints and activities, but also promote positive, healthy, and integrated follow-up strategies. By bringing forward an innovative radicalisation vulnerability assessment tool, the R2COM project proposes a new take on radicalisation and extremism prevention post-prison, providing community professionals with the tools to achieve it.

The dark path of homegrown terrorism. Inside the german network of foreign terrorist fighters – Radicalization, Recruitment and taking action *Kristin Weber, Kristin.Weber@zkfs.de*

Like no other terrorist organization, the Islamic State (IS) has understood how to use homegrown terrorism for it's own benefit, as the mobilization dynamics from 2014 to 2019 in Germany have shown. This research is based on court records, in which individuals are identified as so called returnees or foreign terrorist fighters (FTF). They joined and supported different terrorist organizations but mostly IS. The combination of content analysis and social network analysis is beneficial in this research: On one hand it provides valuable insight on individual radicalization processes and group mobilization/recruitment, helping to explain why and how they became members of terrorist organizations and the international network. On the other hand, it is possible to analyze the structure of the radical network in Germany and its connections to members of a terrorist organization abroad. To be more precise „understanding terror networks" (Sageman 2004):

who are these people supporting and fighting for the Islamic State or other terrorist organizations? How is their network organized and how does it operate? And most important who are the key actors and how can we destabilize or disrupt dark (covert) networks? The planned presentation sets its focus on „connecting the dots" (Krebs 2002) between members of terrorist organizations and German FTF, revealing how the network operates, while highlighting key actors and their different roles in it.

196. POL Panel 3. Plural Policing

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:

Marina Hiller Foshaugen, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo

Participants:

Challenging the role of private and voluntary policing: a 'policing actor' or an 'ordinary citizen'? *Marina Hiller Foshaugen, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo*

What factors cause tension for private and voluntary policing actors' role as 'performers of policing'? Aiming to shed light on private and volunteer policing actors' role within the framework of plural policing, this paper presentation devotes attention to the (1) factors that draw these actors towards viewing themselves as a policing actor versus the (2) factors that make them distance themselves from the 'policing label'. Both set of factors draw attention to the use of power in emergency situations: as the police hold the final authority to intervene and use force against citizens, private and volunteer policing actors experience a paradox of responsibilities, as they feel obliged to contribute, but are unsure of at which capacity. In essence, these actors' position is located in a grey area between representing a policing actor versus representing an 'ordinary citizen'. This paper discusses the organizational mandate, legal framework and self-understanding of private security guards and the volunteer group "the Night Ravens". Through participatory observation and interviews focusing on their contribution to control and maintenance of public order at night-time, an issue that policing actors outside of the police encounter is highlighted: the creation of tensions regarding their role and agency as policing actors.

Towards a more comprehensive understanding of plural policing. The customs administration as a hybrid policing body *Femke Lenjou, Ghent University; Pieter Leloup, Ghent University/Free University of Brussels*

Theoretical debates on the concepts of plural policing and security governance have been central to criminological scholarship. In general, these notions refer to the various forms of security provision by a broad range of public, private and hybrid actors. Although a considerable amount of plural policing literature has been published on the nature and role of public and private actors, such as the police and private security companies, their 'hybrid' counterparts have, however, received much less criminological attention. This is surprising, given the expanding role and powers of a number of mostly state hybrid bodies engaged in policing. So far, authors have been referring to these kind of hybrid organisations as 'other', 'specialist' or 'non-police' policing bodies. By this, they describe the agents and bodies providing policing services, other than the public police itself. Yet, since there is a notable paucity of empirical research focussing on these hybrid security actors, current theoretical discussions and studies on policing still depart from the dominant and most visible public and private security actors. In an attempt to overcome theoretical vagueness surrounding the hybrid and 'non-police' bodies, we examine the role and nature of one

such organisation, the Belgian customs administration. Specifically, it is studied in terms of its sectoral, spatial, legal, functional and geographical involvement in the provision of security. In this research, we demonstrate the existence of a complex ensemble of security functions and roles, shifting between and across public actors, with policing powers which surpass each other in particular cases. As such, and based on our findings, we call for more in-depth policing classifications which take into account the relevance, role and functions of these hybrid actors.

Ways of managing over-policing and ethnic profiling among young people in plural policing context *Elsa Saarikkomäki, University of Turku*

This presentation focuses on the experiences and perceptions of public and private policing among young people from ethnic minorities. Firstly, it presents the key findings of an article studying narratives of over-policing in Nordic countries. By highlighting the patterns in these narratives in cross-national interview data, the article aims to understand how young people manage and deal with experiences of over-policing and ethnic profiling. The article concludes that, along with considering structures, we need a new research agenda, which builds on a more dynamic perspective to understand and analyse how targeted groups constitute agency, resistance and find strategies to avoid ethnic profiling and labelling. Secondly, the presentation highlights that more research is needed about experiences of ethnic profiling and selective over-policing in plural policing context. Even globally, we do not have much information on how changes in the policing landscape affect trust and how citizens perceive private security guards. Results highlight that pluralisation of policing has many consequences, particularly for marginalized groups, amplifying over-policing, distrust, exclusion, and challenging rights to use city space. The paper points out lack of discussions on how, in plural policing context, legitimacy of policing is actively negotiated in these encounters. There is a need for more comprehensive understandings of the many effects of experiences of over-policing. Key words: police stops, plural policing, private security, ethnic profiling, policing, legitimacy, narrative criminology, interviews

Luxury Surveillance: Algorithmic Power, Security, and Privacy *Marc Schuilenburg, Professor Digital Surveillance Erasmus University Rotterdam; Yarin Eski, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Buy an electric car from Tesla and you get surveillance for free. A monitoring system, the so-called Sentry Mode function, is installed in Tesla cars, which not only record the driver's driving behavior, but also monitor everything outside the car for suspicious movements, with the aim of capturing people who damage the Tesla or who attempt burglary. As luxury surveillance takes on a dominant role in our society, it becomes increasingly important to understand how this new form of surveillance reshapes the different ways of 'watching and being watched' in our daily life. In this paper, we will explore two kinds of changes to our experience of public safety which the shift towards luxury surveillance is effecting. First, we theoretically analyze the increasingly influential role of tech companies in designing and deploying luxury surveillance with the aim of making society safer and more secure. Second, we report from a qualitative study of interviews with 43 Tesla users on their attitudes towards algorithmic surveillance, security and privacy. In discussing these results, we aim to provide an extensive overview of how luxury surveillance is being used for safety and security, but also in the way it forms new modes of social control.

From an ›Extended State Monopoly of Force‹ to a ›Duopoly on the Use of Force? *volker eick, research assistant*

The commercial security industry has been a highly volatile market with exorbitant growth rates over the past decades (Lünendonk & Hossenfelder 2022). While the current German government wants to launch a so-called Security Services Act – the first legally significant regulation since the introduction of the Gewerbeordnung

(Trade, Commerce and Industry Regulation Act) of 1927 – municipalities, especially in rural areas, have started to grant de facto sovereign rights to commercial security services and to deploy them in public streets. The municipalities are thus de facto fulfilling a demand that the commercial security industry has been making for years – and most recently before the so-called Ampel coalition of the SPD, the Greens and the FDP passed its coalition agreement (BDSW et al. 2019). On an empirical basis, the paper discusses which sovereign-relevant activities commercial security services already perform today (Eick 2018) – without being legally legitimized – and which consequences result from this with a view to the draft bill of the Federal Government on the security industry announced for late summer 2023. Currently (spring 2023), the draft is in departmental coordination. From a juridical perspective, the paper debates the question whether the Federal Republic is confronted with a ›threat to the state's monopoly on the use of force‹ or is on the way from an ›extended‹ monopoly on the use of force to a ›duopoly on the use of force‹. Literature BDSW et al. (eds.) 2019: Sicherheitsdienstleistungsgesetz – SDLG: Deutschland (noch) sicherer machen. Bad Homburg/Berlin. Eick, V. 2018: Herrschen mit Verdruss. Kommerzieller Wachschutz im ›Unternehmen Dorf‹. Bürgerrechte & Polizei/CILIP 115 (April 2018), https://www.cilip.de/category/archiv/cilip-115/. Lünendonk & Hossenfelder (eds.) 2022: Sicherheitsdienstleister in Deutschland. Eine Analyse des Sicherheitsdienstleistungs-Markts in Deutschland. Mindelheim, https://marktplatz-sicherheit.de/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Luenendonk-Studie-2022-Sicherheitsdienstleister-in-Deutschland.pdf.

197. Police Training: How Science Can Support Practice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Pre-arranged Panel

5:00 to 6:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

Police officers encounter unpredictable, and at times, stressful situations that they must resolve in a judicial and effective manner. To prepare them for this, police officers receive training, initially as a recruit and later in their career as police officer for continued professional development or maintenance of skills. The evidence base for effective police training is growing, as a result of the increasing interest in police performance and police training. Moreover, current societal changes are requiring police officers to act as first responders ever more frequently, placing higher demands on their job performance and first responders skill sets. In this panel, we present four projects that aim to enhance police training, and consequently on-duty police performance . The projects particularly deal with skills training, such as de-escalation, use of force, apprehension, and performance under pressure. The first presentation outlines didactical principles for high quality police skills training, and as such sets the stage for the rest of the panel. The second presentation highlights the process and findings of action research conducted at three different police training centers. These police training centers are living labs to close the gap between daily duty and training of police officers. The third presentation focuses on virtual reality training for police officers, and shares evidence-based guidelines for the application of virtual reality training. The final presentation describes the development of a test environment to evaluate complex police performance for the purpose of training and human enhancement interventions. The presented research projects are characterized by an applied focus, all of them are conducted in collaboration with law enforcement organizations and aim to make an impact on police training in practice. Collectively, the presentations share ways to improve training, and thereby job performance, of police officers.

Chair:

Vana Hutter, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherla

Participants:

Didactical principles for police skills training *Vana Hutter, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherla; Marjan Kok, Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam Movement Sciences, the Netherlands; Raôul R.D. Oudejans, Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam Movement Sciences, the Netherlands Faculty of Sports and Nutrition, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Amsterdam, the Nether; Matthijs Koedijk, Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Department Human Performance, Soesterberg, The Netherlands; Lisanne Kleygrewe, Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam Movement Sciences, the Netherlands; Peter G. Renden, Faculty of Health, Nutrition and Sport, The Hague University of Applied Sciences, The Hague, Netherlands*

Training time is a scarce commodity in the police context (Kleygrewe et al., 2022). It is therefore important to squeeze as much learning out of the available time as possible. In this panel presentation, we present seven didactical criteria. These criteria originated from an evaluation study of self-defense training of correctional officers (Koedijk et al., 2019), and have since been applied and tested in the police training domain as well. The seven didactical criteria are: well-designed practice situation, clear assignment, high quality instruction, proper use of model learning, variation and differentiation, opportunities for self-regulation of the learning process, and constructive and motivating feedback. In the presentation we explain each didactical criterion in detail, give a brief rationale for the criterion, and provide examples of good practices from the police training context, derived from our research with law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions. The criteria we present are based on research on skill acquisition, motor learning, performing under pressure, and motivation. As such they are mostly (but not solely) applicable to training of perceptual motor skills such as use-of-force and de-escalation training, decision making and acting, and integrated skills training, such as scenario training. The criteria integrate different contemporary theories of learning (non-linear pedagogy, ecological dynamics, representative learning design, etcetera) and answer the call for more andragogic, learner-centered practices in police training, while proposing concrete ways of how to do that. References • Koedijk, M., Renden, P. G., Oudejans, R. R., & Hutter, R. I. (2019). Training for the job: evaluation of a self-defence training programme for correctional officers. Ergonomics, 62(12), 1585-1597. • Kleygrewe, L., Oudejans, R. R., Koedijk, M., & Hutter, R. I. (2022). Police Training in Practice: Organization and Delivery According to European Law Enforcement Agencies. Frontiers in psychology, 12, 798067.

Action research at three living labs of use-of-force-training *Karlijn Kooijman, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (Nederlands Studiecentrum Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving; NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands; Vana Hutter, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherla*

Dutch police officers are required to attend at least 32 hours of training annually, including mandatory annual exams (i.e. fire arms use, physical fitness). Currently, the training program is quite

generic and perceived as somewhat distant from daily duty of police officers. Ideally training should pay more attention to individual learning needs and specific operational demands. Hence, a training set-up is sought that is co-created with the operation and acknowledges the needs of teams of police officers. Therefore, the Dutch national police developed living labs at police training centres to experiment to achieve a training set-up that is better tailored to daily duty and operational demands. To maximize learning and development, it is essential to monitor, evaluate and systematically develop those living labs. Since action research both monitors and guides change processes (Kemmis, 2009), it is the preferred research method. In addition, action research forces professionals, in this case police instructors, to critically examine and change their own practices. We apply the action research model of Coghlan (2019). In line with this model, a minimum of three change cycles will be completed. Ultimately, these changes should contribute to closing the (perceived) gap between training and duty. The action research is conducted independently at the three different living labs to account for their unique and context-specific characteristics. However, the acquired knowledge, lessons learned, and experienced obstacles are shared among themselves to learn from each other. At present, the first change cycles have been completed and show promising changes in daily practices. By making these changes, training programmes should become more effective and ensure that police officers are best equipped to perform their duties. References • Coghlan, D. (2019). Doing action research in your own organization. Sage. • Kemmis, S. (2009). Action research as a practice-based practice. Educational action research, 17, 463-474.

Performing under Pressure: Preparing Police Officers for High-Risk Situations with Virtual Reality *Lisanne Kleygrewe, Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam Movement Sciences, the Netherlands; Vana Hutter, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherla; Matthijs Koedijk, Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Department Human Performance, Soesterberg, The Netherlands; Raôul R.D. Oudejans, Department of Human Movement Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam Movement Sciences, the Netherlands Faculty of Sports and Nutrition, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Amsterdam, the Nether*

Police officers face a variety of complex, ambiguous, and stressful situations. In Europe, police officers receive 16 to 48 hours of training per year for their continued professional development. Given the limited amount of training time and the diversity of skills and knowledge police officers need to possess to perform well on duty, police training needs to be efficient and effective. Virtual Reality (VR) is being explored as a training tool to advance police training. Multi-fidelity VR systems provide highly realistic training environments, simulating incidents from domestic abuse to hostage situations. In VR, police instructors have high control over the simulated environments and can steer the complexity of the scenarios based on the performance of the police officers. In addition, police instructors can repeat scenarios without the effort of restaging the training scenes. The wide range of options to design and use VR necessitates specific and operationalizable guidelines for the application of VR as a training tool. This presentation provides evidence-based guidelines for how Virtual Reality (VR) can enhance the current state of police training. Utilizing didactical criteria for high quality police training and research findings on the efficacy of immersive VR, this presentation conceptualizes the application of VR to improve police officers' performance under pressure. The VR guidelines focus on two key aspects in particular — enhancing the representativeness of the VR training tool and designing the After-Action Review for objective performance feedback. Thus, this presentation outlines guidelines that support police agencies in designing and applying VR training to efficiently and efficiently improve the training of police officers in high-risk situations.

The development of a valid and representative test to evaluate police performance *Matthijs Koedijk, Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Department Human Performance, Soesterberg, The Netherlands; Annemarie Landman, Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Department Human Performance, Soesterberg, The Netherlands; Olaf Binsch, Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Department Human Performance, Soesterberg, The Netherlands*

Policing is a complex profession that demands a diverse set of skills, making it a challenging task to measure and assess the performance of individual officers in real-world situations. One of the main challenges is creating a test environment that is specific to the competencies of interest, yet realistic to be ecologically valid. In this panel presentation, we will present guidelines for developing a valid and representative test that can effectively evaluate police performance. Our focus will be on two components: the design of the test content and the interpretation of test scores. To demonstrate our insights into test development, we draw on a study we conducted with military personnel. Our primary goal in this study was to operationalize and measure soldiers' decision-making abilities during close-quarters combat by using a virtual reality (VR) testing platform. We will showcase our approach for designing realistic VR scenarios that can evaluate soldiers' decision-making competence. Moreover, we will present a roadmap for how assessors can derive test scores for decision-making competence of soldiers from behavioral observations. Finally, we will provide examples of how the VR test environment can be utilized to assess the effectiveness of training and identify appropriate human enhancement interventions that can naturally enhance performance. Our presentation thus aims to promote improvements in learning and evaluation by highlighting effective testing practices.

Evidence-based physiological stress management training for police: Implications for performance, resilience, and health *Paula M. Di Nota, Department of Psychology, University of Toronto Mississauga; Judith Andersen, University of Toronto*

Reforming police training and education is a pressing issue in society, and promoting wellness in police and other public safety professionals is a priority area in applied research. The current presentation will synthesize a decade-long research program that provides evidence-based solutions for stress management training for police with implications for performance and health. Our international collaborative team is comprised of experts in clinical psychiatry, psychophysiology, cognitive psychology, and policing. Together, we have examined various physiological measures of operational stress in training and evaluation contexts, including cardiorespiratory indices and salivary cortisol. We have demonstrated that stress physiology negatively influences important cognitive and behavioural skills like lethal force decision-making and situational awareness. Based on seminal clinical and theoretical work our team has developed and empirically validated a heart rate variability biofeedback (HRVBF) intervention tailored to the occupational demands of police. By training officers to adaptively modulate their stress responses during reality-based scenarios, our HRVBF program has been shown to significantly reduce lethal force errors and improve physiological recovery from acute stress for up to 18 months. The accumulated evidence supporting the efficacy of our intervention has led to its implementation in police

training at all levels in Finland, and has been delivered to law enforcement agencies around the world. Future directions include the adaptation of our existing HRVBF protocol for remote online delivery, which is supported by a Canadian federal health research grant in public safety wellness. In addition to our research findings, this presentation will discuss the practical challenges associated with the implementation and evaluation of HRVBF interventions in applied and virtual settings. Attendees from a variety of backgrounds will gain valuable insights on how our health and performance intervention leverages ambulatory HRVBF technology to provide evidence-based and actionable solutions to reforming police training and education.

198. Policing Vulnerability: Operationalising a contested concept

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Roundtable
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3

This roundtable is organised by the Vulnerability and Policing Futures Research Centre in the UK. Funded by the ESRC, the research centre aims to reshape how the police and other organisations work together in order to reduce harm among vulnerable people in society. The causes and characteristics of vulnerability are complex. For vulnerable individuals in contact with the police, the remits of the police and partner organisations intersect and interact in complicated and shifting ways. We know that vulnerabilities, harm and crime are unevenly distributed socially and spatially across populations, adversely affecting the life chances and wellbeing of certain groups and individuals. Moreover, multiple vulnerabilities interact with cumulative effects. The history of system failures, case reviews and public enquiries, testifies to the disjointed and siloed nature of public service provision that fosters unmet need. This roundtable will explore contested issues concerning the policing of vulnerability and how research can be harnessed to rethink or address some of these issues. It will prompt discussion about how to generate and use the evidence base in ways that shift policy debate and service provision towards more systemic, preventive approaches to harm reduction. The following questions will be discussed: 1. To what extent does vulnerability serve as a valuable shared language around which to organise service provision or as a stigmatising and disempowering term? 2. How can perpetrator vulnerabilities be identified and responded to, while taking into account the needs of victims and communities? 3. What is the political space and appetite within public discourse and workforce buy-in for policing reform that centres on vulnerability and harm reduction?

Chair:
    Adam Crawford, University of York
Discussants:
    Larissa Engelmann, University of Leeds
    Adam White, University of Sheffield
    Ben Bradford, University College London
    Laura Bainbridge, University of Leeds
    David Rowlands, University of Leeds
    Oznur Yardimci, University of York
    Chris Devany, University of York

199. Types of homicides: A global perspective

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Homicide and Violent Crime
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
Chair:
    Julija Jurtoska, Faculty of Law, UKLO Bitola
Participants:

Homicides and murders in Spain: A descriptive study of cases *M. Alejandra Pastrana Sánchez, Universidad de Cádiz/Universidad Carlos III de Madrid*
    Spain is one of the safest countries in the world, with a very low prevalence rate of the crime of homicide (0.63 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020), and lower than the European average (Eurostat, 2022). This could be the reason why- to date- few studies have addressed an integral analysis of court cases of homicide and its different typologies in Spain. In this research, the 497 court judgments pronounced by the Supreme Court of Spain on homicides and murders that appear in the national database from 2017 to 2021 are analyzed. This study has two main objectives: (1) describe the most relevant aspects of homicide court cases and, (2) compare the factual and legal data collected with similar data published in other national reports. The results show a homicidal typology analogous to that offered in other reports, with 45% prevalence of murders and homicides perpetrated by intimate partner-family member. In order to contribute to a better understanding of this complex phenomenon, this research provides data collected by the study on criminal prosecution of such incidents, the legal qualification they receive, the sentence imposed on those found guilty, the judicial bodies that issued the resolution of the instance and the number of cases in which the jury intervened (trial by jury), the percentage of convictions and acquittals issued, and the cases of criminal plurality prosecuted (a homicide or a murder followed or preceded by another crime, against life or other crimes typologies). Along with that, and from the data related to the facts, aggressors, and victims, it is intended to know the criminal typology, the territorial distribution of the crimes and their place of commission, the profiles of the aggressors and victims and the weapons or means of commission used in the events.

Exploring the patterns of serial murder in North Macedonia *Julija Jurtoska, Faculty of Law, UKLO Bitola*
    Multicides or multiple murders are happening very often in today's societies, especially in modern countries, such as the United States. Serial, mass, and spree murders are known segments of their lives. Which patterns collide among different cases, and which exclude any possibilities of similarity between killers? What is their motive? What energy drives them through the process of taking lives? Today, serial killers commit their crimes because of several reasons, taunting even scientific thought, emerging a need for a broader definition that could include all types of them and their crimes (Hickey, 2016). Murder in the Republic of North Macedonia is not unknown to statistical data, but still an unsolved enigma in criminological books, especially female perpetrated murders. On the other hand, serial murders until recent years were an unheard term along police hallways and were eventually seen and heard of on big TV screens. But, a few cases in the last years opened the possibility of an individual analysis of serial murder and its creator. Macedonian Criminal Code does not contain a definition using the term serial homicide but has a paragraph in article 123 (paragraph 3) where the incrimination of unlawful, premeditated killing of two or more persons is incorporated. The sanction for such acts is a minimum of ten years of imprisonment and a maximum of a lifetime of imprisonment. The paper gives an overview of past research on serial murder, its patterns, typologies, and possible etiological understandings. In the second part, the paper analyses the multiple murders of a, by definition, serial killer, through case studies of several examples of serial murder in North Macedonia.

Can machine learning help criminologists to characterize a serial killer? A retrospective pilot study on an Italian sample. *Silvia Raddi, Department of Health Sciences, Division of Forensic Legal Sciences; Regina Rensi, Department of Health Sciences; Ugo Santosuosso, Department of Health Sciences; Lorella Bonaccorsi, Department of Health Sciences; Barbara Gualco, Department of Health Sciences*
    Machine learning is a subset of the analysis methods known as 'artificial intelligence', which can automatically construct models from a great amount of data. Limitation of the method is that an incorrect attribution of a parameter to one class rather than another can lead to misleading results. In the case of small datasets, adding or removing a case can change the results substantially. Serial killing is a rare phenomenon in which one (rarely more) person kills

two or more people to satisfy his own psychological gratification. Many other reasons for serial killing include anger, financial gain and sexual impulse. Although a serial killer differs from other kinds of multiple homicide attenders (such as mass murderer, spree killer, or contract killer) there exist conceptual overlaps between them. The aim of this study is to perform a data driven analysis using machine learning of the Italian serial killers of the 20th century. A database was filled searching on the internet for all homicide perpetrators classified as "serial killer" (one record for each homicide perpetrator). For each biographical data, behavioral characteristics and judicial information were also searched. Unsupervised data processing methods [clustering and dimensionality reduction] were then used and sub-groups were obtained. For this purpose, "Orange3" [https://orangedatamining.com/] was used, which is an open source machine learning and data visualization software that builds data analysis workflows in a visual way, with a large and diverse set of tools. Despite the low number of cases processed, the relatively few parameters examined and the lack of some information on unsolved cases, the results obtained seem to be promising.

200. Rehabilitation, reintegration and desistance II

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment

Paper Session

5:00 to 6:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5

Chair:

Francisco Javier Sepúlveda Rubio, Universidad de Málaga

Participants:

Are we doing enough? The absence of national system for post-penal support and treatment in North Macedonia *Elena Mujoska Trpevska, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts*

The treatment of prisoners and juvenile delinquents in the Republic of North Macedonia has been a problem for many years due to the lack of a national system for post-penal support and treatment. If a society's foundations are based on the legal state principles of legality, legitimacy, equality of people, and democracy, then it must address two challenges: firstly, will it build a prison system based on humanity and respect for the convicted person's character and individuality, or will it build a system based on repression in the execution of criminal sanctions? Secondly, will it create conditions for the penitentiary to become a place of rehabilitation? Thus, two distinct but connected issues are going to be addressed: (1) the treatment of prisoners and convicted minors while serving their sentences, and (2) the treatment after they have completed their sentences. The situation regarding the realization of the rights of individuals deprived of their liberty in Macedonia is, to put it mildly, devastating. In general, the laws provide grounds for pre and post-punishment support to prisoners; however, these legal provisions are not fully operational due to untrained and insufficient staff, lack of coordination and cooperation with other institutions, and lack of cooperation with CSOs. Despite the services envisaged in the Social Protection Law, such as daily or temporary residence, resocialization center and service - "House halfway", financial assistance, and so on, their role is limited to a one-time financial allowance. In practice, this leaves a gap for newly released prisoners who are not under the supervision of the probation service but have individual needs for resocialization and reintegration into society. The paper will address the lack of long-term programs and measures in the resocialization, reintegration, and post-penal care of prisoners.

Prison, what impact ? *annie Kensey, cesdip*

This presentation will focus on the methodology of the ExPReSS survey - Experiences of prison and social reintegration upon release conducted by the National Institute of Demography (INED) and CESDIP researchers - which is specifically interested in the population of prison leavers. The survey will be conducted among 500 inmates a few days before their release from a prison in the Ile de France region. It will characterize their situation (social, administrative, economic, health, legal, etc.), study the effects of incarceration on this situation and on their life paths, and describe the conditions in which they will be released. It will also give them the opportunity to express themselves on their experience of detention.

«Turkish prisoners in the Swiss penal system»: Re-socialization of Turkish prisoners after deportation decision *Emirhan Darcan, University of Bern*

"Over seventy percent of prisoners in Switzerland are foreigners. Most foreign prisoners must leave Switzerland after serving their prison sentences. This concerns the so-called crime tourists and foreigners who must leave Switzer-land because of their crimes. The study deals with the second of these two groups. The long-standing debates on resocialization and expulsion of foreign offenders have taken on a new explosive force with the introduction of criminal expulsion legislation in October 2016. Under the new legislation, the criminal court decides whether a convicted offender may remain in Switzerland after their release. Thus, it is now clear to all foreign prisoners whether they can stay in Switzerland after serving their sentence. This early clarity about expulsion after serving a prison sentence replaces the previous circumstance. Today, the question is how this new clarity about deportation or future residence affects the resocialization of prisoners. The study aims to understand foreign prisoners' resocialization process and identify deficits and opportunities."

Treatment in prison and prospects for reintegration. JEPRAN: a study with young people in Andalusian prisons. *Francisco Javier Sepúlveda Rubio, Universidad de Málaga*

This study is part of the JEPRAN Project, focusing especially on the results of the interviews we conducted in prisons in Malaga, Almeria, Cadiz and Granada in relation to the treatment received in prison and the inmates' own view of the prison as an element that helps their reintegration. It is worth noting that the experience of being incarcerated can be extremely challenging for individuals. Life in prison is highly regulated, with limited personal freedoms and a lack of privacy. Inmates often experience feelings of isolation and loneliness, and may struggle with mental health issues as a result. Additionally, the culture within prisons can be violent and hostile, with a hierarchy among inmates that may lead to victimization and abuse. These factors can have a profound impact on an individual's physical and mental well-being, making it all the more critical to address the specific needs of young individuals in the prison system. The results obtained indicate that young people who enter Andalusian prisons are in a particularly vulnerable situation due to their age and the circumstances that have led them to commit crimes. Often, these young people come from disadvantaged backgrounds and have been victims of violence and abuse. In terms of their treatment in prisons, a number of issues have been identified. For example, it has been found that young people are often abused and mistreated by other inmates and sometimes also by prison staff. In addition, shortcomings have been detected in education and training programmes, as well as in medical and psychological care services. In short, this study highlights the importance of paying attention to the specific needs of young people in Andalusian prisons in order to ensure fair and humane treatment and to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

201. Cost Action 18121: Cultures of Victimology Working Group I. Victims, Technology, and Trauma

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization

Pre-arranged Panel

5:00 to 6:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6

The main aim of the COST Action on Cultures of Victimology is to enhance the knowledge base of victimology across Europe, thereby providing impetus

for victimological research, policy, and practice, by placing victimization and the reactions to victimization in the context of culture. In particular, the Working Group 1 on Mapping the Victimological research across Europe aims at achieving comparativeness and transferability of the research findings, identifying gaps and needs for further research across Europe and stimulating new research. In this context, original research findings reflecting the current trends in new technologies and the protection of victims would be presented. Aspects of victimisation for crimes with high levels of underreporting as hate crimes/speech, psychological abuse, domestic violence would be analysed in the context of digitalisation of the investigation techniques and the criminal justice system. Theoretical, research and policy aspects linking the new technologies, the trauma of victimisation, and the standing of the victims would be analysed from the panel participants.

Chair:

Vasiliki Artinopoulou, PANTEION UNIVERSITY of Athens

Participants:

The use of new technologies in hate crimes/online speech in EU and the empowerment of the victims *Vasiliki Artinopoulou, PANTEION UNIVERSITY of Athens*

Criminal justice systems and law enforcement in EU Member States have recently turned to new technologies regarding the identification and recording of hate crimes and online hate speech. More specifically, the use of AI systems and Open-Source platforms where sensitive data can be stored and shared with other institutions and actors is prevalent. The introduction of new technologies in research was paramount to progressing research methods and getting more accurate outcomes. A victim-centred approach is necessary to avoid secondary victimization and offer a safe space for victims to come forward with their experiences, as well as face demanding criminal proceedings. The pandemic turned out to be a breeding ground for several cases of hate crime and hate speech, as well as a block for court proceedings. Even if the EU has successfully detected the root causes of hate crimes and hate speech, there is still a long way to go for appropriate countering of such crimes and adequate respect and support for hate crime victims within the criminal justice systems. The use of new technologies to detect and foresee hate speech online, or new and accessible ways to report hate crimes can be used actively to counter future hate crimes. The presentation will focus on original research findings from using OSINT platform and the ethical dilemmas as an example how we can detect hate crimes/speech and encourage the victims to report those crimes.

Psychological violence 2.0 and a criminal law approach *Kristina ALTRICHTER, Sigmund Freud University Vienna; Karin BRUCKMÜLLER, Sigmund Freud University Vienna*

Psychological violence has always been present, especially in domestic areas. Now the phenomenon is entering the public sphere more and more. On the one hand, because of de-tabooing of the topic, victims start to talk about their psychical pain. On the other hand, because offenders take advantage of the technical developments. The broad digital possibilities – even in close or domestic cases – are used to exercise psychological violence, such as continued degradation by verbal maltreatment or pressure. Also AI-supported programs such as Deepfakes constantly opens up new risks of abuse. Therefore, victims are even more psychologically impaired by additional and ever smarter digital violence. A stronger need for protection and thus the call for criminal sanctions and crime prevention is becoming louder. From a criminal law perspective problems arise as: There is – usually – no definition of psychological violence in criminal law. Moreover, the use of violence is very complex and often cannot be subsumed under a certain offense. The mental injury of victims are not visible and the severity of the consequences, which criminal law usually demands for, cannot always be clearly diagnosed. Additionally it is difficult to prove, that the violence is causal for the victim's psychological effect. These issues are true for "analogue" but even more for digital violence. Therefore criminal law has already been expanded for online crimes. Does this mean, that victims of digital psychological violence are maybe better protected than victims of psychological impairment in the analog world? Is criminal law an effective approach to protect victims of psychological violence, at all? Or would other practical measures and mechanisms provide better protection? These questions will be discussed in the presentation and afterwards with the participants.

Linking Traumas: Stigma, secondary victimisation and the search for justice in victim/survivors of the Covid-19 pandemic *Stephanie FOHRING, Northumbria University, UK*

The signs and symptoms of trauma are recognisable across a multitude of settings, whether they be in the aftermath of violence and abuse, war and conflict, or natural disaster. During the global Covid-19 pandemic at least 223,738 lost their lives in the UK, with another two million facing long term illness, leaving many coping with the trauma of bereavement and sudden disability. This paper will draw on data collected via qualitative interviews with 30 (secondary) victims and survivors of the Covid-19 pandemic in the UK. Thematic analysis highlights a number of similarities shared by these victim/survivors with those who have suffered criminal victimisation. In particular, this paper will focus on the stigma attached to survivors of the pandemic including those with long Covid, the secondary victimisation of those bereaved by the pandemic, and the ongoing fight for recognition, acknowledgement and justice which closely mirrors the experiences of those victimised by criminal actions. The paper will close with discussion of how we may apply lessons learned in the sphere of criminal justice to other situations such as the aftermath of the pandemic.

How could the new technologies contribute to preventing domestic and intimate partner violence in Greece? *Lamprini NTOUNTOUMI, PANTEION UNIVERSITY Athens Greece*

Domestic and intimate partner violence include abuse within a family or a domestic unit and between partners or ex-partners. Some of the most prevalent forms are psychological, physical, verbal, sexual and financial abuse. Nevertheless, in the past few years, new forms of domestic violence have occurred in the virtual world, such as revenge porn, sextortion, and exploitation. Despite the awareness, the global campaigns against domestic violence, and the legislation at a European and national level, it is a crime with high dark figures. New technologies have impacted the emergence of new forms of violence, but at the same time, they can be a great contributor to preventing domestic violence. Internet resources can be a powerful weapon against domestic violence in bringing further awareness to victims who do not even realise they are being abused and also in reporting violent incidents through hidden mechanisms in applications and platforms. In particular, several European countries have developed and launched applications allowing domestic violence victims to report their abuse. Also, in France, an application was launched in 2020 to help victims record and encrypt audio and images to take their abusers to trial. Likewise, the Hellenic Police has recently launched an application for mobile phones called "Panic Button" to support victims of domestic violence in Athens and Thessaloniki. The departments of Greek police provide the app to victims of domestic violence who wish to report their abuse but are reluctant. This study aims to assess the implementation and effectiveness of this app in Greece and explore whether there is room for its expansion in the rest of the country and also the creation of a relevant platform accessible via computers as well.

The Spam of Collective Efficacy: Extending Social Disorganization Theory to Partner Violence *Ferid Azemi, Kosovo Academy for Public Safety*

This paper tries to explain the impact of social disorganization theory and collective efficacy in intimate-partner violence. This research is based on secondary data, from surveys with the intent to predict the violence. Through the analyses of Chicago Neighborhoods Community Survey and Health and Social Life Survey this research tends to highlight the female population size and social composition that are associated with intimate-partner

homicide. Furthermore, this study specifically addresses a community's structural characteristics, including concentrated disadvantage, residential stability, and ethnic heterogeneity associated with prevalence of partner violence above and beyond individual, relationship, and network level factors. It highlights neighborhood-level social processes, including collective efficacy and norms of nonintervention in relationship disputes associated with partner violence. The results show that with the lack of collective efficacy, there is increased partner violence rate, and in general the homicide rate.

202. Cost 18121: Sexual Victimization and the Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution Inside Different Religious Institutions and Other Victimization Issues

Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:

Ivo Aersten, Emeritus Professor of Criminology at the University of Leuven, Belgium,

Participants:

Performativity and construction of victim status in restorative justice *Konstantin Petoukhov, University of Liverpool*

In the wake of the restorative justice movement, much of the scholarly attention has been drawn to the procedural and operational aspects of restorative justice, while perspectives on the role of power in the construction of victim status – and particularly so-called "ideal" victims – have remained undertheorised. To address this apparent gap, this presentation adopts critical victimological and social constructivist frameworks and draws on fieldwork consisting of 21 qualitative interviews to examine the roles of victims and case managers in the construction of victim status in restorative justice. The objective of this presentation is twofold. First, it aims to introduce analytical complexity that enriches existing restorative justice research by exploring how restorative justice case managers act as "convenors" to mobilise their functions as authoritative agents and gatekeepers to legitimise, (re-)interpret, and regulate discursive representations of victimisation and victimhood in the production of idealised images of victims. Specifically, it asks: what qualities characterise ideal victims in restorative justice and how do powerful actors – case managers – influence their expression? Second, a thematic analysis of victim interview data examines how victims construct their narratives of victimisation to secure victim status, how they imagine their social identities as victims, and how they "perform" victimhood in restorative justice encounters with offenders.

To whom does memorialisation/memory speak? Image, Empathy and the Uncanny in Cases of Historical Violence *Robin West, London Metropolitan University*

Recently, distinct academic disciplines have explored the question of the memorialisation of atrocity. Despite divergent themes, emerging debates around the interplay of aesthetics, politics, and the ethics of representation have provided space for interdisciplinary discussions on the role of memorialisation in reconciliation, especially in cases where the interpretations of past events are contested. Within these discussions, a potential task for criminology is the development of a victimology that draws out the significance of making violent historic injustices and the resulting effects of trauma both accessible and meaningful to contemporary audiences. This paper results from ongoing research in South Korea on the memorialisation of victims from the period of authoritarian violence and its relationship to dark tourism activities. Focus falls here on the function of the image in memorial environments as both a form of symbolic testimony and the generator of 'empathic vision'. However, as this paper argues, the idea of 'the image' cannot be considered solely as a product of a given medium such as photography but also as the medium for the viewer's own imaginings and personal perceptions. This blurring of the impersonal and subjective 'image' is then addressed through the concept of the 'uncanny' as a means of exploring cultural practices of victimhood and the translation of cultures of memory .

A Diversity of Judicial and Non-judicial Responses to Sexual Abuse within Jewish Institutions *Beatrice Coscas Williams, Western Galilee Academic college; lea vizel, Head of the institute of Jewish Studies, Bar Ilan; Michal Alberstein, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Bar Ilan*

Our paper aims to present and describe judicial and non-judicial proceedings and hybrid tools that are aimed at proposing solutions to prevent and deal with sexual abuse inside Jewish religious communities. We will discuss the characteristics of various responses and their potential restorative and therapeutic roles for victims. Our paper will compare several judicial and non-judicial proceedings inside and outside Israel. One of the non-judicial proceedings is called the Takana forum. This circle addresses sexual abuse in the Israeli national religious community. It consists of both women and men, public figures, such as eminent rabbis who are respected and valued inside the community, jurists, educators, and mental health professionals. The forum Takana works in coordination with the legal authorities. Our paper will discuss several issues, particularly the role of these unexplored proceedings if they replace traditional justice and if they are part of a more significant tendency to adapt conflictual issues to religious sensitivity. Comparing various judicial and extrajudicial proceedings with the Takana circle will help us conceptualize these proceedings' strengths and disadvantages and consider perspectives for the future.

Exploring common topics, opportunities and challenges for the construction of response models to sexual abuse in different religious contexts *Ivo Aersten, Emeritus Professor of Criminology at the University of Leuven, Belgium,*

This paper will discuss and further reflect on various types of response models to sexual abuse in different religious institutions internationally and as presented during the panel session. The focus will be on how to understand 'justice needs' of victims and what the guiding principles might be for the design of response models. A central question will be how an integral justice model can be conceived and what alternative or restorative justice approaches, in theory and practice, could contribute.

Wartime polyvictimization among young adolescents: implications for public health *Zeineb Sassi, University of Hamburg; Max-Planck Institute of Psychiatry*

Since 2015, the number of victims of global crises skyrocketed: Wartime polyvictimization, namely people who experienced multiple forms of victimhood at a particular lifespan is widespread across conflict zones and leaves a disastrous legacy for survivors, communities, and even whole nations. Following an explanatory sequential study design, this paper brings about three major contributions: First, the degree of exposure to mental, physical and socio-political victimization across four major refugee populations (Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Ukraine) is determined. With the help of an online survey (N = 605), this paper confirms that incoming refugees in Germany are polyvictims and that the gender (nationality, later development of criminal tendencies) of war victims and victimization experiences (mental, physical, socio-political) correlate within the sampled refugee population. Second, subsequential, supplementing in-depth interviews (N = 15) tailor trends of (ongoing) victimization experiences, unjust treatment and discrimination regarding the gender and nationality of refugees. The paper concludes with implications and a call for change regarding the public health system which are derived from the quantitative analysis of statistical results of the data sets extracted from the online survey and the qualitative interviews.

The Spanish Catholic Church option for restorative justice in

cases of sexual abuse by its members *Gema Varona, Senior researcher at the Basque Institute of Criminology (University of the Basque Country)*

In this descriptive presentation, after a brief contextualization of sexual abuse in the Spanish Catholic Church, Spanish restorative justice programs developed in this realm will be discussed by analysing in a comparative way the following criteria: 1. Motivation to start the program. 2. Understanding of the meaning of restorative justice and, in particular, the notion of reparation. 3. Access to the program. 4. Trust and honesty. 5. Recommendations for further action and research.

203.   Prison Working Group Roundtable - Education and reintegration experiences with incarcerated persons.
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Roundtable
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8

In accordance with international law, educating and reintegrating those who have been deprived of their freedom is fundamental. However, research conducted in prisons reveal that this objective has not been fulfilled or is mere bureaucratic marketing in different legislation. Further studies have analysed the efficacy of several educational models and explored which programs have been successful. Universities have started to create autonomous spaces in prisons; and prisons without police co-managed by educators and incarcerated persons exist in Brazil. In order to explore reintegration and education practices with persons in prison and discuss them in the light of currently available theories, four five-minute reflections on this topic will be presented. These reflections will attempt to answer one or more of the following questions: - Is it possible to educate and reintegrate people inside prison? How can this best be achieved? - What is the role/meaning of education and reintegration practices within prison? - What kind of education and reintegration practices should we provide? - What role does the prison environment have on education and reintegration processes? - Do reintegration and education projects adequately consider gender? Among the contributors: Grossi will discuss perspectives on education and reintegration in different experiences in the Global South, such as the police-free prisons in Brazil and the University in Prison in Buenos Aires. Schwarz will share her insights gained as a researcher in three Austrian prisons, which place high importance on education practices. Doekhie will explore how transformative learning offered by universities in the prison context facilitates the achievement of specific Inner Development Goals (IDG). This empowers individuals in prison and touches upon notions of identity and self-esteem. Cunha will discuss the impact of educational and training programs (ETPs) on individuals' successfully reintegration in society after serving prison. Grossi is available to chair.
Chair:
   Sergio Grossi, Complutense University of Madrid
Discussants:
   Christiane Schwarz, Rutgers School of Criminal Justice
   Olga Cunha, Lusófona University of Porto, Portugal
   Jennifer Doekhie, Leiden University

204. ECACTJ Panel 8. State Harms, Atrocities and Resistance
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Transitional Justice
Roundtable
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 1

This roundtable offers space to discuss state violence, organised harm, and resistance. The session aims to generate discussion around how criminologists might describe what is happening with state power, amid the increasing use of hate-driven policies to exclude, control, harm, and imprison marginalised communities. Amr and Hannah will open the panel with a paper outlining concerning global trends of rising authoritarianism, state enforcement and the violent crushing of resistance. Valeria will share research around a transdisciplinary framework to understand bottom-up resistance to atrocities. Roundtable discussion topics will include harms at borders and immigration

detention sites; attacks to LGBTQI+ communities and human rights; the (ab)use of emergency powers flowing from Covid-19; and the crushing of resistance through state(-corporate) forces such as police, militaries, and private security companies. Panel members will be invited to respond and draw connections with their own research, before opening to an audience-led question and answer session.
Chair:
   Hannah Wilkinson, University of Nottingham
Discussants:
   Phil Carney, University of Kent
   Valeria Vegh Weis, Konstanz University
   Amr Marzouk, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Participants:
   Rising State Violence and Politics of Hate *Amr Marzouk, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Hannah Wilkinson, University of Nottingham*

   This paper explores global trends of rising authoritarianism and the weaponisation of hate to justify policies of state violence and the crushing of resistance. Drawing parallels with the past, the paper demonstrates how such techniques of state power are not 'new' but are perhaps concerningly familiar – especially during times of mass uncertainty. Attention will be drawn to the socio-economic conditions that can be 'ripe' for (ab)use by states to redirect blame for mass human suffering towards already marginalised groups. Further, the increasing use of technology to push techniques of propaganda amid a time of state described 'fake news' will be discussed. The aim of the paper is to raise criminological alarm bells about the urgent need for scholars to critically consider the mass harms we are living through, as well as sharing frameworks to collectively understand atrocity and develop the tools we need to resist.

2.   What Do We Actually Know about Resistance? A Transdisciplinary Framework to Understand Resisting against Mass Atrocities from the Bottom Up *Valeria Vegh Weis, Konstanz University*

   In the 20th century alone, more than 75 million people were killed in wars, dictatorships and civil wars. Until now, states and international organisations have been seen as the trustworthy entities to address these atrocities. However, these agencies are often perpetrators (or bystanders) who even deny their crimes. This initial approach to the topic is theoretical and seeks to promote cross-fertilisation between civil resistance studies and related fields that have explored responses to mass atrocities, including criminology, transitional justice, international law, memory studies, social movement theory and victimology. Furthermore, while most of the literature within these fields has been written in the Global North, this study will adopt a Southern/decolonial perspective even when analysing cases in the Global South. This means including authors from the South who have reflected on the issue but who are not part of the established canon limited to US-European scholars, but also considering the geopolitical constraints and socio-economic inequalities that shape the perpetration of atrocities and strategies of resistance. All in all, it is hoped that this work will develop the necessary and still lacking dialogue between complementary but still disconnected fields in order to uncover the characteristics of bottom-up resistance strategies in dealing with mass atrocities. Future work will focus on empirical data collected in Argentina, which will be analysed using a mixed methods approach.

205. Methodologies - Advances in Experimental Methods
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Experimental Methods
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
Chair:

Edoardo Cocco, University of Lausanne

Participants:

Actions Speak Louder than Words: Using Virtual Reality to Understand Burglary Co-offender Decision-making *Amy Meenaghan, University of Portsmouth; Iris van Sintemaartensdijk, University of Twente*

The majority of (particularly young) offenders act in pairs or groups. This is especially true for crimes such as burglary and robbery. Despite increasing attention on decision-making processes in residential burglary, there has been little focus on the role of joint decision-making during the actual completion of an offence. Uncovering decision-making processes in offending behaviour can be ethically and practically problematic, however the use of scenarios presented in virtual reality (VR) is proving to be a promising method for observing and recording offence-related behaviour. This research tests the capacity of a VR simulation to uncover collaborative decision-making in a burglary scenario. Student participant pairs completed a 'virtual burglary', during which vocalisations, actions and physiological measures were recorded. Findings strengthen the application of VR as a tool for understanding cognitive processes associated with offending.

An online intervention against speed offending: Largescale randomized controlled trial in Denmark (preliminary results) *Kim Moeller, Aalborg University; Anne Vingaard Olesen, Aalborg University; Tove Hels, Aalborg University; Tanja Kidholm Osmann Madsen, Aalborg University; Mette Møller, DTU; Hanne Stevens, KRFO; Jesper Sølund, Freelance; Harry Lahrmann, Aalborg University*

Excessive speed is arguably the most common form of law-breaking behavior. It is a factor in about half of all road fatalities in Denmark. We present preliminary results from a randomized controlled trial on the effects of an online intervention against speeding. The online intervention consists of a 24-question test on road safety issues, risk perceptions, and attitudes. All speed offenders in Denmark (fall 2021 to fall 2022), n=280,699, received an invitation by digital mail, 25,480 completed a baseline questionnaire and were randomized. Approximately 71 % of the test group completed the intervention. Based on the intervention, test group participants were divided into three groups: 45% are low-risk drivers, 44% medium-risk and 11% are high-risk of a new speeding ticket. The high-risk drivers are mostly male, younger, and have many recent speed tickets. Two to three months after the intervention, the test group received a follow-up questionnaire about the intervention and its potential effect. These self-reports indicate that 70% are more aware of their driving speed, more motivated to comply with the speed limit and comply with the speed limit more often. It is not yet possible to quantify the effect of the intervention on the number of speeding tickets based on criminal register data because the one-year follow-up period ends fall 2023. There are indications, that there may be an effect. Both groups received a follow-up questionnaire one year after the baseline. In this self-report, more test group than control group participants stated that they exceed the speed limit less often (test: 58%; control: 51%) and that more participants in the test group have changed their behavior to better comply with speed limits (test: 27%; control: 21%) (preliminary results).

Awareness of phishing attacks at the University through simulated attacks, experimental study at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) *Amandine Da Silva, University of Lausanne*

Phishing attacks have been on the rise in recent years, affecting all sectors and becoming increasingly efficient. Universities, like many other sectors, resulting in critical monetary and data protection losses. To raise awareness of these threats, simulation exercises of cyberattacks have been used in various sectors,. However, simulations of phishing attacks are still uncommon in universities, and previous research has focused primarily on students. The aim of this research is to determine whether simulation exercises of phishing attacks can raise awareness among professionals and reduce the likelihood of falling victim to such attacks. The research will also address the challenges of conducting this type of project and raise ethical questions surrounding it. Specifically, the research will focus on creating an experimental design for conducting simulations of phishing attacks in an academic setting. In addition to methodological challenges, the study will present various preliminary results, including the results of initial simulation tests and the analysis of real emails collected at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) Overall, this research aims to demonstrate the potential of simulation exercises for raising awareness of phishing attacks in the professional population and provide insights into how to design effective simulations in the academic setting.

The Ethics of Randomised Control Trials and Indigenous Participants in Criminal Justice Research *Elena Marchetti, Griffith University; Debbie Bargallie, Griffith University*

Alarming rates of over-incarceration and increasing rates of victimization of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia, means that criminology and criminal justice researchers and evaluators are often having to consider how their research can ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives and experiences are appropriately considered. This applies regardless of whether the project can be labelled as Indigenous-focused criminal justice research. When taking Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives and experiences into account, criminology and criminal justice research becomes mindful of the need to benefit and empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities. The importance of adopting what has often been termed 'decolonizing' and 'critical Indigenous methodologies' is certainly not a new idea, with Linda Tuhiwai Smith's first edition of Decolonizing Methodologies having been published in 1999. However, criminology and criminal justice research tends to continue to rely on Western theories and frameworks that prioritize scientific and positivist research methods, and that focus on individuals and their offending behavior, rather than structural inequalities, historical and contemporary effects of colonization, and cultural and contextual differences. This presentation focuses on these issues, using randomized control trials in criminology and criminal justice research as an example of how positivist criminology can cause more harm than benefit for Australia's Indigenous people.

The Road Not Taken: A Virtual Reality Study on Decision-making and Risk-taking Behaviours *Edoardo Cocco, University of Lausanne*

This study builds upon substantial literature and empirical evidence that suggest a link between impulsivity, risk-taking behaviours and victimization. The study aims to improve the understanding of this relationship by investigating the dynamic of decision-making and the possibility of observing risk-taking behaviours using Virtual Reality as a platform for behavioural measures. The experiment involved 160 participants who were asked to navigate a 3D simulated city at night with the objective of getting home after a night out. At various intersections, participants naturally had to choose between a path that presented signals of disorder (e.g. broken glass, trash, graffiti or groups of young men) and one that appears well-guarded (e.g. street lights, open visible space). The Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) was used to measure impulsivity, and an auto-reported victimization survey was completed post-task. Additionally, participants in the experimental group received virtual money to put in their pocket before navigating the city to determine if having something to lose limits their risky behaviours. This study aims to investigate the factors that influence decision-making to avoid victimization and highlight the potential of virtual reality in providing a valid and immersive platform to investigate risk-taking behaviours.

206. Protest, Violence & Gender

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Political and Social Discourses about Crime and Justice

Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
Chair:
Mark Littler, Liverpool Hope University
Participants:

Environmental Protest as Extremism: A Case Study of 'Insulate Britain' *Mark Littler, Liverpool Hope University*

Attempts by successive British government to stigmatise and delegitimise environmental protest have gained ground in recent years. Both the current and previous home secretaries have labelled legal environmental protest movements 'criminals' and 'security threats' for their use of disruptive non-violent action, while senior police officers have routinely branded members as "anti-democratic extremists" in public comment. While documents produced by counter terrorism police listing environmental activism alongside terror groups such as Al-Muhajiroun and National Action have now been recalled, evidence of continued establishment hostility persists, raising significant questions around the future position of environmental protest rights in the UK. Indeed, anecdotal evidence continues to suggest the proximity of environmental activism to counter-violent extremism initiatives, with public statements from key figures on the political right supporting the framing of their actions as somehow anti-democratic, extremist, and therefore capable of referral under PREVENT. In the absence of robust empirical data the extent to which environmental activist groups may best be understood as legal protestors or as extremist actors remains unclear. To support a better understanding of the environmental protest space and the risks posed by the groups involved, this paper offers the results of analysis exploring the online footprint of Insulate Britain, one of the most controversial and routinely stigmatised environmental activist groups. Using a thematic analysis of social media content including formal group posts and member comments, this paper argues that there is little to support the labelling of Insulate Britain as 'extremists', and that their inclusion in CVE initiatives represents a significant overreach. The implications of this finding for CVE policy and practice will be discussed alongside potential directions for future research.

Digital Media adoption within Civil Disobedience movements *Bram Visser, Vub*

The goal of this presentation is to present the literature and main research questions of my ongoing PhD research into the relation between digital media and civil disobedience. More specifically, the research project is interested in the boundary between the online and offline realm of action. This relation will be examined by looking at how digital media are adopted on an organisational level, on activist individual level, and by analysing engagement with content about the movement on social media. After an overview of the literature on digital media adoption by social movements within social movement studies and digital criminology, the concept of dataveillance and chilling effects will be brought into the conversation before presenting the research questions.

Ubi Dubium, Ibi Libertas: Rethinking about European Criminology through the prism of violence against women *Jenny Korkodeilou, Royal Holloway, University of London (RHUL)*

We should know by now that violence against women (VAW) happens mainly (not exclusively) due to underlying socio-economic structural inequalities. What it could also be argued is that notions such as patriarchy, sexism, rape culture, hegemonic masculinities enable, enhance, and legitimise the dominant social status quo and hierarchies thus consolidating inequality (gendered) regimes and practices. Although the last few decades there has been a plethora of studies, policies and initiatives raising awareness, and aiming at eradicating the violence against women globally, there is still a morally urgent need to step up and change the narrative and approach. Power dynamics, political thinking, interdisciplinary knowledge are necessary conceptual tools and should play a synergistic and meaningful role in that endeavour. In the same vein, European criminology, and a scholar emphasis on the values of Europeanness (democracy, pluralism, critical thinking, citizenship) could pave and guide the way towards societal change and gender equality, even in neoliberal contexts. In this paper there is no agenda but there are clear aims. I aim to discuss about the ongoing crisis of violence against women in Europe and beyond. I aim to bring to the fore concepts that can helps us reshape our understanding, responses, and attitudes towards VAW. I aim to demonstrate that ideas still matter and can transform society across the globe. Ultimately, I aim to show that we need to keep on questioning, challenging, and doubting in order to deliver a just and safer world to future generations of women, men, people.

The expansion of "Violence": Textual analysis of public discourse *Jolien van Breen, Leiden University; Emil Rijcken, Eindhoven Technical University; Jarek Kantorowicz, Leiden University; Marieke Liem, Leiden University*

This presentation discusses an interdisciplinary project studying public perceptions of violence. The project examines the notion that the public perception of what "counts" as violence is expanding, into the domain of social inequality and human rights, so that issues of social inequality are increasingly seen as a form of violence. Anecdotal evidence for this can be seen, for instance, in the slogan of the Black Lives Matter movement "White Silence [on topics of racism] is Violence". Here we see that behaviours that do not rely on physical violence (i.e. silence) are drawn into the realm of violence by their association with social inequality. This project aimed to generate systematic evidence for the idea that social inequality is increasingly perceived as a form of violence, by studying discourse in the public domain. Using machine learning techniques, we analyse the content of 80,000 newspaper articles that discuss violence, published in Dutch newspapers between 2012 and 2022. Results showed, first, that the discourse on violence is diverse, covering various forms of political violence and criminal violence, but also "cultural" forms of violence. Of particular importance to the current project is the observation that topics of social inequality became more prevalent in the discourse over the period under study. The issue of racism, in particular, has become more prevalent between 2012 and 2022. Similar patterns are evident when it comes to gender inequality, and in discussions of colonialism as a form of violence, but these trends do not reach significance. These findings, then, provide worthwhile insight into public understandings of violence in contemporary Western societies like the Netherlands. More specifically, the inclusion of issues of social inequality as forms of violence indicates that we are seeing the development of a broader understanding of violence that does not rely solely on direct, physical forms of violence.

Prostitution under debate: an empirical study of social attitudes towards prostitution and its regulation *Carlos Falces, Miguel Hernández University; Ana Belén Gómez-Bellvís, Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche*

While payment for goods and services is a practice that has been carried out for centuries without major moral obstacles, this is not the case when the service for sale is a woman's body. This issue, which is complex from both a moral and legal perspective, divides states over the most appropriate regulatory model from different perspectives, including that relating to the moral-community convictions of each society (i.e. abolitionist, prohibitionist, regulationist or aregulationist model). In Spain, the model so far has been that of neither regulation nor prohibition, but in the last year, feminist-social movements and the current government have promoted the elaboration of abolitionist laws. However, studies on social attitudes towards these types of regulations and phenomena are really scarce despite the fact that they are necessary for the proper implementation of new regulations. In the present study (N=1168) we analysed social attitudes towards prostitution and those involved in it, and their impact on support for different

regulatory models. We conclude that legislative orientation is associated with differentiated perceptions about this issue and that there is no consensus regarding which model to adopt.

207. WCCJ Panel 12- Discussing Gender-Based Violence

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:

Giulia Lausi, Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome.

Participants:

Exploring the relationship between pain empathy and domestic violence: an ERP study *LunWing Lok, National Chung Cheng University; Neil G Muggleton, National Central University*

Empathy is the ability to understand/feel the emotional or physical state of others. Previous studies have found that aggressive behavior is related to altered empathy, but the relationship between empathy and domestic violence is still not clear. Consequently, this study looked at the relationship between empathy and domestic violence using a pain assessment task in conjunction with event-related potential (ERP) recordings and questionnaire measures. Data from violent offenders with convictions relating to domestic violence were compared to data from non-violent control participants. Questionnaire data showed that the domestic violence offenders had significantly lower scores than the healthy controls on the fantasy subset of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). ERP results showed that the healthy controls had a significantly greater P3 amplitude for pictures of pain in others (others-pain) than for self-pain, whereas domestic violence offenders showed no such significant difference. The low fantasy IRI scores may reflect domestic violence offenders having less understanding of the behavior and emotion of others. Their lack of difference in P3 amplitude for self-pain and others-pain conditions may indicate that they are less able to pay attention to pain cues than the healthy controls. This could mean that there is a lower ability of domestic violence offenders to feel the emotions of others due to either assigning or having lower cognitive attentional resources for processing of painful cues, manifest as difficulties in empathizing with the emotions and states of others. This 'empathy deficit' in domestic violence offenders may be a significant cause of the violent behavior they display towards family members.

Femicide in Israel - Gun, Knife or Bare Hands? *Limor Yehuda, Ashkelon Academic College; Irit Ein-Tal, The western galilee academic college*

Studies that address violence and women's homicide and femicide refer amongst several issues to the murder weapon, which was used at the time of the murder. These studies refer to the danger of firearms' accessibility in terms of facilitating murder. In Israel, as in other countries around the world, the accessibility of firearms by civilians is discussed in the public arena in terms of the risk of violence. In the State of Israel, many citizens have legal access to weapons, as their profession and occupation is in security, alongside the access to illegal weapons among certain population groups is also discussed in the public arena. Yet, at the same time, the studies of the murder of women in Israel deal with a variety of aspects, except for the aspect of the type of weapon used in the murder of women. The current study aims to examine the correlation between the accessibility to firearms and the murder of women, while examining the murders of spouses in Israel which were published in the media between 2015 and 2021. Preliminary findings show that most of the murders are carried out using cold weapons or bare hands. It also appears that characteristics related to the behavior and identity of the killer and the victim, and the characteristics of the scene of the crime serve as predictors of the use of firearms at the time of the murder. Further findings will be presented.

From invisible to visible - shedding light on femicide in Greece *Martha Lempesi, Center for the Study of Crime; Anastasia Chalkia, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; Joanna Tsiganou, The Greek National Center for Social Research (EKKE)*

Femicide has provoked contradicting arguments and counter-arguments across the world while at the same time is remaining still more or less invisible as shadowed by the paramount legacy of homicide. The intentional killing of a person due to gender does not only signify legally forbidden violations of basic human rights - such as the right to life, to liberty, and to personal safety provoking penal prosecution and controls. Yet, it helps to reveal the hidden aspects of risk and dangerousness inherited to contemporary societal relationships through a patriarchal but still eminent system of gender hierarchies more or less prominent and visible. Treating the Greek case as a case study of femicide, a closer look at official statistics – despite their inherent bias and computation errors or even - fraud, reveals disproportionate killings of women by men as well as a steady upward rate of these killings over time. Our interest in investigating femicide in Greece has emanated from an 'unexpected' epidemic or endemic of concurring femicides especially during the covid-pandemic period. However, despite the fact that accurate data collection is necessary to guide meaningful understandings and help to design effective policies to deal with an apparent rising femicide rate in any country, in Greece, relevant efforts constitute a real challenge energizing and provoking thorough scientific investigations. Femicide in this particular country due to long-lasting lack of relevant statistics and inadequate research, has remained largely hidden from public discourse and policy-making. Our paper aims to shed light on the phenomenon of femicide in Greece by presenting qualitative as well as quantitative dimensions of the phenomenon. Our paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a multidisciplinary and intersectional approach to understanding and addressing femicide and calls forth a collaboration between agents and agencies in order to achieve meaningful change.

Moral disengagement mechanisms in intimate partner violence abusers: case study from an Italian recovery program *Giulia Lausi, Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Cricenti Clarissa, Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Benedetta Barchielli, Department of Dynamic, Clinical Psychology and Health, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Stefano Ferracuti, Department of Human Neuroscience, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Giannini Anna Maria, Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome.*

The importance of intervention programs for abusers is often underestimated, as the primary interest of institutions is to safeguard victims, both direct and indirect. The study aimed to identify possible moral disengagement mechanisms implicitly used by the perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence in narrating the violent event and the same relationship with the victims. We hypothesized a correspondence between the ones most frequently used by male abusers and those identified in the literature on perpetrators of feminicide and domestic violence: moral justification, blaming the victim, shifting of responsibility, and distortion of the harmful effects. The qualitative research was based on the analysis of the participant's answers to the questionnaire according to Bandura's conceptualization of moral disengagement mechanisms. Two subjects chose to participate in the research, they both started the program at approximately the same time, C. decided to start the program voluntarily, while N. started on a court-mandated basis. A questionnaire was developed to detect implicitly the possible use of moral disengagement mechanisms by male abusers and to obtain socio-demographic information, reconstructing a partial anamnesis of the participants. The subjects'

answers showed the individuals' tendency to resort mainly to four moral disengagement mechanisms: blaming the victim, shifting responsibility, denial, and ignoring the harm produced. These data are mostly in line with the literature on perpetrators of feminicide and domestic violence and partially supported our hypotheses. The results of the two interviews were discussed by the literature on the topic, highlighting the strengths and limitations of the research.

208. 'Representation, Resistance and the Digiqueer' by Dr Justin Ellis, critiqued by Dr Larissa Sandy

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Media and social construction of crime

Author meets critics

5:00 to 6:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3

'Representation, Resistance and the Digiqueer: Fighting for Recognition in Technocratic Times' (Ellis 2023 – Bristol University Press) provides an overview of current issues on the relationship between identity, digital media technology and LGBTQ+ agency. The book will resonate with scholars and students in criminology and related disciplines, media practitioners, and readers from the general public. This critic meets author session between Dr Larissa Sandy Nottingham), and author and digiqueer criminologist Dr Justin Ellis (Newcastle, Australia) will be of particular interest to researchers who seek to understand why, despite a range of protections for LGBTQ+ peoples across many jurisdictions, LGBTQ+ individuals and communities continue to face challenges of renewed complexity from anti-LGBTQ+ bigots and hate groups. The capacity to combat these harms at the individual and community level is vital, given the growing number of people who self-identify as LGBT or something other than heterosexual. This latest chapter in the contest over LGBTQ+ individual and group agency is occurring in an increasingly networked, atomized, globalized and sectarian world. The uneven factual accuracy of the OpenAI chatbot, ChatGPT, looks set to further complicate the ambiguities arising from this confluence of ideology, technology and identity formation. Conservative religious organizations, domestic extremists, politicians, and right- wing and authoritarian governments, continue to invoke discredited legacies of legal, medical, and religious stigma to marginalize diverse LGBTQ+ individual and group identity. In turn, these legacies can influence how LGBTQ+ peoples are filtered and framed through social and other media representation. At the same time, digital platforms and mainstream news media companies can profit from the amplification of online and in- person bias- motivated conduct (Greer and McLaughlin 2017, Ellis 2021a). Please join Dr Sandy and Dr Ellis for their discussion of these timely issues.

Critic:

Larissa Sandy, University of Nottingham

Book Author:

Justin Ellis, University of Newcastle

209. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Showcasing Global Research

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice

Roundtable

5:00 to 6:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

The Research and Trend Analysis Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime annually produces flagship research studies that underpin global understanding of drugs and crime. This session highlights just three of the numerous reports - the Global Study on Homicide 2023, the most recent Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (GLOTIP), and the forthcoming first-ever Global Analysis on Crimes that Affect the Environment. Findings from each of these studies will be shared. The panel will discuss and engage the audience in how UNODC can more closely work with academia.

Chair:

Tanya Wyatt, UNODC

Participants:

Findings from the Global Study on Homicide 2023 *Maurice Dunaiski, UNODC*

Globally, homicides account for many more deaths than conflict-related killings and terrorist killings combined. By bringing together available data from a global perspective, the 2023 edition of the Global Study on Homicide seeks to shed light on different facets and drivers of homicide - from gang violence, gender-related killings, the role of firearms, to the criminal justice response. The presentation will include a discussion of homicide data availability, comparability and quality, estimation approaches, and provide an overview of the study's main findings, including on the role of organised crime as a driver of homicide as well as the impact of Covid-19 restrictions on homicide trends.

The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (GLOTIP)

Fabrizio Sarrica, UNODC

The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (GLOTIP) is the periodical UNODC flagship research publication on trafficking in persons. Over the years, GLOTIP has become an established and anticipated resource for the trafficking in persons research community. Over more than 15 years UNODC has collected information for about 450,000 detected victims of trafficking, and hundreds of thousands suspected or convicted traffickers, recorded in about 130 countries from 2003 to 2022, representing the largest existing dataset on trafficking in persons. The first edition of the GLOTIP was published in February 2009, and since then GLOTIP has covered different special insights; the role of women as offenders (eds 2012 and 2014), the role of criminal organizations (2020 and 2022), the issue of migration and trafficking (2016), trafficking in persons in conflict situations (2018), the traffickers use of internet technologies (2020), the socio-economic dynamics of trafficking and the relation with the labour market (2020). GLOTIP 22 is the seventh of its kind and analyse trafficking patterns and flows detected during the COVID-19 pandemic. It covers 141 countries and presents overviews of the response to the trafficking in persons at global, regional and national levels, by analysing trafficking cases detected between 2018 and 2021. A major focus of this edition of the Report is on trends of detections and convictions that show important changes compared to historical trends since 2003. For the first time in 2020, a reduced number of victims of trafficking have been detected compared to the previous year. The reduction is particularly relevant in low-and medium-income countries, for victims is sexual exploitation and trafficked across borders. The GLOTIP 2022 elaborates on the causes and the impact of such changing trends and patterns in trafficking and counter trafficking activities.

Preview of the Global Analysis on Crimes that Affect the Environment *Tanya Wyatt, UNODC*

The environment has become central to UN activities. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres speaks frequently of the triple planetary crises – climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. These environmental crises threaten achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals. Crime, including TOC and corruption, contributes to the triple planetary crises. Yet crime's role in environmental destruction has largely been overlooked. The Global Analysis of Crimes that Affect the Environment is intended to provide the global community with first-of-its-kind data as to: the global nature and scope of Crimes that Affect the Environment (including the state of knowledge of actors, modus operandi, market dynamics, and supply chain patterns and vulnerabilities); how these crimes contribute to climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution; and why this is important grounded in how Crimes that Affect the Environment impact society.

210. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 5. Sentencing Disparity and Other Challenges in a Comparative Perspective

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making

Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:

Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law

Participants:

Exclusion of Evidence – An Empirical Study in Trial Courts: Defendants' Future in Light of Judges' Occupational History *Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law*

Extra-legal factors can affect not only the verdict or arrest but any judicial decision in exclusionary rule hearings. Despite the importance of interim decisions in protecting human rights, deterring state misconduct, and promoting equality, their study in the literature has been limited. We filled this gap by testing the effect of legal and extra-legal factors on four different case processing outcomes in criminal cases decided in Israeli trial courts from 2006 to 2021 (N=689 cases). Mixed-effects logistic regressions and structural equation models were applied to identify the variables affecting an outcome of exclusion of evidence, breach of rights, acquittal, and scolding of the authorities. We found that judges' gender and occupational experience (both number of years and type of profession) directly affect case outcomes and how they write legal decisions. First, former public defenders and private criminal defense attorneys are more lenient than former prosecutors, while judges who were both were right in the middle between these groups. Second, former law clerks were more likely to determine that breaches occurred and exclude evidence than former prosecutors, though the direct effect is nonsignificant when certain mediator variables are introduced. Third, female judges tended to be harsher than males. A second study utilizing a dataset of 231 Israeli judicial decisions of a different evidentiary rule (exclusion of confessions) affirmed these results. Given current trends of appointing previously unrepresented groups within the judicial system to the bench, the study delved into the potential outcomes of the findings and assessed the diverse policy ramifications. Additionally, the theory of post-professional identification was established as a result of these discussions.

Socioeconomic status (SES) disparities in sentencing as a function of decision-makers SES *Ronen Shehman, University of Haifa; Avital Mentovich, University of Haifa; Orna Rabinovich-Einy, Faculty of Law, University of Haifa*

A vast body of research in criminology, psychology, and law has extensively demonstrated that the identity features of the participants in legal proceedings (i.e., mainly defendants and judges) play a significant role in shaping criminal judgments, particularly sentencing decisions. That said, research in this domain mainly examined the effects of gender and race on criminal justice judgments and disparate outcomes; surprisingly, the potential influence of offenders' SES has been largely overlooked. The current study addresses this gap by exploring whether offenders' SES impacts laypeople's sentencing decisions as a function of their own SES. In the study, participants read a vignette depicting a crime committed by either a poor or middle-class offender and were asked about their sentencing decisions. Participants also reported their own SES using a subjective SES measure. Results show that offenders' SES impacted sentencing decisions based on participants' own SES. That is, high SES participants assigned harsher sentences to poor (relatively to middle-class) defendants, and low SES participants assigned harsher sentences to middle-class (versus poor) defendants. Explanations and implications of these findings to existing research about bias in sentencing decisions will be discussed.¬

Structuring sentencing – a theoretical perspective from unstructured jurisdiction *Daniel Kwiatkowski, Jagiellonian University*

The Polish sentencing system leaves wide judicial discretion with general descriptions of crimes, various sentencing configurations, and broad statutory sentence ranges. At the same time, the system provides almost no rules on how to impose a sentence, mostly listing aims and factors, which should be considered. Those aims and factors are often of exemplification character and contradict one another. More precise sentencing methods and principles have not been developed so far either by criminal legal theory or doctrine. All this makes the sentencing process in Poland rather intuitive, which makes room for heuristics and biases. This intuitiveness can be the source of many problems. On the one hand, Poland suffers from a high and stable incarceration rate, even despite the declining crime rate. Additionally, empirical studies have revealed sentencing disparities, both inter-courts and inter-judges and even the influence of extralegal factors, like the educational level of the perpetrator, which undermines the rule of equality and justice. The lack of sentencing rules also affects the quality of the justification of sentencing judgments, in which judges mostly list considered case factors and state that imposed sentences fulfill statutory aims, without any wider analysis. I will argue that based on the contemporary Polish sentencing system and general rules of criminal law it is possible to structure the sentencing process more rationally and justly. The proposed theoretical approach will provide judges with a unified method on how to impose a sentence, which at the same time may cause an impulse to rethink sentencing at the statutory level. Moreover, it seems very likely that this proposition would be accepted by the judiciary, due to theoretical grounds and providing still quite wide discretion.

The Prevalence of Long Sentences and the Characteristics of Those Serving Long Sentences: Evidence from the U.S. District Courts *Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University*

Concerns about mass incarceration in the United States has led reformers to call for reducing/shortening long prison sentences. In this paper, I use recent data on sentences imposed in the U.S. District Courts to examine the prevalence of long sentences, which, like the Council on Criminal Justice's Task Force on Long Sentences I define as sentences of 10 years or more, including life sentences. I also use these data to examine the characteristics of individuals serving long sentences and to determine the factors, including the individual's race/ethnicity, that predict whether a long sentence will be imposed.

The role of judge- and organizational-level factors in regional sentencing disparities *Tiina Malin, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki; Maiju Tanskanen, University of Helsinki*

Sentencing studies have stressed the importance of besides studying between-court sentencing disparities, also observing within-court variation. Further, more evidence of this phenomenon is required from different jurisdictions. Our Nordic legal context for example lacks this type of research completely. We will use multilevel regression analysis to examine if the propensity to incarcerate offenders varies on court- and judge-levels. Besides controlling for relevant legal factors, the analysis will also observe the relations of different court-level factors to the sentence outcome. Our data consists of aggravated driving under influence (DUI) sentences given in Finnish district courts between 2013 and 2017 (n=10484). Preliminary results indicate that on both court- and judge-levels there is variation that is not fully explained by the controlled variables. The results will be discussed broader in the presentation.

211. RJ in Institutions
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Restorative Justice
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
Chair:

Kerry Clamp, University of Nottingham

Participants:

Restorative Policing in England and Wales and South Korea *Kerry Clamp, University of Nottingham*

While much is known about restorative policing in the Anglophone world, much less is known about practice in non-western countries. This paper provides a comparative overview of the concepts and practice of restorative policing across England and Wales and South Korea. Particular attention is paid to the influence of culture and institutional arrangements on the nature of restorative policing and what this means for service users.

Police-referred Restorative Justice: NSW Police Attitudes Towards Youth Justice Conferencing as a Form of Diversion *Estrella Pearce, The University of Sydney*

Centered on principles of restorative justice, Youth Justice Conferencing in NSW, Australia, is a process established through the Young Offenders Act 1997 ("YOA") to divert young offenders away from the court system. Since its introduction in NSW, low rates of police referrals to conferencing have been identified as a critical issue. Data preceding the Covid19 pandemic showed a declining trend, with 2017 seeing the lowest number of referrals (2.4%) since the commencement of the YOA. Despite this, there is a paucity of research examining police officers' understandings and attitudes towards restorative justice within NSW. Through analysis of a cross-sectional anonymous survey distributed among the 80 NSW Police Liaison Officers in NSW in 2013, this article provides unique quantitative and qualitative insight into the factors that contribute to productive as well as obstructive attitudes of police towards restorative justice practice. The findings indicate that Police Youth Liaison Officers generally possess favourable attitudes towards youth justice conferencing, which are consistent with the principles of restorative justice as defined by the relevant legislation. Consistent with the legislation, officers placed particular emphasis on offender accountability. The findings suggest that individual discretion, as well as expertise gained from relevant training, is at least as significant as the legislative boundaries which putatively determine police attitudes toward youth conferencing and diversionary practices more generally. Keywords: restorative justice, youth offender, police discretion, diversion, Young Offenders Act 1997, Youth Liaison Officer, police attitudes.

Restorative Leadership Training in Gloucestershire schools *Inger Brit Lowater, University of Gloucestershire*

A Restorative Practice (RP) programme was introduced in 2016 to reduce exclusions in Gloucestershire schools, thereby aiming to disrupt the school to prison pipeline and improve the prospects of pupils at risk of exclusion. The project started with two school pilots and has grown to include 75 schools comprising of Primary, Secondary, Specialist and Alternative settings. It soon became clear that a more holistic approach could bring benefits to whole school communities while also reducing exclusions, and the training offer has evolved into a two-year Restorative Leadership Programme for headteachers and senior school leaders. To create a restorative space, it is not enough to introduce some restorative values or techniques, there needs to be a culture change that incorporates all aspects of how an organisation operates. Culture change takes time and needs to be adapted to the individual setting and shaped by everyone in the organisation. My doctoral research is an evaluation of the Restorative Leadership Programme where I critically examine the intention and design of the programme, the process and delivery of the training, and the outcomes on leadership and school culture. To do this, I have adopted an ethnographic approach using participant observation and interviewing. So as to identify what the training looks, sounds, and feels like and the extent to which this enables the construction of a relational restorative culture in schools. My paper will highlight some of the learning around how to best create restorative communities within schools and the importance of restorative training being delivered using restorative values, principles and skills. This will be done through case studies showing the impact for leaders, staff and students in a pupil referral unit.

Stretching the criminological imagination: Exploring the value of restorative justice as a topic and pedagogical tool *Rowan Sweeney, University of Gloucestershire*

It is vital that criminology students are supported to develop a "critical criminological imagination" because it is "an integral part of the teaching of critical criminology in higher education" and is an imagination which students can use to engage with criminology as well as wider society (Barton et al. 2010: 24, 40; Barton and Davis 2015). This paper explores restorative justice knowledge production in undergraduate criminology and its value in supporting the development of a criminological imagination among students. It draws on research which examined the production, and exclusion, of restorative justice knowledges within undergraduate criminology in England and Wales. Evidence presented in this paper was collected via semi-structured interviews with criminology academics and focus groups with undergraduate criminology students from universities across England and Wales. This paper firstly explores the use of restorative practices and values to support teaching and learning about restorative justice. It argues that real-world contextualisation, collaboration, and experiential learning are key elements of restorative pedagogy within undergraduate criminology and shows that restorative pedagogy successfully enabled critical thinking and transformative education (Sweeney 2022). Secondly, this paper considers the ways in which restorative justice as a topic is beneficial to criminological teaching and learning generally. It shows that restorative justice offers an effective lens to enable students to relate meaningfully to a range of criminological themes, supported critical criminological thinking, and encouraged students to imagine otherwise. As these three components are central to the criminological imagination (Young 2011; Barton et al. 2007; Mills 1959), this paper puts forth that restorative justice is valuable to undergraduate criminology teaching and learning as both a topic and pedagogical tool.

The when, how and why of Restorative Justice: Police and prosecutor perceptions on suitability for victim- offender mediation in Finland *aino jauhiainen, Institute of criminology and legal policy*

In many western countries, criminal justice officials are responsible for assessing the suitability of criminal cases to restorative justice practices such as victim- offender mediation. Recent European studies on police discretion points to a variation in the vetting practices, indicating differing perceptions of when, how, and why victim- offender mediation is an appropriate reaction to crime. Building on previous research, this study explores the perceptions and motives that guide the police and prosecutors in evaluating criminal cases for victim- offender mediation. The study draws on semi-structured interviews (N=17) with police officers and prosecutors collected during 2020-2021. Applying thematic analysis, findings show varying perceptions on the right timing of addressing conflicts, the most suitable way to initiate the mediation process, as well as factors that may influence variation in the vetting process. The findings provide further discussion on whether variations in vetting practices hinder or enhance the restorative principles of victim- offender mediation.

212. WG-PLACE 1: Research on crime, place and time
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
Chair:
Shannon J Linning, Simon Fraser University
Participants:
A Data-Driven Problem: Exploring Predictive Policing with Random Forest Crime Mapping in Oslo *Victoria Jerstad Stensland, University of Oslo*

Technology is advancing rapidly and law enforcement must keep up-to-date with new methods to develop effective crime prevention strategies. Exploring predictive policing with random forest algorithms and crime mapping can inform the development of crime prevention strategies and policies with the aim of reducing violent crime events in Oslo. Furthermore, supervised machine learning models are, to a small degree, empirically tested in Norway, and the interest in their use for predictive policing is increasing. Since the risk of biased assessments based on crime predictions can increase when technologies are not adequately understood or the applied input data quality could be better, expanding our knowledge in this field is crucial. This study tests the prediction performance of random forest models predicting violent crime at three different micro-geographical units of analyses in Oslo. Data from the Norwegian police crime registry and environmental features, including urban and weather data, were used to enhance this analysis. Findings showed that random forests could predict violent crimes with up to 80 per cent accuracy. Here, the location and spatial time lags of violent crimes in Oslo were significant predictors of future crimes, as were environmental features such as minor roads, residential areas, and forests. The study concludes that using random forest algorithms in crime mapping is a highly accurate predictive model for law enforcement. Still, there are some critical challenges that technological advancements may present for the implementation of new policies. Based on the empirical findings and a more comprehensive discussion of the effectiveness, limitations, and ethical implications of the approach, this study hopes to contribute to the current discourse on the responsible and effective adoption of data-driven strategies for crime prevention, acknowledging the need for adaptability and continuous learning in the face of ever-evolving technology.

Can we compare the uneven distribution of homicides in Latin American cities with the global north? *Catalina Mellado, University College London, UK*

Aim Despite Latin American (LA) high and persistent homicide rates, research mainly focuses on macro level covariates, relying on global north theoretical and empirical referents. The present study aims to further a multilevel, placed-based understanding of homicide in LA cities, addressing the question, Is the uneven distribution of homicides in LA cities in macro, meso, and micro-level geographical units of analysis similar to global north referents? Methods A comparative case study of Medellin, Mexico City, and Chicago for 2019 to 2022 describes the distribution of homicides using spatial analysis techniques for different levels of observations -street blocks, neighbourhoods, and cities. Results Findings support the law of crime concentration for homicide in LA cities but show differences in the patterns of homicidal events between LA cities and Chicago for each level of analysis. For example, LA cities show the highest homicide prevalence in neighbourhoods in the margins, while Chicago concentrates them near the city centre. These results support further research to be carried out by the applicant on the covariates of homicide on each level. The differences with Chicago as a global north referent suggest that more efforts should be carried towards southern criminology. Furthermore, data quality and availability challenges, city layout, among others, require methodological adaptations.

Crime, dynamic denominators and routine activities. *Andy David Newton, Nottingham Trent University*

The need to identify an appropriate crime denominator is not new, indeed Boggs highlighted the relevance of this 50+ years ago. Crime risk is typically expressed as burglary per 1000 houses, or violence per 10,000 persons. However, these use 'static' census-based denominators and not necessarily in-situ populations. The ambient population has been used to address this. However, we argue the daytime/night-time ambient population data frequently used is too coarse and does not reflect the dynamic nature of urban mobility and population flow in urban centres. For example, there are distinct spatial and temporal patterns that can be observed temporally – for example using the 168-hour crime week (1*24 hours over a seven day week) To explore this further we examine the influence of dynamic population denominators on crime over the 168-hour week using street-based mobility patterns over a 3-year period in three cities in the UK, using Smart Street Sensor Footfall data. These sensors are predominantly located in retail venues. We examine footfall data across the 168-hour week for a range of crime types (violence with/without injury, burglary, theft, criminal damage, vehicle crime, and shoplifting). A series of SARIMA models examine the relationship between footfall and each crime type and the most significant temporal patterns were associated with shoplifting. Given the strong temporal patterns evident between urban mobility and crime, this paper postulates that routine activities captured at better granularity than traditional ambient populations, i.e. dynamic or 'in situ' population measures may be better predictors of crime than other drivers (physical, land use, and socio-economic indicators).

Rating Places: Utilizing user-generated content to assess place management as a mechanism for crime prevention in Belgium and the UK *Thom Snaphaan, PhD Researcher, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University; Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University; Lieven J. R. Pauwels, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University; Kate Bowers, Professor, Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London*

Prior research shows that crime is highly concentrated at micro places and specific times. However, little is known about the specific mechanisms preventing these concentrations, which is a barrier for effective crime prevention. New and emerging data sources provide unique measurement opportunities to enhance both broader and deeper insights into mechanisms producing particular outcomes, e.g. crime. This study assesses how place management is related to crime at specific settings and whether specific crime types are related to specific types of places. Place management is defined as a set of mechanisms that owners, their employees or others (i.e. place managers) use to organize the physical and social environment of a location so that the functions of the place can be carried out. From this perspective, place managers usually try to keep out and reduce crime, but some of them fail. We have used user-generated reviews of places from Google Places in Ghent, Belgium (n = 676,591) and London, UK (n = 795,237) to measure place management and police-registered crime data to measure five specific crime types. This secondary data analysis consists of correlational and spatial regression analyses that are used to enhance insights in the role of place management in crime concentrations at the street segment level. Our findings suggest that user-generated reviews of places provide an accurate indicator for place management and that subsequent measures are related to crime. This study indicates the importance of exploring new and emerging data sources as unique measurement opportunities in criminology and criminal justice to enhance insight in our understanding of the crime prevention mechanisms. For crime prevention, these findings suggest that improving place management at specific (crime-generating) (types of) places might be an effective intervention to decrease crime and increase community safety.

Are neighborhoods natural? A bottom-up explanation for how places produce macro-crime patterns *Shannon J Linning, Simon Fraser University*

Criminologists and policy makers usually think about crime in the context of neighborhoods. But research in urban history and crime and place suggests that this style of thought is outdated and unhelpful. This was of thinking is unhelpful because of faulty

assumptions in neighborhood theories: that neighborhoods are natural entities, that residents are the primary source of control, and that informal social controls are emergent. In this paper I present an alternative: the neighborhoods out of places explanation (NOPE). It starts with property parcels and works its way up to macro-crime patterns. It contrasts the old style of thinking that makes residents responsible for safety with a place-based perspective that puts the onus on place managers. Many place managers who own properties in high crime areas live in other neighborhoods. Yet the actions these place managers take can have profound impacts on crime levels. This shift in focus provides important new implications for theory, research, and policy in criminology.

213. Schools, Peers and Delinquency
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/School and Peer Groups
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
Chair:
Frank Weerman, NSCR & Erasmus University Rotterdam
Participants:

Absence of Responses to School Absence: The Links between School Absenteeism, Institutional Neglect, and Delinquency *Jasmina Arnež, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana and Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford*

School exclusion has been recognised as a risk factor in the development of youth offending. The 'school-to-prison pipeline' symbolises a fast-track trajectory driven by punitive responses to some young people's transgressions and their exclusion from school. However, we know little about how schools deal with or ignore school absenteeism, children's vulnerabilities that trigger it, and their links to the development of youth offending behaviour. The lack of data on absenteeism is unsatisfactory since where data on absence from school exists, the scale of persistent absence compared to exclusion is shocking. Why school absenteeism remains a relatively invisible problem is unknown, with little investment in addressing the causes and finding effective strategies. This paper builds on a qualitative analysis of 150 prosecutorial and 170 judicial case files in youth justice cases in Slovenia to examine how many young people in trouble with the law were persistently absent from school and why. It categorises the reasons for school absences and considers what they tell us about the schools' inability or unwillingness to recognise children's needs or vulnerabilities. It then conceptualises ignored school absenteeism – combined with youth justice responses - as one of the broader processes of social exclusion for some children and their families. It identifies correlations between children's gender, nationality, disability, and substance abuse on one side, and absence from school, on the other, to rethink the meaning and routes of penality considering young people in Slovenia, a jurisdiction with a generally inclusive educational and welfare-oriented youth justice system. The paper uses the results to suggest how institutional discourses and working practices in education and youth justice could change to minimise the adverse effects of structural and individual harm linked to both absences from school and youth offending behaviour.

Delinquency of school classmates and individual delinquency: different delinquency types; role of gender; eventual 'tipping-point' *Robert Svensson, Department of Criminology, Malmö University; Zoran Vasiljevic, Department of Criminology, Malmö University; Frank Weerman, NSCR & Erasmus University Rotterdam*

In this study, we examine whether and how delinquency of classmates in the school and individual delinquency are associated with each other. We examine to what extent there is an association for different types of delinquency, whether the association is dependent on gender, and whether there are any 'tipping points' for which the association becomes much stronger. Data are drawn from four nationally representative self-report studies conducted between 2003 and 2011 in Sweden and include around 25,000 adolescents (age 15). To examine our questions, a number of linear probability models were estimated. Initially, we found delinquency among school classmates to be positively associated with delinquency. We also found the association between delinquency among classmates and delinquency to be more strong for boys than for girls and more strong for same-gender than for other-gender classmate delinquency. Finally, the association seems to be linear for violence and vandalism, but nonlinear for theft, indicating a tipping point in the amount of delinquent classmates for this type of delinquency where the association becomes much stronger. Our findings have both theoretical and policy implications.

If I Hate School, Will I End Up in Prison? Comparing Retrospections and Current Feelings about School Experiences *Sanna King, Mississippi State University; David May, Mississippi State University*

Most quantitative research about the school-to-prison pipeline tends to examine suspensions, expulsions, and incarceration rates. No research that we are aware of looks at the retrospective experiences of incarcerated people and their experiences with education and school punishment and compares those experiences with students currently in school. Using a sample of approximately 600 currently incarcerated people and a sample of approximately 1,200 public school students in the United States, we compare responses about school experiences of three groups: (1) incarcerated people; (2) students receiving multiple suspensions and/or expulsions; and (3) students experiencing limited disciplinary actions. The findings from this exploratory study should help provide more nuance around research about the school-to-prison pipeline. Implications for policy and future research are also discussed.

Ostracism as a trigger for value radicalisation and group joining behaviour *Lisa-Maria Reiss, University of Greenwich*

Group joining research faces the problem of being predominantly based on interviews and theoretic approaches (Williams, 2009). Results of these studies offer important insight, but fail to predict future behaviour. Schwartz et al. (2012) suggest that individuals are more likely to surround themselves with people who share the same values, especially if these values, or value-related needs, remain unfulfilled. Furthermore, Schaafsma and Williams (2012) showed that exclusion from a group can lead to values being perceived as unfulfilled. The current thesis empirically measured value-driven behaviour and investigated the effects of perceived exclusion and inclusion on participant's most important values. After filling out a random half of the Schwartz value survey (SVS; Schwartz et al., 1992) participants received feedback on their most important value. Their important value was displayed during a consecutive game of cyberball (Williams & Jarvis, 2000) against two computer opponents who were also identified by showing their most important value. For one half of the sample, this was the same value as the participants (in-group), for the other half it was one value the participant had rated of low importance (out-group). Afterwards, participants were asked to fill out the second half of the SVS. The results showed that being included by the out-group led to a decrease in the importance of most important values, while exclusion by the out-group led to an increase. In two follow up studies, participants also displayed a higher likelihood of looking for value-congruent information and indicated a higher likelihood of joining of a value-congruent group, after experiencing exclusion. These results offer valuable insight into group-related behaviour, which may be helpful for understanding the process of radicalisation. Keywords: Ostracism, Radicalisation, Values, Value Radicalisation, Group-joining

214. Multi-Agency Approaches in Countering Right-wing Extremism: Experiences, Outcomes and Challenges
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Pre-arranged Panel
5:00 to 6:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

The panel will present and discuss findings from the CONNECT study, a research project on cooperation between police authorities and civil society organisations in fighting and preventing right-wing extremism in Germany and internationally; the project has been commissioned by the German Federal Ministry of the Interior. While the understanding that addressing right-wing extremism requires cross-organisational and cross-professional action is gaining ground, little is known about such collaborative approaches, their outcomes, the lived experiences and the challenges faced by actors. In addition to theoretical perspectives on the cooperative prevention of extremism, the panelists will present results from various empirical modules of the CONNECT project. These include interview studies in Germany and internationally as well as standardised surveys of police organisations and individual actors from the police, civil society, politics and academia.

Chair:

Thomas Görgen, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University

Participants:

Broadening the Perspective of Radicalisation Prevention: Concepts, Programs, and Outcomes *Andreas Beelmann, Friedrich Schiller University Jena*

In view of the rising prevalence of political offences in many countries, there is a high need for scientific research in the field of radicalisation prevention, also because de-radicalisation programs dominate educational and psychosocial practice. This presentation will first present existing concepts of radicalisation prevention such as multi-agency models, civic or citizenship education, counter narratives or media training. Subsequently, different prevention approaches will be discussed with regard to their outcomes and the state of their scientific foundation. Overall, a number of promising approaches exist with a sound theoretical framework and at least some indications of evidence. However, it is currently very difficult to assess the potential of these approaches to prevent radicalisation trajectories due to the lack of high-quality, long-term evaluations to date. Thus, there is an urgent need for further conceptual and evaluative research to cover the challenges of radicalisation and political offences.

Cooperation Between Law Enforcement Agencies and Civil Society Organisations in Germany: Findings from an Expert Interview Study *Andreas Arnold, German Police University; Tihomir Vrdoljak, German Police University; Thomas Görgen, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University*

Preventing and combating right-wing extremist offences has been one of the greatest challenges for law enforcement agencies in recent years. However, this challenge cannot be met by the police and the courts alone. An integrated societal effort is needed to counter right-wing extremist activities as effectively as possible. In addition to law enforcement agencies, civil society organisations play a key role, especially with regard to prevention. The CONNECT research project, commissioned by the German Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community, examines cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society organisations in preventing and combating right-wing extremism. In addition to Germany, the project also takes into account other member states of the European Union and the G7. As part of the project, 50 interviews were conducted with German experts from law enforcement, civil society organisations, politics and academia. The interviewees reported on their work against right-wing extremism and the trends they currently perceive and expect for the future. In addition, past and current cooperation projects with their goals, work processes and results were explored in detail in the interviews. Possible obstacles to cooperation (such as legal framework conditions or mutual prejudice) as well as success factors for cooperation were discussed with the experts. Key findings from the interviews will be presented. Form the interviews, recommendations can be derived for law enforcement and policy makers on how to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement

and civil society in the future.

Police Cooperation with Civil Society Organisations in Preventing and Countering Right-wing Extremism: Results of a National Survey of Police Authorities *Tihomir Vrdoljak, German Police University; Thomas Görgen, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University*

A survey conducted in 2022 among the police authorities of the 16 German Laender and the police at federal level dealt with police cooperation with civil society organisations (CSOs) against right-wing extremism, experiences with existing forms of cooperation, police objectives, use of resources and results of cooperation with CSOs, problems and future perspectives in police-civil society cooperation. Results of the survey are presented and discussed. The survey shows that cooperation between police and CSOs is relatively widespread; with regard to extremism, cooperation mainly pursues preventive goals (as opposed to criminal prosecution). Cooperation is predominantly assessed as positive and as beneficial for police organisations, e.g. by improving the level of information of the police and facilitating police access to target groups. At the same time, problems and challenges are manifold, e.g. exchange of information between governmental and non-governmental actors, the different professional role definitions of police and civil society organisation staff, and building and maintaining trust between these very different cooperation partners.

Multi-Agency-Cooperation Between Law Enforcement and NGOs in Preventing Radicalization and Extremism: Evidence on Conceptual Issues, Problems and Possibilities *Sebastian Lutterbach, Friedrich Schiller University Jena; Andreas Beelmann, Friedrich Schiller University Jena*

Preventing radicalization and politically or religiously motivated extremism and hate crimes is a matter of high priority in numerous countries. The current trend in responding to such threats to society involves the implementation of holistic measures that require multi-agency cooperation between state actors, civil organizations, and other stakeholders. In this context, we conducted a qualitative and quantitative questionnaire-based study involving N = 150 law enforcement and non-governmental prevention practitioners. The study aimed to assess previous experiences in inter-organizational cooperation, expectations, boundary conditions of successful cooperation, and constraints or unsolved problems regarding the implementation of cooperative measures to prevent extremism and radicalization. The results of our study revealed two dimensions of problems and possibilities associated with multi-agency approaches to the prevention of extremism. These dimensions included intra-organizational issues, such as perceived necessity, preparedness, and norms for cooperation, as well as inter-organizational challenges, such as trust and prejudice towards cooperation partners, and transparency of cooperation. We discuss these results in terms of possible intra- and inter-organizational developments to overcome constraints and to foster effective multi-agency cooperation in preventing extremism and radicalization.

Dealing with Right-wing Extremism Across Europe – Results from a Comparative Interview Study *Dominic Kudlacek, Hochschule Bremerhaven*

Right-wing extremism has developed differently over time in Europe and is therefore not a uniform concept. This presentation reports on a comparative analysis that examines the prevalence of and approaches to right-wing extremism in different European countries. The study is based on qualitative interviews with representatives of law enforcement agencies, civil society organisations and academics working on right-wing extremism. The interviews were conducted within the framework of the CONNECT project. The results show that there are significant differences in the way right-wing extremism occurs in Europe. In some countries, right-wing extremism manifests itself as a form of fascism with very active political groups that have a large followership. In other countries, far-right extremism is more present in the form of racist

and Islamophobic groups and individual perpetrators. Consequently, there are also differences in the way governments and societies in Europe deal with the problem of right-wing extremism. Some governments, such as in Germany, have introduced strict laws and measures against right-wing extremist activities, while at the same time relying on civil society engagement to prevent the emergence of right-wing attitudes and attitudes. Other countries have a more lax attitude towards right-wing extremism and show less commitment to combating far-right groups and activities. Overall, right-wing extremism remains a threat to societies in many parts of Europe. It is important that governments and societies in Europe work together to combat the threat and promote an inclusive and democratic society.

215. Social Rehabilitation as a Right Against Collateral Consequences
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency
Pre-arranged Panel
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1
The principle of social rehabilitation mandates that the people who have come into contact with the criminal justice system have the right to be fully reintegrated into society upon serving their sentence. This right is articulated not only in the prohibition of formal barriers to reintegration in terms of full (re-)access to work, study, and institutional relationships but, more broadly, in the actual, informal re-acceptance of the person into society by other fellow citizens. The rhetorical force of this principle, however, sits at odds with social reality. Indeed, returning citizens too often confront themselves with exclusion, stigma, discrimination, and intellectual disempowerment at both institutional and societal levels. How can the principle of social rehabilitation contrast practical reality? What role can empirical sciences and lived experience play in materializing the right to reintegration? The aim of this interdisciplinary panel is to shed light on the role of social rehabilitation as a right against (formal and informal) forms of social exclusion of returning citizens. The talks will tackle the following themes: the constitutional meaning of the principle of social rehabilitation; the interpretation of social rehabilitation as a form of reintegration by national and supranational courts; the role of collaborative education programmes that bring together the perspectives of justice-impacted people and policy-makers as a tool for epistemic inclusion and change; the relationships established through peer-mentoring activities which act as a positive social connection thus supporting desistance and resettlement.

Chair:
Federica Coppola, IE Law School and Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security, and Law
Participants:

Social Rehabilitation as a Principle of Justice and its Implications for the Collateral Consequences *Antje du Bois Pedain, University of Cambridge*

This paper addresses social rehabilitation within the framework of fundamental rights recognised within a polity. In other words, it links social rehabilitation to the constitutional foundations of state authority in liberal polities which go beyond instantiating what some philosophers have referred to as a "nightwatchman state" but frequently include basic guarantees of social inclusivity and social justice. The chapter addresses the potentially different constitutional foundations of a right to social rehabilitation, such as respect for the dignity of individuals subject to punishment, and/or certain express or implied commitments to social/political inclusion that might generate an entitlement to be enabled to participate in the life of the polity. Insofar as a constitution's commitment to social rehabilitation is based on the latter kind of argument, the chapter also asks to what extent social rehabilitation as a constitutional principle of justice affects what the polity owes to persons subject to punishment within its jurisdiction who lack full membership status in the polity.

Peer Mentoring in a Women's Prison as a Form of Social Rehabilitation and Supporting Desistance *Melissa Henderson, Lecturer of Criminology and Sociology at Royal Holloway, University of London*

This research explores mentoring as a social rehabilitative method, through the use of peer mentoring programmes inside a female prison in England. South et al (2016) describe peer interventions as being based on 'the principle of homophily', whereby individuals in similar situations are able to share experiences in the purpose of achieving a specific goal (South et al, 2016: 5). Devilly and colleagues (2005) suggest that such programmes can offer a positive role model figure to fellow prisoners, and provide a meaningful role for the mentor to engage in (Devilly et al, 2005). For Farrall et al (2011), relationships and social interaction are seen as a catalyst for the desistance process, suggesting that relationships are a crucial component in changing individual identities, developing coping mechanisms and offering opportunities for successful reintegration post release from prison (Farrall et al, 2011). Rumgay (2004) reiterates the possible benefits of mentoring, suggesting its ability to provide means to enable the transition process from 'offender' to 'non' offender as well as providing access to a 'pro-social source of support'. This research seeks to examine how the relationships that form between mentor and mentee can act as a positive social connection for women, and by drawing on qualitative accounts of incarcerated women examines the extent to which peer mentoring can support the process of desistance.

Social Rehabilitation through Collaborative Education: Justice Ambassadors as a Transformative Program for Youth Development & Policy Consideration *Jarrell Daniels, Columbia University of New York*

Evidence from a range of social science research disputes the view inherent in America's legal system that punishment and exclusion from society will solve public safety concerns. We argue that, instead, achieving public safety requires an understanding of healthy human development and the socio-ecological contexts that support it. This perspective necessitates attention to the connection between public institutions, policies, and interventions that support individual changes and have the potential to divert people away from system contact or incarceration. Justice-impacted youth - youth who have experienced arrest, prosecution, or justice-system sanctions ranging from probation to incarceration — often have experienced multiple traumas and failures in securing support from social systems intended to scaffold their development. This chapter describes a model program that supports justice-impacted youth in changing the trajectory of their lives and in contributing to community and social systems transformation through collaborative education. The Justice Ambassadors Youth Council (JAYC) provides youth with the opportunity to meet in a facilitated seminar with government agency leaders to discuss challenging personal and community issues, including poverty, trauma, racial inequalities, mistrust of law enforcement, and to co-develop system-transforming policies. Drawing on discussion observations and post-program interviews, we describe a process of reciprocal, collaborative learning where youth and government representatives become "change agents" through shared vulnerability, transformative contact, and structural change. This model integrates a human development- and social justice- informed approach to offer an innovative perspective on public accountability and safety that moves beyond punishment and exclusion

The Right to Social Rehabilitation in Europe and its Importance to Counter Collateral Consequences *Adriano Martufi, University of Pavia*

In recent years, social rehabilitation has become one of the most prominent features of what could be referred to as 'European penology'. A key role in setting precise boundaries to this concept has been played by Europe's two top courts, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU). Against this background, the paper investigates social rehabilitation

as a principle of supranational and European law. It does so, by contrasting the jurisprudence of the two courts while dealing with issues as diverse as prisoners' right to family life (e.g. Dickson v. the UK) and the eligibility to early release in the event of long-term and life prison sentences (e.g. Murray v. Netherlands). Despite their differences, both Courts converge in conceptualizing social rehabilitation as a fundamental right of the individual, thus breaking away from a purely utilitarian and correctional approach to rehabilitative practice. The paper conclusively analyses the implications of this new wave of judicial activism for criminal justice reform and penal policy in Europe. In particular, it is submitted that the European courts are increasingly attentive to a dimension of 'legal or judicial rehabilitation' (McNeill, 2012) which is of importance to counter collateral consequences deriving from a criminal conviction.

216.   Cultural Criminology 4. Radicalization, Conflict and Construction of Control
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:
   Chris Greer, University of Essex
Participants:

Radicalization Among Adolescents and Young Adults : Clinical Experiences and   Prevention Challenges in Belgium *Anton Vereshchagin, University of Liège; Fabienne Glowacz, University of Liege*

Belgium has been particularly challenged by the phenomenon of violent radicalization in recent years. For a comparatively small country that has seen a high number of its citizens head to crisis zones, such as Syria and Iraq, since 2013, several questions about the motivations and factors involved in radicalization arise (Boussois, 2018; Coolsaet, 2019). Clinical experience and research show that adolescents are especially vulnerable and less resistant to phenomena such as radicalization (Campelo et al., 2018). Moreover, the issue of mental disorders is a increasing concern (Schulten 2022 ; Vermeulen et al., 2022), especially among practitioners. Our study explored several psychological and social factors supporting an intention and approval of radicalization (Moskalenko & McCauley, 2009). A distinction was made between endorsement of an Islamist form of radicalization and legitimization of various other forms of violence. 746 young people (48.5% female, Mage = 17.27) of all backgrounds who attended school in Belgium completed a self-report questionnaire on intention to radicalize, approval of radicalization, sensitivity to justice, need to belong, search for meaning, political interest and commitment. The results highlight that intention and approval of radicalization are not related to the same factors. Intention to radicalize is more related to personal, social, and political interpretations of society, while approval of radicalization is associated with feelings of responsibility and empathy for those who suffer from collective injustice. Further, the study explores the trajectory of 4 youth who reported participating in activities labeled as terrorism. Results highlight unique biographies approximating some models of radicalization (Moghaddam, 2009; Khalil et al., 2019), but also a range of nuances in psychological and social factors supporting radicalization.   Findings will be discussed while making connections to clinical experiences and also to practical implications in extremism prevention.

The question of containment or dispersal when dealing with terrorist offenders *John David Greenan, Anglia Ruskin University UK*

Globally there are three solutions when dealing with incarcerated individuals who are sentenced for terrorist offences, Containment,

dispersal, or a mixed method approach. This paper discusses the options along with a focus on the UK mixed method approach. Using the authors knowledge and experience having been formerly managing these offenders, this paper uses institutional ethnography to analyse the UK's approach. Findings suggest that containment needs more consideration, and dispersal will only work successfully if terrorist prisoners are sufficiently diluted amongst the prison population. As with all prisoners, terrorist prisoners are individually unique, and each person needs careful consideration when making decisions upon segregating or placing them within the mainstream population. All dangerous cases will need locating within a highly secure environment, and as the UK has over 200 terrorist prisoners, spaces are limited within the few prisons they can move to, and this results in having conditions where groupings of likeminded individuals are formed with open access to recruit from within these prisons. Successful desistance and disengagement should be the main focus over the secondary but important factor of protecting the public, and this is the old-aged clash of reform against security cloaked in new terminology.

Going Underground: Excitement and Edgework in Violent Extremism. *James Hardie-Bick, University of Sussex; Suraj Lakhani, University of Sussex; Susie Scott, University of Sussex*

This paper explores the emotional reactions of violent extremists as they undertake various backstage performative acts. Deception and evasion tactics are sometimes implemented by violent extremists in order to avoid detection and protect their networks or plans. This demonstrates the agentic power of negative (background, missing, latent or hidden) phenomena in driving social change: actors can exercise resistance while apparently 'doing nothing'. On the other hand, empirical research, although scant, demonstrates that alongside some of the traditional considerations around terrorism, there also needs to be reflection of the phenomenological foreground and the existential attractions that often govern peoples' emotions. Building on the work of Simmel, we consider excitement to examine the increased existential attractiveness, fascination, and allure of social activities that are held out of reach. We argue that this could encourage people to engage in what Lyng describes as edgework, whereby members perform in highly dangerous, transgressive, and violent activities. This paper explores the fascination, mystery, and seduction of remaining undetected and aims to provide insights into the complex interplay between edgework, excitement, and violent extremism. Alongside theoretically developing a highly under-researched academic topic, this paper has wider real-world implications for counter-terrorism policy and practice.

Lawless but not normless - An explorative study on formal and informal control in Darknet forums *Tove Gustavsson, Lund University*

Darknet constitutes a part of the internet with a reputation for allowing deviance and criminality. In short, it is often understood as a place where anything goes. Current research on Darknet tends to focus on illicit cryptomarkets, however in this ongoing doctoral project, I explore how user posts and behaviors are informally and formally controlled and shaped on Darknet forums. Moreover, I reveal the social rules at play and how they are implemented and upheld. The empirical material collected centers on observational data gathered from Darknet forums and transcripts from interviews with admins, moderators and other users of Darknet forums. Preliminary results indicate the presence of rules that users and moderators must follow, rather similar to social rules and codes of conduct in everyday digital life. Penalties and sanctions are in place if these rules are broken, such as reputational ruin or forum exclusion. Punishment appears to be associated with specific rule transgression, with leniency employed in certain rule deviations. Humor, humiliation practices and insults are used as tools to regulate and control rule transgressions when the offense is not severe enough to warrant forum exclusion. At the current stage the analysis reveals that Darknet constitutes a context where social rules should be followed, mirroring norms in wider society. Hence,

rather than anything goes the Darknet should be understood as an intricate system of social mechanisms.

"You need to put on your own oxygen mask first": Extinction Rebellion's Regenerative Culture as Modes of Resistance and Prefiguration. *Laura Naegler, University of Liverpool; Gabe Mythen, University of Liverpool*

In the second decade of the twenty-first century, waves of environmental activism occurred across the globe in opposition to the failure of governments and corporations to address the systemic and deleterious effects of the climate emergency. The environmental activist group Extinction Rebellion (XR) was founded in the UK in 2018 and has since evolved into 130 groups in the UK itself and 650 international groups across 45 countries. While XR's spectacular public protests, campaigns and street blockades are the outward face of the movement, these actions are accompanied by inward-facing practices that attempt to build and preserve a "regenerative culture". This culture is understood as an alternative approach to building relationships, personal growth and engaging in sustainable everyday life practices and habits within the broader context of the global climate emergency. Comprising three key elements - self-care, people-care and planet-care - regenerative practices are based on a prefigurative logic, enacting a desired future world in the present, with the aim of transformative social change. Drawing from qualitative research involving members of Extinction Rebellion (XR) based in the UK, this paper explores the potentialities of regenerative culture as a mode of prefigurative environmental resistance. In doing so, we raise quandaries around prefigurative movement politics, self-care and lifestyle politics. Drawing on particular examples, we argue that this 'turn inwards' may be a harbinger of the reimagining of transformative environmental activism, but also produces challenges and dilemmas in relation to connecting with the wider public.

217.   America's experiment "decriminalizing" possession of controlled substances (drugs)

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Drugs and Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

Oregon presents a unique research opportunity to gain insight on successive efforts to reform drug enforcement and punishment in the United States. Since 2014, Oregon has implemented three changes to reduce the enforcement and punishment of low-level drug possession. Most importantly, in 2021, Oregon became the first U.S state to entirely decriminalize illicit drug possession (with amount restrictions). Although these reforms are motivated by the need to reverse a history of negative, systemic impacts on marginalized communities, reformers' good intentions can produce unintended consequences depending on how local systems adapt and accommodate the changes (Natapoff, 2015). This 3-year project empirically examines the effects of each policy as it pertains to state and local justice systems and public safety. This thematic panel will primarily focus on the early impacts of decriminalization on: Law enforcement (e.g., arrests) in 'Paper Two', prosecution and the courts/sentencing (e.g., treatment court participation) in 'Paper Three', and public safety (e.g., overdoses) in 'Paper Four'. Importantly, some of these findings are preliminary, as we will discuss in greater detail in our presentations. The impacts of COVID-19 and resulting court closures have made isolating effects of certain policies difficult. Our analyses include qualitative data resulting from interviews with police officers and prosecutors ('Papers Two and Three'), as well as a quantitative, longitudinal assessment of relevant outcomes ('Paper Two, Three, and Four'). Prior to presenting the early impacts of decriminalization, 'Paper One' will offer a comparative analysis of drug policies between the United States and other countries (e.g., drawing specific attention to similarities and differences in drug enforcement and laws). In doing so, 'Paper One' will highlight how Oregon's approach is different from more traditional practices of prosecuting drug possession in other U.S. states.

Chair:

Kelsey Henderson, Portland State University

Participants:

Comparative analysis of drug policies *Ryanne Berube, Portland State University*

In the last decade, the United Nations (UN) has repeatedly addressed punitive drug policies. In 2019, the UN issued a statement, sharing their resolve "to promote…alternative measures with regard to conviction or punishment in [drug] cases of an appropriate nature". However, historically, the United States has been hesitant to adopt alternative responses to drug use and personal possession. Thus, since Oregon's decriminalization in 2020, a broader conversation around drug prosecution practices has become increasingly important. Proponents of drug decriminalization suggest that removing penalties for drug possession will help to prioritize public health, decrease costs associated with mass incarceration, reprioritize resources for law enforcement, reduce the stigma associated with drug use, prevent detrimental impacts of criminalization and incarceration, and eliminate barriers to treatment and health services. This paper will provide a comparative analysis of global adaptations of drug decriminalization, examining various modalities, comparing thresholds and decision-makers, and assessing how they have been implemented worldwide at various points of time throughout the last few decades. This paper will also address how specified goals and principles have led to varying levels of effectiveness and why. Given this increased attention and importance, the purpose of this paper is to provide a contemporary examination of practices and policies around the globe to better inform policymakers, guide practitioners, and motivate public efforts.

Will drug decriminalization reduce police proactivity? Implications for treatment opportunities *Brian Renauer, Portland State University; Christopher M. Campbell, Portland State University; Kelsey Henderson, Portland State University*

Despite general support for past drug legislation from police, drug decriminalization (M110) was not endorsed by law enforcement agencies in Oregon. Decriminalization was a major shift in terms of law enforcement officers' discretion and arrest decisions. Instead of making a felony (prior to 2017) or misdemeanor drug arrest (prior to 2021), because of decriminalization (M110), law enforcement officers are now expected to issue citations that result in a $45 fine or a health assessment for drug addiction. Oregon's decriminalization law is also aligned with a promise of increased drug treatment. Law enforcement action and legal intervention is a primary conduit for connecting those in need of drug treatment to programs. An important research question is whether the efforts to decriminalize drugs in Oregon have impacted the points of contact between law enforcement and a drug abusing population and treatment opportunities. In particular, this paper examines whether Oregon's legal changes to drug possession have impacted proactive police discretion including the use of vehicle stops and searches, and drug arrests and citations. To address this question, we rely on interviews/focus groups with law enforcement officers, as well as state aggregate data on these police actions. The results of the qualitative data analysis suggest that officers perceive proactive policing has decreased because of decriminalization (M110) in 2021. However, the results of a long-trend quantitative analysis of officer activity tell a more nuanced story of changes in officer proactivity. Despite these differences, the long-term trend in Oregon is that it appears the intersection between law enforcement and a drug-possessing public has dramatically decreased over time. The paper explores the potential reasons behind this long-term trend and its implications. Particular discussion attention is given to a need for clear and effective mechanisms to link drug treatment to persons in need of help.

Impact of drug decriminalization on prosecution, diversion, and treatment courts *Kelsey Henderson, Portland State University; Brian Renauer, Portland State University; Christopher M. Campbell, Portland State University*

In the United States, prosecutorial charging decisions on drug

possession cases are dependent on referrals made by the police. Similarly, trends in convictions are dependent upon issuances and formal charges filed by prosecutors. Prior survey findings on law enforcement officer perceptions (Henning & Stewart, 2021) suggest that decriminalization may lead to increased rejections and dismissals of charges by prosecutors. Of charges that are filed, in most drug possession cases the prosecutor has the option of mandating treatment as part of a plea/sentencing agreement. As of 2020, at least 26 of the 36 counties in Oregon have an operating adult drug court or diversion program. Decriminalization (M110) provides individuals with the option of engaging in treatment, but does not require it, as would be typical in drug courts and diversion programs. Critics of decriminalization (M110) argued that it removed the threat of criminal prosecution (which incentivized or compelled individuals into treatment), empowered people to abuse drugs without fear of legal jeopardy and eliminated the need for drug courts. In this paper, we examine these factors related to prosecution and the courts. We address the following research questions: (1) How has decriminalization impacted prosecutorial charging decisions – whether to file charges, what charges to file, and charge dismissals, and (2) How has decriminalization impacted the use of prosecutorial diversion in drug possession cases and drug court enrollment? Using qualitative data from interviews with prosecutors from eight target counties across the state, we focus on the following themes in relation to decriminalization and drug cases: (1) arrest referrals, (2) charging practices and policies, and (3) modifications/impacts on drug court and diversion programs. These results will be discussed in relation to policy and drug reform efforts in the United States.

Drug policy and community safety: Untangling a multitude of factors *Christopher M. Campbell, Portland State University; Kelsey Henderson, Portland State University; Brian Renauer, Portland State University*

Drug enforcement and related policy have long been a key component in how governments secure public safety. In the U.S., many states now recognize that the "War on Drugs" (i.e., emphasizing criminalization, policing, and prosecution), which has driven U.S. drug enforcement for decades, is unsustainable due to high incarceration rates, negative impacts on marginalized communities, and ineffectiveness in addressing drug use. As a result, some states have attempted to focus on drug treatment rather than enforcement. In a pioneering effort for the U.S., the State of Oregon became the first state to fully decriminalize drug possession of any substance up to a certain quantity, turning what would historically be an arrest into a citation and assessment for treatment. Although no other U.S. states have decriminalized drugs, evidence from other states (e.g., California's Proposition 47, and Oregon's prior efforts to downgrade drug prosecution) provides some evidence that major shifts in drug charging and conviction practices are unlikely to contribute noticeable impacts on public safety. Despite leading the country in misuse of pain reliever medication, being second in methamphetamine use, and fourth in cocaine use, Oregon ranks among the worst states in terms of access to treatment. Drug treatment, as opposed to punitive criminalization, is widely considered the most effective intervention for addressing the epidemic of addiction and overdose deaths. Without monitoring and enforcement that comes with mandated treatment (e.g., drug courts), individuals could more easily remain hidden and untreated. In this presentation and associated paper, we examine the relationship between the decriminalization policy and public safety measures (e.g., crimes rates and overdoses). We discuss implications of our answer to the research question: To what degree have public safety measures been impacted by decriminalization? Our discussion will be in relation to aggregate data from the European Union and UK.

218. Situational Action Theory: Aligning Theory's Implications and Testing
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Quantitative

Methods
Pre-arranged Panel
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
While criminological theories of action are quite explicit about their causal models, tests of these models could often not mimic the theoretical precision. Theories such as Situational Action Theory (SAT; e.g., Wikström et al. 2012) explain rule-breaking in the very moment of occurrence by the interplay between a person's crime propensity and the setting's criminogeneity. This interplay is subjected to cognitive processes that first state whether actors perceive rule-breaking action alternatives and, in a second step, whether actors choose rule-breaking action alternatives. Predictions on these processes have been repeatedly tested with overwhelming support (for an overview of SAT, see Pauwels et al. 2018). However, the match between theory and actual testing could be improved regarding, e.g., research designs, statistical methods, and measurements. This panel speaks to this research endeavor. Each presentation shows an approach to improve tests of action theories by aiming for a more rigorous fit between theoretical assumptions and implications for testing arising from theory. The presentations by Eifler/ Weymerisch and Mehlkop/ Hasselhorn/ Sattler/ van Veen give the cognitive two-step process a statistical correspondence addressing the sequentially of the cognitive process. Eifler/ Betz/ Jakob address the measurement of self-control in SAT, which in most studies is not in line with SAT's theoretical understanding. Hasselhorn/ Sattler / Kroneberg apply an experimental test and thus improve the internal validity of testing SAT; Ernst/ Hasselhorn/ Sattler recognize the selection of people into different settings and the following implications for testing the interplay between crime propensity and settings criminogeneity.
Chair:
André Ernst, GESIS-Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
Participants:

The Role of Self-Control in Situational Action Theory: Scales and Situational Context *Stefanie Eifler, KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt; Alexander Betz, KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt; Adrian Jakob, Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences*

According to Situational Action Theory (Wikström 2004), self-control is an important part in the explanation of deviant acting. Previous tests of the element of self-control in SAT use the self-control scale of Grasmick et al (1993), originally designed for the General Theory of Crime, thereby underestimating the differences in the proposed theoretical mechanisms between SAT and GToC. We introduce a self-control scale designed with the theoretical conceptions of SAT in mind. Our results show, that the Grasmick-scale is not suited to model the perception-choice process of SAT, but a theory-driven scale recognizes the theoretical implications.

Only Bad Sheeps jump the Fence? Applying Double-Hurdle Models to test the Situational Action Theory. *Guido Mehlkop, University of Erfurt; Fabian Hasselhorn, University of Bielefeld; Sebastian Sattler, University of Bielefeld; Florian van Veen, University of Erfurt*

The Situational Action Theory (SAT) explains the mechanisms of criminal behaviour (or the abstention from crime) as a two-stage process. At the first stage (perception process), personal morality and the informal moral setting of the situation function as a moral filter and individuals with a low criminal propensity will not even perceive criminal behaviour as an option and habitually act in accordance with moral rules. However, if criminal alternatives are not filtered out, then the individual enters the second stage (choice process) where crime becomes an alternative. According to an individual's propensity of crime, crime is either committed habitually (because of weak personal morality) or as a result of a choice process where internal (i.e., self-control) and external (i.e., formal sanctions) controls are deliberated and therefore determine criminal engagement. We demonstrate the usefulness of double-hurdle regressions for modelling the two-stage process underlying dual-process theories such as the SAT with two different vignette studies in two independent samples. In the first study, we

distributed vignettes on the illicit sale of prescription drugs among N=1,698 students at German universities. We manipulated financial benefits and the severity and likelihood of punishment. In the second study, we randomly allocated another vignette on the illicit sale of prescription drugs among N=3,088 German adults and manipulated the informal moral context, sanctions and detection risk, and financial benefits. In both studies, we measured individual self-control and individual morality. Our results support the main assumptions of the SAT and the usefulness of our statistical procedure: individual morality has a significant effect on the perception of crime as an alternative (first stage, perception process), while instrumental incentives and self-control are especially important for the explanation of criminal behaviour in the second stage (choice process).

On the Theoretical and Empirical Relevance of Morality in Two-Stage Modeling of Opportunities for Everyday Crime *Julia Weymeirsch, KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt; Stefanie Eifler, KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt*

This study addresses the causes of situational decision making in everyday crime. In addition to classic analysis of moral considerations within the framework of SEU theory, so-called "moral theories", such as Situational Action Theory (Wikström et al. 2012) or the Model of Frame Selection (Esser 2001; Kroneberg 2014), emphasize the role of moral aspects and their importance within a two-stage decision-making process. However, previous studies have so far based their analyses only on an interaction of personal morality and deterrence, thereby neglecting empirical consideration of the perceptual component. We extend this approach and analyze moral aspects in line with a mathematical-statistical modeling of two-stage decision-making processes proposed by Eifler and Leitgöb (2018, 2020). Against this background, we decompose the effects of personal morality, as a stable attitude across situations, and the situation-specific moral consideration of guilt, defined as an internal SEU component, for both, the levels of perception and choice. We use data from a cross-sectional postal survey collected in 2011 among n = 2,383 respondents in a major city in eastern Germany. A randomized vignette experiment implemented therein is applied to analyze the role of moral aspects within the two-stage decision-making process. Our results highlight the relevance of conceptualizing and measuring the perceptual component within a two-stage model of deviant behavior. By empirical consideration of the first stage, it is possible to reveal important and new insights into moral filtering. Those go beyond previous findings obtained in the context of situational decision making. Based on this approach, action-theoretical assumptions can be tested directly in the future.

An Experimental Test of Situational Action Theory: Examining Cheating Behavior *Fabian Hasselhorn, University of Bielefeld; Sebastian Sattler, University of Bielefeld; Clemens Kroneberg, University of Cologne*

Situational Action Theory (SAT) is one of the most prominent action theories in criminology that aims to explain all kinds of rule-breaking behavior. Previous research on SAT uses either observational data or survey experiments with vignettes. But observational data does often not assess the settings' characteristics of each act of crime and falls back on generalized measures (no spatio-temporal link), while vignette studies only measure behavioral intentions (not behavior) and situations described might be perceived as artificial. Therefore, we developed an experimental paradigm to examine actual rule-breaking behavior that allows manipulating the settings' characteristics. Rule-breaking behavior was assessed in an online quiz task that allowed for up to 10 acts of cheating. We conducted an online 2x2 between-subject experiment in which we experimentally varied moral norms and deterrence. Personal morality and self-control were measured. Our sample consists of 886 individuals (44% female, on average 32 years old) of whom 41,08% cheated as least once. Linear regression models show that law-abiding personal morality, law-abiding moral norms,

and high deterrence reduce cheating. Furthermore, we found a conditional effect of self-control on cheating in a rule-abiding setting for individuals with low law-abiding morality. Thereby, this study underlines the usefulness of the experimental method to examine the direct and conditional effect of settings' characteristics according to SAT. While several findings corroborate assumptions from SAT, an influence of deterrence was only found unconditionally of moral norms and personal morality.

Investigating Situational Action Theory While Considering the Selection of Kinds-of-People into Kinds-of-Settings *André Ernst, GESIS-Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences; Fabian Hasselhorn, University of Bielefeld; Sebastian Sattler, University of Bielefeld*

The interaction between person's crime propensity and the setting's criminogeneity is the focus of explaining rule-breaking. Here, Situational Action Theory (SAT) provides a remarkably comprehensive approach. Here SAT assumes that counterfactuals might be observed, such as people with high- and people with low crime propensity in situations characterized by high- and low criminogeneity. However, some combinations between crime propensity and criminogeneity are rarely or never observed, challenging prior findings on the interaction between crime propensity and the setting. The non-random allocation of kinds-of-people in kinds-of-exposure is due to the selection of people into different situations. People and situations match e.g., due to their preferences for different leisure-time activities and friends, or their exposure to different neighborhoods. In this contribution, we disentangle the relationship between the situational explanation of rule-breaking and selection. For this purpose, we first draw analytical consequences of selection for investigating the situational model and present results of a factorial survey specifically designed to address this challenge. Participants of our web-based survey had first to decide whether they would meet friends at a Christmas market, at which COVID-19 prevention measures need to be followed. Second and independent of the first decision, participants were asked if they would trespass through a fence into the Christmas market as access was denied as the limit of visitors had been reached. Here, we investigate whether the theoretical implications of SAT differ between actors who would attend the Christmas market and those who would not.

219. WG CSM Roundtable 2: The inaccessibility of community sanctions and measures for foreign nationals in Europe

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Community Sanctions Roundtable

5:00 to 6:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

Foreign nationals are overrepresented in prisons all over Europe. Part of the explanation is that their access to community sanctions and measures is very limited. Both legal and practical factors contribute to this situation, among which lack of residence status that stands in the way of conducting work penalties; underuse of the European framework decisions that make it possible to transfer supervision of community sanctions and measures to other countries and lack of stable and fixed housing that, for example, is a condition for electronic monitoring. Also the interrelatedness between penal and migration policies contribute to this discriminatory and racist practice. Members of the working group on community sanctions and measures who will participate in this roundtable recently conducted research in this area from different ankles and in different parts of Europe. Miranda Boone will draw on Dutch and comparative research she conducted with others on the lack of alternatives for foreign nationals in the pre-trial phase and the underuse of electronic monitoring for this group . Ellen Vandennieuwenhuysen will depart from her own PhD research concerning decision-making regarding (alternatives for) pre-trial detention, sentencing, and sentence implementation of foreign nationals in Belgium. Daniel Danglades will bring perspective in dealing with foreign nationals in prison and probation through a comprehensive overview of the French situation. Based on a recent study, Luisa Ravagnani will show that foreigners in Italy

are consistently less represented in probation than in prison due to substantial discrimination in their regards motivated by different factors, some of them directly linked to law provisions. Several strategies to increase access of foreign nationals to community sanctions and measures will be presented and hopefully discussed with an engaged audience.

Chair:

Miranda Boone, Leiden University

Discussants:

Ellen Vandennieuwenhuysen, University of Antwerp

Luisa Ravagnani, University of Brescia

Daniel Danglades, French Minisitry of Justice - Prison and probation services

220. **Money laundering: the role of facilitators and financial intermediaries**

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime

Pre-arranged Panel

5:00 to 6:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5

This panel brings together experts in different fields and from different countries to explore the various aspects of money laundering. The five presentations within the session examine varying issues related to the role of facilitators, enablers and intermediaries in the commission of money laundering and related crimes. In addition, the panel session sheds light on the challenges involved in detecting and preventing such crimes. Together, the five presentations provide a comprehensive understanding of the complexities involved in tackling money laundering, highlighting the need for a collaborative and multidisciplinary approach.

Chair:

Jo-Anne Kramer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Participants:

The 'folk devilling' of professionals as crime enablers: the fraud-corruption-money laundering connection *Mike Levi, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University*

The term 'crime enablers' has important cultural resonance. In routine activities and situational crime prevention models, all elements that permit crime could be viewed as 'enablers', but the term in practice carries an element of culpability that more commonly refers to active stimulation of crime. This paper examines the meaning of 'enablers' and its empirical referents in the context of political pressures and counter-pressures to 'responsibilise' the legal and accountancy professions in relation to bribery, fraud and money laundering. It argues that whatever is done in the preventative space to require professionals to ask more challenging questions of their actual and potential clients before they act for them or refuse to do so, the evidence base for criminal culpability of more than a minority of professionals is weak, and that the unqualified globalisation of such accusations ignores variations in professional and general culture. It examines different layers of culpability that are ignored in the creation of 'folk devils' in pressures for reform when combating bribery, fraud and money laundering.

Preventing money laundering through law firm client accounts *Katie Benson, Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Manchester; Diana Bociga, PhD candidate University of Manchester*

Law firms hold 'pooled client accounts' (also known as client trust accounts) to administer funds that belong to their clients. Client accounts are used, for example, to receive fees and deposits, issue or cash cheques, facilitate funds transfers, and make disbursements to or on behalf of the client. Client accounts have been identified as a vector of risk in relation to money laundering due to the façade of legitimacy they provide to client funds, and there has been

increased attention on improving the mechanisms for monitoring these accounts, both by law firms themselves and by the financial institutions that hold the accounts. This paper explores how law firm client accounts can create opportunities and/or vulnerabilities for money laundering, potential weaknesses in the credible oversight of such accounts, and recent measures intended to address their weaknesses. It analyses cases involving actual or potential money laundering through client accounts in the UK (and elsewhere), alongside data from interviews with law firm compliance officers, members of supervisory bodies, and anti-money laundering experts. It also analyses the evolving anti-money laundering regulatory framework around law firm client accounts.

The big-short: money laundering and organized crime risks in the securitization sector *Michele Riccardi, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Michael Lo Giudice, Transcrime-Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Matteo Berbenni, Transcrime-Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Antonio Bosisio, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore*

Securitization is the process of taking an illiquid asset or group of assets and, through financial engineering, transforming it (or them) into securities which could be sold on the financial market, nationally and internationally. What if the assets which securities are backed on were related to ineligible public expenses, or to public procurement contracts with possible involvement of mafia organized crime groups? This paper sheds light on the risk that mafias, and other criminal networks, could launder their money through complex securitization schemes on the global financial market. It carries out an in-depth analysis of few case studies, and a screening of special purpose vehicles (SPVs) which are involved in securitization processes in Italy. It studies the characteristics of these firms, of the assets and credits securitized, and of the 'servicers' and intermediaries involved in the schemes, highlighting their roles and their possible exposure to organized crime actors and areas. While most of existing research stresses the banality of money laundering schemes, at least those related to mafia-type organized crime, this case may constitute an exception, with a potential disrupting impact on the international financial industry. Analysis carried out in the framework of EU co-funded project DATACROS II.

Collaboration in professional money laundering networks in the Netherlands *Jo-Anne Kramer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Edward Kleemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Arjan Blokland, NSCR; Melvin Soudijn, National Police of the Netherlands (KLPD)*

Financial facilitators assist other criminals with laundering the proceeds of their illicit behaviors. In providing their money laundering services, collaboration with other financial facilitators might be beneficial, for instance, to circumvent stricter anti-money laundering policies. Other financial facilitators may possess additional skills and expertise, or have a larger network, which can be helpful when performing money laundering practices involving substantial amounts of illegally gained assets. Earlier research based on Dutch police registration data found that financial facilitators do collaborate in – at times – extensive money laundering networks in the Netherlands. The current study further examines the nature of collaborations between financial facilitators by using case files involving financial facilitators. The analysis focuses on the expertise of collaborating financial facilitators, how the task differentiation can be characterized, and whether hierarchical relations can be identified. In addition, the study seeks to answer how the collaborations are formed and if they are rooted in pre-existing social, familial, or ethnic bonds, and whether collaborations are stable or short-lived. Moreover, we examine to what extent illicit and legitimate markets are interconnected and whether the facilitators exclusively offer money laundering services or also offer other forms of financial or administrative services to their criminal clientele. Preliminary results suggest that

underground bankers mainly collaborate within their own expertise group, while other facilitators collaborate with facilitators with more diverse expertise. In addition, collaborations between facilitators often seem to be rooted in pre-existing social, familial, or ethnic bonds, and in some cases, facilitators' legal and illegal activities are interconnected.

221. Decolonising the criminal question 1

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

This is one of two sessions that will discuss various contemporary perspectives that have in common the appeal to advance in the decolonization of both the forms of knowledge production and of state and non-state institutions and practices in relation to criminal question.

Chair:

Henrique Carvalho, University of Warwick

Participants:

Decoloniality, Abolitionism and the Disruption of Penal Power *Chris Cunneen, University of New South Wales, Australia*

This chapter explores the coloniality of power as it is exercised through the material practices, discourses and underlying epistemological assumptions of the criminal legal system and sets out the necessity for and potential parameters for decolonising criminology. There are three broad ideas which underpin this chapter and provide a structure to the analysis. The first is the importance of understanding colonialism and the coloniality of power. The modern state is a colonial state or, in Walter Mignolo's terms, coloniality is constitutive of modernity. The second is the importance of subaltern knowledges, epistemologies and methodologies, and how criminal justice and criminology has failed to move beyond imperialist and colonialist ways of representing and understanding the world. The third and final part of the chapter considers whether and what role criminology might play in the strategies for a decolonial abolitionist activism. The chapter argues the necessity for, and the challenges facing decolonialism in the context of policing and penal power and the compromised position of criminology.

Decolonising the criminal question. *Henrique Carvalho, University of Warwick; Anastasia Chamberlen, University of Warwick; Ana Aliverti, University of Warwick; Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral*

This papers engages with debates within 'criminology'— understood as a com plex and polyvalent field of knowledge— about matters of colonial power, which have come to be conceptual ized through the language of 'decolonization'. It is part of a collaborative project that builds on such works while expanding conceptual and meth odological tools to uncover the coloniality of crime, criminal justice, and social control more broadly, and reflects on their implications for doing research in these areas. In recent years, there has been an increasing and sustained interest in this direction, with an exponential growth of scholarship advocating for and advancing 'counter-colonial', 'postcolonial', 'decolonial', and 'Southern' criminological perspec tives. This paper trries to build a balance of its outcomes and agenda for future research.

The Coloniality of Justice: Naturalised divisions during pre-trial hearings in Brazil *Omar Phoenix Khan, University of Bath*

Custody hearings were introduced in 2015 with the hope that prompt in-person presentation of detainees before a judge, rather than merely a police report, would decrease 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 reveals 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 a discussion of the white-centred nature of citizenship and justice and how stigmatised spaces are considered criminogenic. The paper traces how colonial white-supremacist logic has persisted in naturalising inhumane treatment of racialised groups in the collective consciousness of the gatekeepers of justice in Brazil.

A Postcolonial Condition of Policing? Exploring Policing and Social Movements in Pakistan and Nigeria *Zoha Waseem, University of Warwick*

State police forces in many postcolonial countries are notorious for militarized and informal policing practices. Recently, public resentment against these trends have enflamed civilian resistance to police brutality and state violence, as observed during the #EndSARS protests and the Pashtun Tahaffuz Movement. Simultaneously, decolonial and Southern perspectives in criminology are encouraging critical explorations of the legacies of policing and criminal justice. Speaking to these developments, this chapter comparatively explores postcolonial policing in Pakistan and Nigeria. It develops the notion of the 'postcolonial condition of policing' to capture how regime insecurity fosters reliance upon colonially designed policing structures within which professional and financial insecurities of officers enable punitive practices which in turn exacerbate public insecurity. This framework helps to explain the activism against state and policing institutions while contextualizing public policing in postcolonial environments

Cape Verde & Global Policing Mobilities: Emancipatory Pathways of Postcolonial Pitfalls? *Conor O'Reilly, University of Leeds*

'O Cabo Verde não é bem Africa' [Cape Verde is not really Africa]. This statement –made by a Portuguese police liaison officer during fieldwork in Praia– reiterates how peculiarities of geographic location and political history have rendered policing in this West African archipelago 'somewhat' exceptional to dominant trends across the African continent. Cape Verde's criminal justice and policing evolution represents a singular story of carceral continuities, external influences, and colonizing tendencies. Security issues within this Lusophone setting have been forged from a complex mosaic of experiences and interconnections. More recent patterns, for example, have been catalysed by policing global insecurities at the nexus of postcolonial and transnational conditions - specifically being enlisted into Western efforts to curb irregular migration and drug-trafficking in this Atlantic space. By navigating global policing mobilities through this archipelago, this paper spotlights Cape Verde's explanatory potential as regards colonial legacies, ongoing coloniality and decolonising ambitions. The Cape Verdean experience sheds new light on the 'entangled histories, global encounters and uneven power relations' that combine to forge policing in the postcolony, and indeed beyond (Hönke & Müller 2012: 386). Southern in location; postcolonial in political history; quasi-Occidental in outlook: Cape Verde furnishes an important correction to dominant Anglophone perspectives of the global policing web. It offers new insights into subaltern roles, illuminating a more diverse cast of global cops and postcolonial folk-devils than previously recognised, as well as their complex interaction and confrontation. It also brings into sharp focus both the pitfalls, and the emancipatory pathways, that are furnished through engagement with the transnational policing community.

De-colonising the criminal question: British criminology's problems with whiteness and some ways out of them. *Rod Earle, The Open University*

In the 21st century criminology in Britain has become a vigorous and dynamic discipline attracting growing numbers of students and developing new research programmes. Drawing on work over several years with Coretta Phillips and Alpa Parmar I will explore

how aspects of whiteness in criminology can be identified and made more open to challenge. Drawing specifically on our collaborative chapter in Aliverti et al's new book I provide an example of a symptomatic reading of some research findings as a way of making whiteness better understood and more visible in criminology. I argue this can increase the prospects of decolonising justice, confronting criminology's racisms and promoting more egalitarian, convivial criminological practice.

222. Experiences of victims before, during and after cybercrime victimization

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Pre-arranged Panel
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7

Today's society is highly digitalized, with individuals and organizations increasingly spending time online and relying on IT. This also increases the risk of cybercrime victimization. This panel brings together four studies that give insight in the experiences of victims in the Netherlands with different types of cybercrime, before, during and after victimization. The panel begins with an exploration of the relationship between fear of cybercrime and cybercrime victimisation and the development of fear over time using an online survey among Dutch internet users. The second presentation examines to what extent cyber scans impact the cyber resilience of organizations. Results are presented of an automated vulnerability scan and customised advisory reports with three types of risk communication that were conducted among Dutch businesses. The third presentation looks at ransomware victimization and examines what factors are related to the decision to pay the ransom demand, using an online survey with a vignette experiment among Dutch small and medium-sized enterprises. Finally, the last presentation looks at the aftermath of victimization, in particular, how victims of online fraud who have used civil-law proceedings to recover fraudulent money experience these civil-law proceedings. Taken together, this panel provides insight into how victims of cybercrime experience and react to victimization.

Chair:

Susanne van 't Hoff-de Goede, The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Participants:

Fear of Cybercrime Victimisation: Examining the Causality Between Fear and Victimisation *Merel van Leuken, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Pirkko Sarkki, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Susanne van 't Hoff-de Goede, The Hague University of Applied Sciences*

Background With the rapid growth of the internet, cybercrime has become increasingly prevalent, which is associated with the phenomenon of fear of cybercrime victimisation in society. Even though it is important to focus on fear of cybercrime, as it can impact for instance mental health, fear of cybercrime victimisation has received limited attention in academia, and the causality of the association has rarely been researched. Firstly, cybercrime victimisation may lead to increased fear of cybercrime. Secondly, fear of cybercrime victimisation might affect the routines of the victims, which may further influence the risks of cybercrime victimisation. Goal This paper aims to examine the causality and the extent of the association between cybercrime victimisation and fear of cybercrime and whether there are gender differences in the associations between fear and victimisation in the online context. Methods An online survey was conducted in two waves among Dutch internet users (N=1886), administered in 2019 and 2020. Data was collected with the help of a panel agency. Regression analyses / structural equation modelling are used to examine whether victimisation affects the levels of fear and whether fear affects victimisation. Results The presentation will include results on the relationship between fear of cybercrime (wave 1) and cybercrime victimisation (wave 2), between cybercrime victimisation (wave 1) and fear of cybercrime (wave 2), and the development of fear of cybercrime over time (wave 1 and 2).

What (s)can we do? Research into an automated vulnerability scan as an evidence-based behavioural intervention *Maaike van der Wal, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Susanne van 't Hoff-de Goede, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Rutger Leukfeldt, NSCR*

Background and purpose More and more businesses are victimized by cybercrime. Entrepreneurs who are aware of the potential risks can choose from a wide range of so-called "cyber scans", which map the company's cybersecurity and recommend appropriate additional measures. To date, however, it is unclear to what extent these scans impact organisation's cyber resilience. Do entrepreneurs take action when they receive customized cybersecurity advise for their organisation and implement appropriate measures? Through an automated vulnerability scan and tailored advisory reports, the current research seeks to develop an evidence-based approach to increase the cyber resilience of SMEs on a large scale. Method During the first measurement, 1,975 businesses were selected and automated vulnerability scans were conducted. Customised advisory reports were then sent to 1,399 of these entrepreneurs, varying between three forms of risk communication (social norm, anticipated regret and no risk communication). Also, 576 scanned companies acted as a control group; these companies did not receive advisory reports. Six weeks later, a follow-up measurement took place at all 1,975 companies to test the effectiveness of the different forms of communication. Results The first measurement has now taken place and the follow-up measurement is currently being carried out. By the time of the conference, the follow-up measurement will have been analysed and the results of the effectiveness of the intervention will be presented.

Examining ransomware payment decision-making among SMEs *Sifra Matthijsse, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Susanne van 't Hoff-de Goede, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Asier Moneva Pardo, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Rutger Leukfeldt, NSCR*

Background Ransomware is currently one of the most prominent cyberthreats for organizations. Small and medium-sized enterprises are particularly vulnerable to ransomware victimization and more inclined towards paying the ransom. However, while a few studies have been conducted on the prevalence and nature of ransomware victimization, little is currently known about how small and medium-sized enterprises respond to victimization and what factors contribute to the decision to pay the ransom. Methods This study uses a survey with a vignette experiment among 445 owners and managers of Dutch small and medium-sized enterprises to gain more insight into the factors that are related to the decision to pay the ransom after ransomware victimization. Results Findings show that the likelihood of paying the ransom is low. While the affordability of the ransom demand seems unrelated to the likelihood of paying, being advised by a cybersecurity company to pay the ransom and not having a back-up significantly increases the likelihood of paying the ransom. The findings provide insight into factors that make ransomware victims vulnerable to extortion, and can help determine how ransomware attacks can be prevented or mitigated.

"I just want my money back." Experiences of victims of online fraud with using a civil procedure to recover fraudulent money *Susanne van 't Hoff-de Goede, The Hague University of Applied Sciences; Merel van Leuken, The Hague University of Applied Sciences*

More and more people fall victim to online fraud. However, the chance of obtaining financial compensation for victims through criminal law is small, amongst others due to the low willingness to report, limited police capacity and the limited progression of such cases through the justice system. Over time, policies for the alternative settlement of online fraud have been developed. For example, victims of online fraud seeking financial compensation can claim compensation under civil law. In doing so, they hold the beneficiary account holder (i.e. the recipient of the money) liable

through a civil legal representative. To date, however, there is very limited insight into this procedure and the experiences of victims. By means of interviews with victims of online fraud who have used civil-law proceedings to recover fraudulent money (N=20), insight will be gained into the victims' experiences before, during and after these civil-law proceedings. Preliminary results show that victims have often fallen victim to a friend-in-need scam or auction fraud with varying amounts of damage. Victims have started the procedure because they "just want their money back", or state that they could easily do without the amount but "want to confront the offender" or "prevent it from happening again in the future." Victims also note that they would like to see "others – who desperately need the money – to be able to use the procedure." Moreover, it seems that the procedure provides satisfaction to victims in various ways. It also turned out that in several cases the receiving party was found to be not the fraudster, but a money mule whose bank account was used to commit online fraud. Victims' perceptions on this finding will be discussed.

223. ECACTJ Panel 5. Death narratives and risk assessment in international criminal justice
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes
Pre-arranged Panel
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

International criminal tribunals and courts have been established to adjudicate genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and aggression or, in other words, atrocity crimes which are by essence inextricably linked to death. This panel will explore the death narratives expressed in international criminal justice by the different actors in the courtroom (experts; witnesses; defendants; victims; lawyers; judges). It will consider how these actors address death and for what purpose. In exposing these in-court narratives, this panel will also critically discuss the interweaving, connections, contradictions and paradoxes between them and assess how they are ultimately judicially transcribed and permeate in the judgments. Key themes explored in this panel will include, but are not limited to: - The uncertainty of death - The distortion of the reality of death - The embodiment of death - The taboo of death - The legalistic narrative - The cultural discourse on dead bodies
Chair:

Mark A. Drumbl, Washington & Lee University

Participants:

Child Recruitment, Death Narratives, and the Child Protection Agenda of the International Criminal Court *Christelle Molima, University of Lausanne*

A prominent international narrative portrays child soldiers as destroyed by their daily experience of death in armed groups. According to this narrative, child soldiers witness unspeakable acts in the bush; they are threatened with death throughout their military life; and they are forced to kill. While the rationale behind this narrative is the commitment to fight impunity for violations against children during wars, a study of some of the judgments of the International Criminal Court (ICC) reveals that it has given rise to a double-contradictory discourse in the name of child protection. On the one hand, child soldiers' experiences of death are distorted to fit the international child protection agenda. Child soldiers are forced by their recruiters to become agents of death. Therefore, their recruiters should be held accountable for crimes they commit. On the other hand, there is still a taboo on the deaths caused by these children. The court remains silent on how to deal with child soldiers' criminal acts. Such a discourse contributes then to the ICC's failure to acknowledge child soldiers' victims. This paper traces the roots of this contradictory discourse by examining how the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) at the ICC elaborates the death narrative in two cases involving the military recruitment of children, the Lubanga and Ntaganda cases. This contribution shows that the OTP remains consistent with its death narrative in both

cases. Regardless of the evidence gathered, the OTP's strategy is to mobilize the child protection narrative to develop a personal, empathetic, passionate and emotional approach to child soldiering to make any attempt to address crimes committed by child soldiers morally reprehensible. As a result, the OTP produces both a distortion of the reality of death when dealing with the child recruitment and a taboo on the death of child soldiers' victims.

Dispassionate narratives of atrocities and the forensic lens *Caroline Fournet, University of Exeter, Law School*

The International Criminal Court (ICC) adjudicates 'unimaginable atrocities that deeply shock the conscience of humanity' (Preamble, ICC Statute, 1998) and are by essence inextricably linked to death. Rather expectedly, the concept of death permeates the text of international criminal law, raising the question of how the Court – if at all - depicts death. Based on a meticulous analysis of the completed cases at the ICC – trial and appeals judgments – this paper explores how the Court narrates death. The analysis of the judgments reveals that the Court's death narratives vary and oscillate between a dispassionate and emotionally distant narrative, based on factual recollections of events at times accompanied by corroborating scientific evidence, and more personalised, almost emphatic, depictions of death. It is on the dispassionate discourse that this contribution will focus on. It will explore the two main ways in which death has been introduced in a rational, scientific and perhaps sanitised way into the proceedings. The first one relates to body counts, where death is either reduced or amplified through numbers and the use of a specific terminology behind which individual deaths disappear. The second one is through the judicial resort to a forensic lens with express references to (expert) testimonies related to ballistics, weaponry, trauma, forensic archaeology, anthropology or pathology to determine the date, cause and circumstances of death. This paper will ultimately show how the ICC judgments have at times addressed death through the filter of a strictly legal approach that remains both anonymous and distant, thereby depicting death in atrocious circumstances while remaining deprived of emotions.

Individual narratives of dead bodies in international trials, a cultural lens *Adina-Loredana Nistor, University of Groningen*

In international criminal trials at the ICC, judges need to asses factual evidence and to place it in a particular context. The socio-cultural dimension of a conflict profoundly impacts the way in which actors involved in these trials make sense of the atrocities committed. Through an analysis of ICC trial judgments, this paper maps the way in which the personal, the individual and the cultural are brought into the courtroom. On the one hand there are the candid interjections, direct quotes from witnesses, which pierce through the precise and legal language of these decisions. In the face of the indescribable, the judges oftentimes choose to reproduce verbatim the words of witnesses. In this way the judgment becomes the place where linguistically, the legal culture meets the culture of those directly affected by the crimes adjudicated: the victims. A second manner in which the individual gets acknowledged is through zooming in on the specific cultural context in which atrocities were committed. In one ICC trial, the judges noted the difficulty of establishing whether the dead bodies found in the aftermath of an armed attack belonged to civilians or soldiers. Ultimately, they were unable to make a distinction due to one detail: certain objects found on the dead bodies, which seemed to be an indication of a cultural practice, associated with an ethnic group, and more significantly with a specific military organization. Looking at the evidence through a cultural lens can provide additional insight into the crimes committed but it can equally create uncertainty when it comes to interpreting certain pieces of evidence. This paper reveals how death is addressed through a personal and cultural filter, and how justice is both filtered and fuelled by emotions.

An evaluation of the current risk assessment models for atrocity crimes *Alba Gerdeci, Epoka University*

The international community has committed to recognize and respond to atrocity crimes. Several risk assessment models have been developed by international organizations, NGO-s, and prominent scholars to evaluate the potential danger for atrocity of a nation. These models are considered important tools to implement the global commitment of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). This article critically analyses four influential risk assessments models respectively: Dr. Barbara Harff's 2005 Assessing Risks of Genocide and Politicide, the European Commission's 2008 Conflict Prevention, the Fund for Peace's 2014 Conflict Assessment System Tool and the United Nations' 2014 Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes. We argue that understanding the strengths and weaknesses of each model as well as their commonalities and distinctions can help the international community to preemptively identify and prevent genocide and atrocity crimes and have more response time to protect life of innocent people.

224. EXTR6 Right-wing extremism

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
5:00 to 6:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9
Chair:
Maria Jofre, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Participants:

Cryptocurrencies and crowdfunding for the financing of right-wing extremism *Maria Jofre, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Mirko Nazzari, Università Cattolica - Transcrime (Milan); Alberto Aziani, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)*

In recent years, terrorism and extremism have adapted to the global digital transformation by incorporating new technologies into their portfolio of financial tools to fund their activities. It is often claimed that right-wing extremists exploit these new technologies, primarily cryptocurrencies and obfuscation techniques, to circumvent the restrictions of traditional financial instruments and benefit from greater anonymity. Since empirical evidence is scant to support these claims, we use blockchain analysis to assess account and transaction information from over a hundred addresses associated with far-right extremists, as collected by the Southern Poverty Law Center (HateWatch). Our analysis provides insights into their modus operandi, including the different types of entities involved (exchange, mixer, gambling, donation, darkweb), as well as the frequency and amounts of transfers (CTC Project - ISFP GA 101036276).

Examining the intersection of the Alt-Right and the Manosphere on TikTok *Aram Ghaemmaghami, University of Portsmouth; Simona Ciobotaru, University of Portsmouth; Anda Iulia Solea, University of Portsmouth*

The manosphere and the alt-right are two controversial online subcultures that have gained popularity on various social media platforms, responsible for a rise in toxic masculine discourse and the spread of harmful extremist and antifeminist ideologies on the Web, and specifically TikTok. The uniting ideological feature of the manosphere and far-right groups coalesces around traditionalism and conservatism, masculinity and whiteness and the perceived loss of white, male privileges.This study investigates the ideological intersection between the manosphere and alt-right discourse on TikTok, with a specific focus on the terminology they employ. The objective of this pilot study is to explore specific terminology using the Term Based Method and Phrase based method to predict various patterns of overlap and changes to discourse linking the alt-right and the manosphere to develop themes and clusters of the intersection of terms. A mixed-methods approach using text mining alongside a multimodal analysis of

videos of content creators within the manosphere virtual space on TikTok have been piloted. The results reveal that the manosphere and alt-right subcultures on TikTok share many common themes and messages which are based on traditionalism. The findings are discussed in terms of themes and messages that are promoted, as well as the motivations and impact on young users on TikTok being potentially exposed to violent and extremist ideals. The results have implications for further inquiry in identifying and assessing the impact of online radicalisation on social media platforms such as TikTok.

Patterns of Online Radicalization: A Study on Jihadist and Far-Right Extremist Groups *Caterina Paternoster, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Ernesto Savona, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan); Marina Mancuso, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore*

The dissemination of terrorist content online (TCO) has become a major concern in recent years, as extremist groups continue to exploit virtual environments to spread their messages and recruit new members. The current paper aims to provide an up-to-date overview of how TCO is disseminated by jihadist and far-right groups. The study draws upon desktop research and semi-structured interviews with law enforcement agencies, tech companies, and academics to reconstruct the modi operandi of online radicalization, with a focus on communication channels, narratives, targets, images, and symbols used. The research identifies common patterns across different extremist groups, allowing the identification of potential risk factors. The findings emphasize the importance of understanding the process of TCO dissemination and developing effective strategies to counter the spread of extremist materials in the online environment. The study is based on the work and preliminary research conducted in the framework of the European-funded project ALLIES, "AI-based framework for supporting micro and small Hosting Service Providers (HSPs) on the report and removal of online terrorist content", Grant Number 101080090.

Right Wing Extremism in Australia: Understanding Australians' support for RWE through an unfairness grievance lens *Tiahna Morgan Mulholland, Griffith University; Kristina Murphy, Griffith University; Louise Elizabeth Porter, Griffith University; Keiran Hardy, Griffith University*

Right-wing extremism (RWE) has increased across much of the western world, but empirical knowledge about RWE beliefs and behaviours remains limited. In this paper, we propose and test a framework for explaining the drivers of RWE ideology in Australia. We call this framework the Integrated Unfairness Framework of Radicalisation. This framework posits that feelings of unfairness, strengthened by perceptions of outgroup threat and feelings of uncertainty, can result in support for right-wing radicalisation. To test this framework, we collected survey data from 660 Australians. Regression analysis revealed that feelings of procedural injustice was associated with greater support for RWE. Importantly, this procedural justice effect was moderated by outgroup threat to predict support for RWE; there was no interaction effect with uncertainty. This focus on unfairness grievances has proven useful in understanding support for RWE in Australia and suggests important directions for further research.

225. POL Panel 4. Stop and Search and police powers

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Wojciech Jasiński, University of Wrocław
Participants:

A realist review on the police use of stop and search *Winnie*

Agnew-Pauley, Flinders University; Caitlin Hughes, Flinders University; Alex Stevens, University of Kent

The police power to stop, question and potentially search members of the public is a core police activity that causes ongoing international debate. Proponents argue that this power is an essential tool to prevent crime and improve public safety. And yet, there is increasing evidence that stop and search simultaneously generates a range of adverse effects. Missing from these debates is a fundamental understanding of how stop and search "works" and why and in what circumstances it can lead to negative outcomes. To address this gap, a realist review was conducted on police use of stop and search of people in public places. Realist reviews employ systematic methods for synthesising existing literature, guided by the realist framework. This review will highlight the intended (e.g. crime reduction) and unintended (e.g. negative impacts on minority groups) outcomes of stop and search and the key mechanisms and contexts that can generate different outcomes. Searches of academic and grey literature from January 2000 to December 2023 identified 205 relevant studies, from 20 countries. The review identified several intended mechanisms (e.g. deterrence) and unintended mechanisms (e.g. surveillance and bias). A range of contextual factors were also identified that influence stop and search, such as political climate and accountability practices. Overall, the literature suggests that stop and search in high-crime areas can produce small and short-term reductions in area-level rates of crime. However, this may come at the cost of more negative effects on health and citizenship (e.g. trust in police), particularly for individuals and neighbourhoods that frequently experience stops. Importantly, the effects of stop and search are complex and depend on variable combinations of contexts and mechanisms. Using this realist theory of stop and search, we can begin to identify the circumstances that make the unintended outcomes of stop and search more or less likely.

Comparing policing practices associated with civil preventive orders and notices used in England and Wales *Zoe Rodgers, Sheffield Hallam University*

The civil preventive order and notice framework within England and Wales addresses a range of sub-criminal and criminal behaviour. These powers enable the regulation of conduct immune from traditional criminal law by imposing requirements on a recipient, including the prohibition of neutral or preparatory acts, which, if breached, the recipient would commit a criminal offence with a possible imprisonment term attached. Hence, policymakers have been keen to introduce these powers for wicked policy problems despite no robust evaluation of their usage, effectiveness, and legal and moral limits. The following mixed methods study subsequently examines the policing practices and established procedural safeguards associated with these powers for sub-criminal (Anti-Social Behaviour) and criminal behaviour (Violence Against Women and Girls). This mixed methods study draws on ethnographic fieldwork, consisting of ride-along observations and semi-structured interviews with frontline police officers, alongside secondary data from police statistics and force policies. The qualitative data from coded field notes, interview transcripts and guidance documents are analysed using thematic analysis and the NVivo analytical software package. Whereas the quantitative data from force statistics are analysed using statistical techniques and SPSS. Significant concerns emerge from the initial findings, including duplication between the powers, problems experienced with the courts, a general lack of training for practitioners, and the inability to enforce specific requirements due to limitations in the police force's capabilities. The findings support the creation of a new 'preventive street-level bureaucrat within the risk society' theoretical framework. This framework will enable an exploration of policy and practice regarding compliance with human rights and the ideals of justice, the universally recognised common values shared by the public and democratic society. The findings also facilitate the work of Home Office working groups, with an overview provided within policy briefing papers and presentations, alongside the degree provisions at Sheffield Hallam University.

Is it possible to reform police stops? Politicization and police change in two European countries *Jacques de Maillard, University of Versailles-Cesdip; Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee*

Police officers have the ability to stop a person, prevent him or her from pursuing his or her passage and if necessary, proceed with a search of that person, his or her clothes and everything that person is carrying. The use of police stops therefore presents an important balance for policing in Western countries: on the one hand, police forces seek to be effective in the fight against crime and to assert their capacity to produce order, and on the other, police officers' actions must be based on a form of consent on the part of the public and respect of individual freedoms. In several Western countries, police stops have become the object of political controversies from opposing coalitions on what the objectives and targets of police activities should be. Understanding how police stops have become political issues and how the subsequent political debates have (or not) changed policies regarding stop and search is the objective of this article. By using the examples of two European countries (France and Scotland) where the issue has been highly politicised over the last fifteen years, we will show how it has led to significant change in legislation, policy and police practice in Scotland (however it will be qualified) and yet to a policy blockage in France (with the abandonment of the police stop form and no major initiatives in terms of police education or training). Analysing the reasons for these discrepancies will enable us to identify the conditions for effective policy change with regards to stop and search specifically (such as accountability structures, the role of the police unions, openness of the police to external scrutiny and research evidence, the role of policy entrepreneurs within the police, etc.), and to reflect more broadly on the future of relationships between police, governments and societies.

Politisation of police stops in Poland – causes, consequences and responses *Wojciech Jasiński, University of Wrocław*

In the last few years one can observe that police stops became in Poland a tool used by the governing majority to control the society and suppress criticism. Mass media report numerous cases where people willing to enjoy their freedom of speech or assembly and protest against the governmental policies are being stopped or restricted from entering certain areas under the pretext of security reasons or merely the need to check their identity or if they travel by vehicles the need to inspect their technical condition. While the phenomenon is maybe not surprising in itself, it is worth analyzing its causes and whether the oversight system turned out to be effective. Therefore the aim of the presentation is threefold. First, the analysis of how police stops became a tool used by the governing majority will be conducted. Apart from political and sociological aspects, the emphasis will be placed on legal provisions governing police stops in Poland in order to outline their flaws which resulted in abusive police conduct. Second, the oversight mechanisms provided in the domestic legal system will be discussed and assessed from the perspective of their effectiveness. Particular attention will be given to the judicial oversight, which appeared crucial in remedying the shortcomings of the relevant legal provisions. Third, the consequences of abusive stops will be also analysed, to emphasise their destructive influence on the authority of the police and the rule of law. Although the general picture is not optimistic, the positive thing is that abuses of police stops provoked a firm judicial response, which despite the lacunas in the domestic legal provisions offered a relatively effective protection of citizens rights and freedoms.

Public vs. Police: Exploring Discrepancies in Perceptions of Reasonable Suspicion and Stop Extension Decisions *Ian Adams, University of South Carolina; Kyle McLean, Clemson University; Seth W. Stoughton, School of Law, University of South Carolina; Justin Nix, University of Nebraska Omaha; Geoffrey P. Alpert, University of South Carolina*

Purpose – This study aims to examine the discrepancies between public and law enforcement perceptions of reasonable suspicion and the use of discretion in extending traffic stops, with a focus on the influence of contextual factors, race, and gender. Design/methodology/approach – We replicate recently published experimental results, initially administered to a convenience sample of police officers, with an expansion to a nationally representative sample of over 2400 US residents. The experiment varies the levels of evidence in the scenario, based on US Court of Appeals decisions, and participants were asked to assess the presence of reasonable suspicion and the likelihood of extending the stop for investigatory purposes. Findings – The results reveal gaps between public and law enforcement interpretations of contextual factors that contribute to reasonable suspicion. While officers reported being less likely to find reasonable suspicion or extend the stop duration to investigate criminal activity when the driver was Black or Hispanic, public respondents were unaffected by race or gender considerations. Originality/value – This study extends previous research on police discretion by comparing public and law enforcement perceptions of reasonable suspicion and stop extension decisions. The findings underscore the need for further exploration of the factors that contribute to discrepancies in perceptions and the potential implications for policy and practice.

226. Policing in a digitalized world

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

Society is becoming increasingly digital, and the police are keen not to lag behind. Although there should always be room for experimentation, at the same time it is necessary that the implementation of new technologies fits within a broader strategic vision, in which a certain type of technology can be consciously chosen. In that respect, it is not only important to regularly reflect on how police use technology, but also what impact technology has on police operations and on the public. In the field of policing many questions arise due to the ongoing digitalization. This panel focusses on how technology fundamentally reshapes police and policing. Contributions in this panel answer the questions: (1) 'How does technology reshape the interactions between police (officers) and citizens?', (2) 'What are the ethical and socio-political implications of these various technologies?',(3) 'What are the views and perceptions of police officers towards the adoption of technologies?' The panel includes theoretical and empirical contributions that can help to gain better understanding on how technology fundamentally reshapes police and policing.

Chair:

Marleen Easton, Universiteit Gent

Participants:

Spatial relations and policing legitimacy in a digitalised world *Melissa Bull, Queensland University of Technology; Jasper De Paepe, Leiden University & Ghent University; Tyler Cawthray, Western Sydney University; Marleen Easton, Universiteit Gent*
Cawthray and Bull (2022) have mapped the significance and importance of spatial relationships when applied in the analysis of policing legitimacy. Their integrative literature review shows that spatial relationships are not directly connected to the array of theorisations of policing legitimacy. Additionally, various theorisations of policing legitimacy do not explicitly include consideration of spatial relations or social distance. Through empirical data from two Pacific Island case studies they demonstrate the importance of connecting spatial relationships with police legitimacy. Nonetheless, they propose that a broader range of cases should be considered to further test these ideas. This article takes up this challenge by extending Cawthray and Bull's initial investigation through consideration of the spatial relations of policing legitimacy in a digitalised world. By means of interviews with police management and observations of police officers in

Ghent (Belgium), we get an insight into how digital means have reshaped interactions between police and citizens which questions the traditional, territorial approaches of community policing. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how technology is reshaping the activities of neighbourhood police officers particularly in terms of how it has changed their roles, responsibilities, and interactions with the community.

Digitalization and local policing Institutional change and street-level bureaucrats' strategies *Jan Terpstra, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen*
In this presentation the main question will be on how the local police operate in the age of digitalization. How do local police teams try to cope with their digitalizing task environment? This presentation is based on an empirical study in three different local teams of the Dutch National Police, in both urban and rural settings. In each case study documents were analyzed, observations were conducted of daily police work and local police officers at different positions were interviewed. Three elements are relevant here: the adoption, use and adaptation of digital tools and instruments by members of the local police teams. A main element of the presentation will focus on the theoretical framework to understand the digital technology in practice. In this theoretical framework elements will be incorporated derived from institutional theory and from street-level bureaucracy. Two notions from institutional theory will be especially relevant to understand digitalization in the local police: normative order and institutional logics as they are used in the local police teams. The assumption is that if digital instruments do not fit with the existing normative order and institutional logic that dominate the local police, these instruments will not be adopted or in their use strongly adapted to this normative order and institutional logic. In addition it is assumed that operational police officers in the local teams as street-level bureaucrats use strategies to cope with the practical exigencies and problems created by the digital technology. This theoretical framework will be illustrated by investigating how different forms of digitalization are used in the police teams: the processing of information, the use of social media, the new visibility of the police, the multi-channel service model, and the app MEOS on police officer' smart phone.

Online crime reporting: A new threat to police legitimacy? *Kris Henning, Portland State University; Kimberly Kahn, Portland State University; Katie Wuschke, Portland State University; Christian Peterson, Portland Police Bureau; Stephen Yakots, Portland Police Bureau*
In recent years many police departments have sought to increase operational efficiency by directing victims to report crimes online as opposed to communicating directly with an officer. At present, we know very little about victims' experiences with online reporting. The current study surveyed more than 1,200 property crime victims in Portland, Oregon who used the local police department's online reporting system. Our primary objective is to evaluate this reporting process through a procedural justice lens. We start by reviewing the literature to document how procedural justice is manifested among crime victims. We then contrast the ideal, procedurally just treatment of victims with the reality of existing online reporting practices. This is achieved through qualitative analysis of feedback provided by victims who were either satisfied or dissatisfied with the police department's handling of their online report. Recommendations for improving online reporting are offered along with a broader discussion of procedural justice in the context of technology-mediated communications with crime victims.

The epistemic agency of technologies: Exploring systems of knowledge production in the police *Guro Flinterud, the Norwegian Police University College; Jenny Maria Lundgaard, The Norwegian Police University College*
There are numerous trends in policing linked to knowledge and

knowledge production. Digital systems and tools store and provide data and information, used for constructing a basis for various purposes, such as decision-making, strategic management and in communication with the public. Such knowledge production often "mimics science" but tends to lack a critical understanding of the epistemological basis embedded in them. In policing, various digital technologies play a crucial role in establishing how something becomes known, and what it means to know. In this paper we will explore the implications these technologies have for the becoming of knowledge. Drawing on theories from Science and Technology Studies (STS) we will explore two different forms of technological systems widely used in policing: internal systems (for incident logging), and external systems (social media platforms). The systems will be understood as having agency: through affordances in their design and functions, they shape knowledge production in both intended and non-intended ways, thus gaining epistemic powers. Scrutinising digital technologies as epistemic agents, means exploring how they make rules, devise methods, and set standards (Elgin, 2013), thus revealing the normative and ethical elements embedded in them, and the ways in which they shape policing today. References Elgin, C. Z. (2013). Epistemic agency. Theory and Research in Education, 11(2), 135–152. https://doi.org/10.1177/1477878513485173

It's complicated… Social Media and Polish Law Enforcement Agencies Relation Status *Paweł Waszkiewicz, Faculty of Law and Administration*

Social media is not a new phenomenon, it is part of social reality. Even for law enforcement. Most agencies manage their profiles on classic platforms like Facebook/Meta, Twitter, YouTube, and LinkedIn. Some are exploring Instagram and TikTok. They serve different purposes. In most cases, to communicate directly with users/community members. At the same time, social media is the environment in which crimes are committed and the tool used to commit crimes in the offline world. It is also a source of evidence in criminal proceedings. The published literature covers various related topics. However, it is mostly concerned with English-speaking countries. There is little research on how social media is used in other parts of the world. This paper presents how Polish police officers and prosecutors use social media in their daily practice. The survey used the CAPI technique to explore the reality of Polish law enforcement. Respondents (n=67+120; police officers and prosecutors) answered questions about their official and private use of social media. This allowed testing hypotheses about the relationship between age, gender, private and official use of social media. The results of this survey, which was part of the research project Social Media in Law Enforcement Agencies Practice, supported by a grant from the National Science Center in the OPUS program, contradict some of the expectations. The fetishism of new technologies does not seem to be a reality on the streets/for front-line prosecutors. Police officers and prosecutors use social media less frequently than their civilian counterparts. They are often reactive to the actions of criminals, which fits the arms race theory. However, some law enforcement officials have proactive strategies, and their knowledge and skills are definitely exceptional. It's complicated...

227. Sexual assault disclosure: The voices of survivors and police officers

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Pre-arranged Panel

6:30 to 7:45 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3

Sexual assault is a pervasive and grossly under-reported crime with numerous adverse outcomes for survivors. Many survivors do not report to the police due to the anticipation of a negative experience and the failure of the police to believe their accounts. Police officers have received considerable scrutiny in the media regarding their response to sexual assault, and many police organizations are making conscious attempts to improve the disclosure experience for survivors. To attain justice in sexual assault cases, discourse in sexual assault must reflect the voices and experiences of all involved in the process. Therefore, this panel brings together research projects from a multi-disciplinary research team exploring sexual assault disclosure. In the first project, data was gathered from women who experienced sexual assault and were not believed by the police. Women's first-hand accounts provided insight into the vulnerability experienced, adverse health outcomes, and negative interactions with police officers during disclosure. The second project explored survivors' decisions to withdraw their report of sexual assault to the police once the investigative process began. These findings highlighted the importance of a positive disclosure experience to attain justice in sexual assault cases. To further understand sexual assault investigations, we interviewed police officers and report on their first-hand accounts of the investigative process, the complexity of cases, and their compassion for the victims. The final presentation reflects research in progress with individuals who identify as a sexual or gender minority (2SLGBTQ+) that experience sexual assault and disclose to a formal support provider. Each of these studies assists in expanding the current discourse on sexual assault and provides insight from survivors, a high-risk population, and police officers who are intricately involved in the process. Findings from these studies provide opportunities for improvements in the disclosure process, support for survivors, and expanded discourse on sexual violence.

Chair:

Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University

Participants:

Unfounded Sexual Assault: The Voices of Survivors *Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University; Ainsley Miller, Lakehead University; Lori Chambers, Lakehead University; Karen McQueen, Lakehead University*

Statistics on sexual assault are staggering from a global perspective, and 1 in 3 Canadian women experience sexual assault in their lifetime. However, sexual assault is considered the most under-reported crime to law enforcement. Among those who do report, many experience a negative disclosure experience, including blame and disbelief by the police. Police officers have often been deemed "gatekeepers" to justice; however, one in five reported sexual assaults are deemed false or baseless and therefore coded as "unfounded." The purpose of this qualitative study was to gain a deeper understanding of the experiences of women who have had their sexual assault deemed unfounded by the police. Descriptive phenomenology was used to explore the first-hand accounts of women's experiences with the police when their sexual assault was disbelieved. Through face-to-face, semi-structured interviews with twenty-three sexual assault survivors, the research represents a first step towards filling knowledge gaps regarding women's experience when their reports are disbelieved by the institutions designed to protect them. The research team uncovered four salient themes representing survivors' experiences, including a) vulnerability, b) drug and alcohol use during the assault, c) police insensitivity, and d) police process. Direct quotes from survivors will be presented throughout the presentation to demonstrate the themes. Survivors of sexual assault faced insensitivity, blame, lack of investigation, and lack of follow-up from the police. This resulted in further trauma and revictimization, numerous adverse health and social outcomes, mistrust of the police, and increased vulnerability to future violence. The research informs discussions among service providers in mental health, law enforcement, and health sectors to develop strategies to provide enhanced support to survivors following sexual victimization.

Sexual assault case attrition: When survivors don't proceed with charges *Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University; Ainsley Miller, Lakehead University; Karen McQueen, Lakehead University; Lori Chambers, Lakehead University*

Sexual assault case attrition is pervasive within the criminal justice process. Despite initiating a police report following sexual victimization, many survivors make the decision to withdraw their police report and do not proceed with charges. Attrition of sexual assault cases at the point of entry to the criminal justice system is

problematic for survivors as justice is not achieved, and connections to support services are lacking. As such, the purpose of this research was to explore the first-hand accounts of sexual assault survivors who withdrew their report of sexual assault after disclosing the victimization to the police. Face-to-face and semi-structured interviews were used to explore the experience of 14 sexual assault survivors who initiated a report of sexual assault to the police and subsequently withdrew the report during the police process. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and analyzed in NVIVO. Colaizzi's method was used to analyze the data and resulted in the identification of three themes related to the decision not to pursue charges and a fourth theme describing the overall essence of the decision-making process. These themes included: 1) Overwhelming Police Process, 2) Police Communication about Charging/Process, (3) Loss of Faith in the Justice System, and (4) No Hope. The first-hand accounts of participants are represented throughout each of the themes. These findings provide insight from survivors supporting the saliency of the disclosure experience and the power of police communication. A trauma-informed police response during sexual assault disclosures is recommended based on the critical importance of supporting survivors, improving the investigative process, and holding perpetrators accountable. This approach may decrease attrition and improve justice for victims.

Gatekeepers to justice: Police officers' experiences responding to sexual assault *Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University; Karen McQueen, Lakehead University; Ainsley Miller, Lakehead University; Lori Chambers, Lakehead University*

Police officers play a central role in attaining justice for sexual assault survivors, yet few cases proceed to conviction. Disclosing sexual assault is critical to attain justice and foster support and healing. However, survivors often experience negative interactions when disclosing sexual victimization to the police, including victim blaming, dismissive behavior, accusations of false reporting, and lack of empathy. Though some police officers ascribe to rape myths, others may be perceived as blaming or dismissive of victims when they are attempting to shield them from a criminal justice system that is re-victimizing. There is limited research that explores the voices of police officers and their experiences in sexual assault investigations. The purpose of this research was to explore the experiences of police officers who respond to reports of sexual assault. The research team conducted semi-structured telephone interviews with 20 police officers of various ranks. Interviews were analyzed in NVIVO software using Collaizi's thematic analytic method. The findings uncovered four themes representing police experience responding to sexual assault, 1) Lack of Sexual Assault Training, 2) Compassion for the Victim, 3) Investigative Process (sub-theme of Discretionary Decision-Making), and 4) Police Distress. The first-hand accounts of police officers highlight the complexity of the investigative process, the limitations of training in sexual assault, and the attitudes and beliefs of police officers toward victims, often resulting in police officer distress. This research provides opportunities to improve police response to sexual assault, support officers in their roles, and enhance the disclosure experience of survivors.

Sexual assault disclosure among individuals who identify as a sexual or gender minority *Lori Chambers, Lakehead University; Karen McQueen, Lakehead University; Ainsley Miller, Lakehead University; Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University*

Individuals who identify as a sexual or gender minority (2SLGBTQ+) are sexually assaulted at a rate three times higher than the heterosexual population. Yet, research on sexual assault has typically been conducted through a heteronormative lens. Additionally, sexual orientation and gender identity are often omitted from research on sexual violence or aggregated in data collection, thereby minimizing the unique experience of each orientation or identity (ie. lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender). Sexual assault is grossly under-reported, and the stigmatized identity of sexual and gender minorities makes a disclosure to formal support providers complex. The purpose of our study is to explore the unique experiences of individuals who identify as a sexual or gender minority, have experienced sexual assault, and disclosed it to a formal support provider. This research in progress is informed by the gaps in sexual and gender script theory, which are based on heteronormative assumptions that men are perpetrators and women are victims of sexual assault. Strategies guiding our research include 1) focus groups with members of the 2SLGBTQ+ community and 2) implementation of a community advisory committee (service providers). These strategies are intended to provide insight into the research design and data collection tools and inform sexual and gender-sensitive language throughout the research process. Semi-structured interviews will be used to explore the sexual assault disclosure experiences of participants, with a recruitment strategy ensuring the representation of unique experiences of each orientation/identity. Interviews will be analyzed thematically. A second step in the analytic process includes collating findings from each group through a meta-synthesis of themes. Anticipated findings will assist in challenging heteronormative assumptions about sexual assault. An improved understanding of the needs and barriers to disclosure may assist in creating safe spaces and improved support for sexual assault survivors who identify as a sexual or gender minority.

228. POL Panel 8. Intimate Partner Violence, rape investigations and offender management

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
Chair:
   Wendy Fitzgibbon, University of Westminster
Participants:

Fresh insights into Integrated Offender Management and the Policing of Prolific Offenders *Frederick Cram, Cardiff University*

This paper offers a timely contribution to research on multi-agency criminal justice working by examining empirically, a modern form of policing in England and Wales: 'Integrated Offender Management' (IOM). IOM involves police officers adopting the role of 'offender manager' and working alongside staff from other criminal justice agencies all in a bid to reduce the criminal activities of prolific offenders, through support and rehabilitation. Government inspections, TV documentaries and press releases, have depicted the scheme as a novel and exciting way to reduce the criminal activities of prolific offenders – one which has changed the culture and practice of police officers considerably. In this paper, I examine empirically the validity of such claims, revealing them to be largely mythical. Based on extensive fieldwork carried out in an English police force, my findings demonstrate that many police 'offender managers' continue to plough on with orthodox police cultural practices. This development has significant implications for our chances of steering prolific offenders away from crime.

Effective and risk-free? Police officers' experience-based opinions of the 'reactive' approach to sex offender management *Sarah Kingston, University of Central Lancashire; Clare Scollay, University of Central Lancashire; Nathan Birdsall, University of Central Lancashire*

In 2017, constabularies in England and Wales began to implement a risk-based approach to managing sex offenders. The goal of this approach was to prioritise resources toward the most dangerous sex offenders and reduce the risk posed to the public. Under this new approach, offenders who had consistently been assessed as low-risk, and who had not reoffended, for more than three years were considered for reactive management. Reactively managed offenders

did not receive home visits but remained subject to annual notification requirements and continued monitoring. Despite this significant change, to date no research has examined how reactive management is being used or evaluated its effectiveness nationally. This study addressed this research gap through an online survey that investigated use and perceptions of reactive management among police officers and support staff working with sex offenders in England and Wales. The study found that reactive management was used in 63 percent of constabularies in England and Wales. Although there were similarities in terms of how reactive management had been operationalised in these constabularies, there were also differences in the risk assessment tools, eligibility criteria, and monitoring practices used. Most police personnel described reactive management as moderately effective, although opinions varied based on individual and force characteristics. Police felt that the main benefit of reactive management was that it reduced the number of offenders on active management, thereby lightening caseloads and redirecting resources towards managing higher-risk offenders. Police felt that the main drawback of reactive management was that it limited their ability to prevent and detect reoffending. As a result, forces seeking to implement reactive management faced barriers in the form of ethical concerns and risk aversion among managers and staff. They also faced practical challenges relating to assessing eligibility and risk.

Coercive control, risk assessment, and evidence of intimate partner violence: Police response *Mary Aspinall, St. Thomas University; Carmen Gill, University of New Brunswick; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Marie-Marthe Cousineau, Université de Montréal*

Intimate partner violence is one of the most dangerous situations frontline police officers encounter and they have a responsibility to determine severity of risk faced by the victim. Coercive control is a repetitive and continuous form of violence that encompasses tactics to hurt, humiliate, intimidate, exploit, and isolate victims, yet may not include evidence of visible forms of physical violence. It is important to consider how coercive control is understood and assessed by law enforcement as police officers are often the first to determine if intimate partner violence is present, even when there is no evidence of physical abuse. What is perceived to be life-threatening by a victim may be perceived as minor in the eyes of responding officers if they do not recognize the severity of non-physical tactics of abuse and the contexts in which they occur. In January 2022, an online survey was distributed to police officers across Canada (N=269) with the objective of better understanding officers' perceptions of coercive controlling behaviour. Mirroring existing research with police previously conducted in the United Kingdom, vignettes were included depicting physical or non-physical violence to gauge understandings, interpretations, and responses to coercive control tactics and risk factors that emphasize danger in intimate relationships. The importance of coercive control is slowly being recognized globally, with criminalization present in England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and states within Australia and the United States. As coercive control legislation is currently under consideration in Canada, findings demonstrate police officers' knowledge on the topic. We will also discuss the risk factors identified by police that are considered critical in their interventions and elaborate on their understandings of both physical and non-physical violence.

The UK Sex Offender Register twenty-five years after its inception: does it currently work? *Wendy Fitzgibbon, University of Westminster; Maria Ansbro, Buckinghamshire New University*

The Sex Offender Register was created by the 1997 Sex Offender Act, and the requirement to notify has now been in force for 25 years. This project used a mixed methods approach to identify which aspects of the register are working effectively and proportionately, and which aspects would benefit from a re-evaluation. The research also examined the demographics of children who are 'on the register' - an issue not looked at previously. We examine statistics provided by the Police, and interviews with staff from key agencies (Police, Probation, Youth Justice, and staff from voluntary agencies/providers of treatment for young people). Data has revealed a number of key findings: • clear contrasts in the way that police Public Protection Officers conceptualise their role • changing demographics of the Registered Sex Offender population, given that the register was designed in a pre-internet (pornography) age • striking - some would say concerning - changes in the way that the Sexual Harm Prevention Order is used • a range of modifications that could potentially make the register a more proportionate and targeted tool, one that is less labour intensive, and moreover one that reflects the shift from a risk paradigm to a contemporary approach that draws on desistance and good lives models • a very low number of children who are required to register, which we largely see as a vindication of the 'child first' emphasis on diversion that is well established in youth justice

Unidentified or Unidentifiable? Exploring police investigation efforts in rape cases with an unidentified suspect *Heidi Mork Lomell, University of Oslo; Johanne Yttri Dahl, Norwegian Police University College*

In most reported rape cases, the suspect is either known to the victim or is identified during the initial phase of the police investigation. However, in a small number of cases, the suspect is not known to the victim, and remains unidentified despite police investigation. We know little about what characterizes these rape cases, what investigation steps are taken, and why the suspect is not identified. In this presentation, we will explore rape cases where the police end up dropping the case due to an unidentified suspect. The aim of the paper is to gain more knowledge about how the police work with rape cases where the suspect is not known to the victim, the challenges of identification in police investigation of rape, and why the police in some cases fail to identify any suspect. The presentation is based on an ongoing study of police investigation of rape in five Norwegian police districts. 6 % of the reported cases (75 out of 1300) were dropped due to an unidentified suspect. What are the characteristics of these cases? What investigation steps did the police take to try and identify a suspect? What evidence was collected? How much time and resources were allocated? The research is part of an ongoing multidisciplinary research project, EVIDENTLY RAPE, that explores how physical evidence matters and can be a factor in how medical and criminal justice institutions approach the crime of rape.

229. Solitary confinement, isolation, victimization and riots in prison
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
Chair:
   Jago Wyssling, Universität Bern
Participants:
   Adverse Childhood Experiences among Solitary Confinement Prisoners *Ann Marie Rocheleau, Stonehill College*
   Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are those events or experiences of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction that occur to children prior to age 18. These traumatic experiences include psychological, physical, or sexual abuse; emotional or physical neglect; and family problems including substance use disorder, domestic violence, mental health, criminal behavior, and parental separation or divorce (Anda, 2007). Studies have found that incarcerated offenders are more likely than those in the general public to have ACE-like experiences including childhood physical, sexual, and emotional abuse (Wolff & Sánchez, 2019; Wolff, Shi, & Siegel, 2009). This content analysis study examines the prevalence of ACEs in prisoners housed in three California Special

Housing Units (SHU), akin to supermax facilities. The study uses secondary analysis to examine data collected from the Houses of Healing program — a 14-week self-study emotional literacy program. Prisoners filled out a self-report survey and submitted four exercises associated with the emotional literacy curriculum: a completed emotional weather report, a letter to their inner 15-year-old self, a letter of apology, and a letter of support to themselves. Though this study surely undercounts the prevalence of ACES, it will hopefully shed some light both on the trauma experienced and the rehabilitative needs of these restricted prisoners.

"Good" and "bad" adaptation to prison isolation of Polish long-term prisoners *Kamil Miszewski, University of Warsaw*

The methods of adaptation to prison isolation of prisoners sentenced to short and long-term sentences differ significantly. The latter, after the stage of initial rebellion, often develop (though not always) constructive coping strategies. Based on his own field research regarding adaptation to prison isolation of Polish long-term prisoners,the author reflects upon which methods of adaptation (on the basis of Ervin Goffman's typology) may be referred to as "good" and which as "bad" ones (and from whose point of view).

Unraveling the Determinants of Riots in Correctional Institutions *Mijin Kim, Illinois State University; Jeff Mellow, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY*

Although prison and jail riots significantly impact correctional facilities, the nature and causes of these disturbances have not been adequately addressed in criminal justice research. This study delves into the intricate dynamics of riots in US jails and prisons, a crucial issue with considerable consequences for the safety and welfare of both inmates and staff. By analyzing data from US prison and jail riots between 2004 and 2021, this research scrutinizes facility- and incident-level variables to discern the factors that contribute to and forecast the emergence of correctional riots. The findings offer a deeper understanding of the trends and predictors of jail and prison riots, illuminating potential strategies for prevention, intervention, and management. Moreover, this study explores the theoretical underpinnings of riot dynamics and underscores the policy implications, stressing the importance of informed decision-making and effective methods to preserve safety and order within correctional institutions.

From Macro to Meso – concentrated imprisonment and community life *Kirsten Laurisse Besemer, Griffith University; Susanne Karstedt, Griffith University*

Australia imprisons twice as many people as it did 30 years ago, placing it well above average imprisonment rates in comparable OECD countries. Australia has one of the highest incarceration rates for minority populations worldwide, with 2,285 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners for every 100,000 adults. In this context, a key question is how to balance the crime-preventing benefits of imprisonment against the burden of its harmful consequences for communities. Communities in areas of concentrated imprisonment are thought to be disrupted by the removal of offenders from their families and other social networks. Such disruptions may affect family structure, social organisation, participation, and overall wellbeing of communities. We thus shift our perspective towards criminal justice as a macro-level impact on the meso-level level of community capacity and wellbeing. In this paper we use admissions data and community-level data from the Australian Census 2010-2019 (postcode-level). These include data about collective efficacy, e.g. volunteering and care for others in the community; female-headed households; residential mobility. It also allows us to explore the complex relationships between deprivation, imprisonment, and community life.

Who is in charge? Researching ideas of responsibility within the penal system *Jago Wyssling, Universität Bern; Louise Emily Frey, Universität Bern*

The authors of this paper aim to enter a dialogue about ideas of responsibility in the everyday life of penal institutions by drawing from two anthropological research projects – one on the everyday practices of prison directors, the other focusing on general questions of care and constraint in the everyday of penal institutions. On a theoretical level, responsibility could be considered from various angles: (1) The individual responsibility of the inmate, both as the author of their crime and as the agent of their release, (2) the structural responsibility of the institution vis-à-vis inmates and staff, or (3) the societal responsibility of the prison system. Within the highly hierarchical structure of penal institutions, different kinds of responsibilities are not only being taken for granted but also negotiated, distributed, and navigated – albeit with specific affordances – by prison directors, staff, and inmates. Asking how responsibility is evoked in different ways in the everyday life of the penal system, this paper considers responsibility not as a normative goal to be achieved (as in "responsible" vs. "irresponsible") but as an arena that produces specific ethical subject positions. Responsibility produces both an individualized subject ("Whom is to blame?") and a dialogical relationship ("Who to answer to?"/ "Whom to care for?"). As such, responsibility offers valuable insights into the production of individual agency and structural constraints. This contribution aims to bring an anthropological perspective into the criminological prison discourse and, in doing so, to initiate the investigation within an interdisciplinary framework: What does (individual, collective, institutional) responsibility mean to people within the prison system?

230. Contemporary Issues in victimology

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:

Lisa van Reemst, VU Amsterdam

Participants:

From conception to consequences: How lax regulations and corporate greed victimized women in a modern sterilization device *Mary Dodge, University of Colorado Denver US*

Reproductive health care has a long history of fraud and victimization. This research traces the marketing and use of Essure, a sterilization device for women that was approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2002. This study offers an in-depth examination of the development and marketing of the Essure device, which often involved deceptive practices. The case study demonstrates how the FDA failed to protect women and how corporate greed encouraged the medical profession to use an unsafe medical device as a sterilization method. The almost 20-year history of Essure shows that Bayer Healthcare violated FDA guidelines, hid complications, bribed practitioners, and mismanaged safety information. Additionally, an exploration of the long-standing class action lawsuits exemplifies how corporate and occupational white-collar offenders act with impunity and indifference by denying responsibility for the harm despite a black box warning that women faced substantial risks from the product. Though eventually removed from the market, the device has resulted in almost 40,000 known injury cases, including death.

Safer Cities: A critical analysis of measuring self-reported public harassment experiences in urban contexts *Thijs Hauspie, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University; Janneke M. Schokkenbroek, imec-mict, Department of Communication Sciences & IRCP, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law & Social Law, Ghent University; Koen Ponnet, imec-mict, Department of Communication Sciences, Ghent University; Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social*

Law, Ghent University

Public harassment (PH) (i.e., a wide range of intrusive and unwanted sexual and non-sexual behaviors) is not only a harmful experience for victims, but it also represents a pervasive societal problem, that recreates and reinforces power relations and inequality. Despite this, PH remained an underreported and thus fairly ignored phenomenon in the past by researchers and policy makers. With the goal of putting PH on the agenda and supporting youths living in large cities who have experienced one or more of these types of behavior, the NGO Plan International started the Safer Cities initiative almost a decade ago. By launching a digital platform through which victims can report harassment experiences in urban public spaces, large amounts of quantitative data were collected from 20 cities across the globe since 2014. In the present study, we analyzed and compared data collected on the Safer Cities platform in late spring 2023 from several Belgian cities. Based on the results, we answer questions such as 'where does SH happen most frequently?', 'what type of harassment most likely takes place?', 'what are the characteristics of the harassers?', and 'how likely was it that witnesses, if present, intervene or help?'. Additionally, we critically discuss the data collection process of the Safer Cities platform and offer recommendations. The findings of this study will shed light on the prevalence and nature of PH in urban contexts, as well as the importance of reliable and valid measurement instruments.

The role of work situations in victimization of ambulance workers, firefighters and police officers *Lisa van Reemst, VU Amsterdam*

Emergency responders such as ambulance workers, firefighters and police officers are relatively often confronted with aggression by citizens. This victimization can have negative consequences for the employee, the organization and society in general. Therefore, it is important to gain insight in characteristics that are related to being confronted with aggression.   Based on theories that consider the opportunity of crime and victimization, it may be expected that characteristics that offer more opportunity of aggression by citizen are associated with being confronted with aggression. This presentation discussed the relationship between the role of the specific job position and, relatedly, work situations employees are in and being confronted with aggression by citizens. The three occupational groups are compared in the aggression they experience and the work characteristics that are related to this. This study was conducted based on a survey study among ambulance workers, firefighters and police officers in the Netherlands about aggression against emergency responders (N=1200). This was part of the (now completed) PhD project of the presenter. The survey consisted of questions about being confronted with aggression, social demographic characteristics, psychological characteristics and work characteristics of the employee. Univariate, bivariate (one way between subjects ANOVA's among others) and multivariate (regression) analyses were performed. The results show that work situations are strongly associated with being confronted with aggression by citizens. It is important to study how the risk of aggression in these work situations can be diminished.

Examining (Un)Fairness in Awarding Victim Compensation to Human Trafficking Victims *Ieke de Vries, Leiden University; Masja van Meeteren, Radboud University; Rosa Koenraadt, Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands; Fallon Cooper, Leiden University*

Extant research has examined the challenges in the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking, including studies that have begun to illuminate the factors that influence legal procedures in human trafficking cases. However, few studies have focused specifically on the outcomes of legal procedures for victims. This study focuses on victim compensation in human trafficking cases and aims to generate new insights about the factors impacting if, how much, when, and why victim compensation is awarded. A total of 257 court rulings in victim compensation claims were analyzed

through a mixed-method approach. Qualitative techniques involved inductive and deductive coding to illuminate the motivations for awarding victim compensation. Quantitative techniques assessed if characteristics of victims, the exploitation, and legal context may explain whether or not (and how much) victim compensation is being awarded. Preliminary results indicate that besides case characteristics, victim characteristics are associated with legal decisions to award victim compensation, potentially because of dominant "iconic victim"-narratives. This study provides new insights about potential unfairness in awarding victim compensation in human trafficking cases, thereby advancing the broader literature on legal procedures in human trafficking cases and broader debates on (un)fairness in criminal justice system procedures.

Expanding the scope of victimology to nonhuman animals *Melanie Flynn, University of Huddersfield*

Research and advocacy within the field of victimology have made invaluable contributions to our understanding of the extent and patterns of victimisation, how victims are represented, and their interactions with offenders, criminal justice systems and related organisations. We are more aware of the consequences and impacts of victimisation and scholarship has supported the championing of victims' rights, whilst challenging myths and dismissive views of the experiences of victimisation. Critical victimology in particular has played an important role in how we define and respond to victims, including those impacted by non-criminalised harm, or who would not be recognised as 'victims' in a traditional, legal sense. However, as Flynn and Hall (2017) have noted, even critical victimology remains anthropocentric. In response, they have argued that the scope of victimology should be expanded to encompass nonhuman animal 'victims'. This paper builds on the arguments therein, by setting out more fully what nonhuman animal victimology might look like. This sits alongside the growing interest in green criminology and environmental victims, though this once again has tended to focus more on humans affected by environmental harms, such as pollution. Applying a species justice perspective, I consider why victimology should incorporate recognition of nonhuman animals as victims. I explain the necessity of adopting a critical social harm (zemiology) approach to conceptualise nonhuman animal victimology and the types of behaviour this would capture. The paper is built around three key strands of proposed academic endeavour: (1) learning more about nonhuman animal victims, including the nature and extent of their victimisation, and concepts such as repeat victimisation; (2) ascertaining and documenting the consequences of nonhuman animal victimisation; and (3) critically considering interactions between nonhuman animal victims and organisations involved in enforcement, prosecution and sentencing. The paper concludes with an outline of suggested areas of research.

231. Trends in Victimization 2
Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
   Pablo Meissner, Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Participants:

Victimisation processes of refugees living in refugee housings in Germany *Pablo Meissner, Ruhr-Universität Bochum*

The situation of accommodation for refugees in Germany has recently been tense. Despite an easing in 2017, over the last few years the amount of people applying for asylum has increased again – even without factoring in those displaced by the war in Ukraine. Corresponding to this trend, refugee camps in Germany are often reported having and creating issues in comfort, privacy, and security partly due to their organization and high occupancy numbers leading to various conflicts and incidents. In my

presentation I would like to give an overview of an ongoing research project. My study attempts to analyse processes that lead to victimisation in refugee housings through qualitative research. It aims for a contribution to the academic discourse about the reality most refugees are facing in Germany and possibly other countries. To do so, I am currently conducting interviews with refugees living in Germany who already received an asylum status and left governmental refugee housing. The interviews are semi-structured and analysed via Grounded Theory Methodology. My methodology and sampling process will be part of my presentation. For my project being a work in progress, I will also talk about preliminary findings on victimisation.

Victimization Experiences and Aggressive Behaviours by Brazilian Military Police Officers – An Exploratory Study *Laura M. Nunes, Universidade Fernando Pessoa; Ana Isabel Sani, University Fernando Pessoa*

This study focuses on a topic that is as pertinent as it is urgent, being a theme that presents itself as highly worrying: violence and victimization by agents of the military police in Brazil. It pretends to describe experiences of victimization and/or aggressive behaviours by the Brazilian military police officers, and their perception of (in)security in their urban areas of operation. The exploratory study had a sample of 62 military police officers, who answered a questionnaire survey. The questionnaire, developed in Portugal in 2013 (Sani, & Nunes), underwent a process of adaptation to Brazil, having also been subject to a pre-test in that country. The results confirmed police insecurity, motivated by increased violence and crime. Victimization is not a feature that most police officers experience, but most believe there is aggression in military police performance. There were no statistically significant associations between perceptions of insecurity and crime trends, victimization experiences, agents performance, and satisfaction with it, despite the significant positive correlation between these two last variables. The perceptions of violence during military police operations support the view that police violence is also a reality in Brazil, as well as there victimization.

Taxing experiences: theorizing negative incidents at the frontlines *Shelena Keulemans, Radboud University Nijmegen; Dorian Schaap, Radboud University Nijmegen*

Negative interactions with citizens can leave frontline public sector workers (like police officers, teachers, or healthcare workers) stressed, anxious, and even traumatized. Yet we lack an interdisciplinary understanding of such 'negative incidents': they are treated and approached differently depending on whether the researcher takes a victimological, social psychological, sociological, or public administration perspective. This ignores important commonalities between incidents and impedes the search for effective mechanisms of prevention and support. Here, negative frontline incidents take center stage as a phenomenon worthy of more holistic inquiry. We shed light on both the substantive incident itself and its social or organizational context and consequences. Drawing from 1405 descriptions of the most negative incident that Dutch and Belgian frontline tax officials experienced with citizens, we show that there are two fundamentally different types of incidents. Many incidents draw their negative nature from the interaction itself. This includes instances of citizen (physical or verbal) aggression and situations in which the frontline worker faces unmitigated citizen tragedy in the course of their work. Other incidents, however, draw their negative nature not primarily from the interaction itself, but from its context and consequences. These include violations of professional norms and situations where peer or organizational support was absent after an incident. Although tax officials most often reported threats of assault and professional norm violations as their most negative citizen incident, citizens' physical assaults, absent (post-incident) support, and confrontations with citizen tragedy affected them particularly. Absent support often co-occurred with other incident

types, aggravating their impact. These findings show that negative incidents are both more diverse and more complex than is generally assumed. Especially the importance of non-aggression incidents is seldom recognized, raising serious questions about the wisdom of many governments' focus on addressing violence against public workers without paying much attention to other impactful negative interactions.

Victim Responses to cyber-fraud Victimization: an exploratory study of victim support groups on Facebook *Fyscillia Ream, University of Montreal; Isabelle Rochette, University of Montreal; Akim Laniel-Lanani, University of Montreal; Benoît Dupont, University of Montreal*

While online fraud and technology-related crimes continue to increase and claim more and more victims, the current observation is that police and government agencies do not have the resources necessary to manage this type of crime. This lack of involvement from government agencies has given way to initiatives led by citizens who have been victims or been exposed to potential victimization to implement measures to counter and deter online scammers. These initiatives are part of the growing use of digital vigilantism targeting traditional crimes, social behaviours and political movements (Button & Whittaker, 2021). This presentation examines how victims and potential victims set up their means of response to online fraud and scammers. To this end, we will analyze French-speaking Facebook pages (n= 30) and public (n= 33) and private groups (n= 30). These mediums are used by citizens to report scams, denounce scammers, and prevent, advise and raise awareness of online fraud. The study highlights how victims can mobilize against online fraud through some forms of digital vigilantism, whose goals go beyond reporting online scams. These victim-focused citizen-led efforts cannot be ignored by government agencies but should be supported to fight against online fraud on a larger scale.

232. Prisons, inmates and governance in Latin America
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Author meets critics
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
This session will present and discuss the book Prisons, Inmates and governance in Latin America edited by Máximo Sozzo (Palgrave, 2022) which addresses the multiplication and expansion of inmate governance schemes in Latin America, based on contributions on eight countries in the region.
Critics:
   Ignacio González Sanchez, University of Girona
   Sveinung Sandberg, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo
   Richard Sparks, University of Edinburgh
Book Author:
   Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral

233. Ports and Crime: Emerging Perspectives
Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Transnational Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
From the historical Port of Piraeus through to the contemporary construction of Jebel Ali Free Zone, ports are the lifeblood of global supply chains. They are also key hubs of crime, harm and corruption in the global economy. Yet despite a long and complex relationship with serious forms of criminogenic harm, and the attendant concerns this raises for governance and security regimes, academic work on ports has only recently begun to gain momentum in criminology. This panel brings together four scholars whose work concentrates on diverse aspects of the port-crime interface. Our aim is to shed

light on emerging perspectives to this dynamic and far-reaching juncture.

Chair:

> *Alexandra Hall*, Northumbria University

Participants:

> UK freeports 2.0: understanding new patterns of encasement and (dis)order *Alexandra Hall, Northumbria University*
>
> Freeports and special economic zones are attracting increasing scholarly attention. Critical work has examined the political and economic logics of export-processing zones in Asia, major transhipment hubs in the Middle East, and high-tech warehouse complexes in Central Europe. A new contender can be found in the UK, where market fundamentalist and then Chancellor Rishi Sunak's flagship policy for economic growth post-Brexit inspired the reintroduction of a previously failed policy initiative in the form of 10 new freeports. Drawing on the initial findings of an interdisciplinary criminological study, this paper explores the political and criminogenic dimensions of the UK's freeports during the first stages of their implementation. Using Teesside Freeport as a case study and building on notions of 'market encasement' (Slobodian, 2018) and 'technopopulism' (Bickerton and Invernizzi-Accetti, 2021), I will show how the freeports become institutionalised as forms of trade and interaction, and the key challenges and risks that this type of ordering presents. Despite being sold on solutions-based policies and populist talking points, control on Teesside has to date been ceded to technocratic advisory panels and corrupt local business elites, with reports of emerging harms to the environment and society. Is it possible to extend the reach of democracy to hold these institutions and actors to account?

> "Joy" of reputation: ndrangheta, cocaine and survival narratives in the port of Gioia Tauro *Anna Sergi, University of Essex*
>
> The port-city interface, that is the social, economic and political set of connections between a port and its territory, is key also for organised crime groups (OCGs): the relationship between OCGs and their 'space' affects their involvement (or lack of it) with a port. This paper will explore the relationship between one of most prominent 'ndrangheta clans, the Piromalli family, in the city and the port of Gioia Tauro, the largest port in Italy for container throughput and transhipment, and among the most important in Europe and in the Mediterranean sea. This paper will consider the reputation of the clan, made of a crafted balance between visibility and secrecy, as well as their recognition as key players in wider 'ndrangheta historical events, structures and decision-making. This reputation produces and reproduces a narrative that sees the Piromalli clan as dominant in the territory of Gioia Tauro, also because of their access to the port, for illicit trafficking as well as for extra-legal governance of port activities. This narrative consolidates through a number of mechanisms, at times but not often including violence. It has been protecting the clan also when major cocaine deals failed; when new criminal players approach the port; and when law enforcement has targeted affiliates and assets of the family.

> Port Policing in Times of Hybrid Warfare *Yarin Eski, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*
>
> Due to the Russian war in Ukraine, there are fears that in response to economic sanctions against Russia, European economies risk being shut down by cyberattacks on their energy supplies and transportation (Port of Rotterdam, 2022; Ornstein, 2022; Jensen in Van Marle, 2022). Attacks on vital infrastructures and processes are timeless, but due to the growing technological development and hybrid warfare, the consequences for ports seem to be increasing. North-Western Europe, especially Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands, has several of these maritime transport hubs in Antwerp, Le Havre, Hamburg and Rotterdam. They form a part of vital infrastructures and processes because of their responsibility for shipping handling, international and national transport, and energy distribution (NCTV, 2017). If they fail or are disrupted, this can lead to a 'serious social disruption' (id. 1). There is a strong sense of how European internal (digital) vital infrastructures rely on

countries outside of its EU borders, in this case on Russia for oil and gas, and on Ukraine for its grain (cf. Tamman et al. 2022). Fears are increasing in the port of Rotterdam, especially now that the number of sanctions against Russia has been expanded (Port of Rotterdam, 2022). Several port facilities have expressed their concerns and want a 'digital anti-aircraft gun' against Russian cyberattacks in the port of Rotterdam (Ornstein, 2022). Yet these non-traditional war-like attacks, make it unclear what an act of war comprises and what the role of European maritime ports are in these times of hybrid warfare. More specifically how do and should port policing and security actors relate to ports as targets of modern hybrid warfare? This paper addresses that last question, using empirical evidence from fieldwork undertaken April 2022 - March 2023 in the Dutch ports of Rotterdam and the North Sea Canal Area/Port of Amsterdam.

234. Restorative Injustice? A dialogue on how restorative justice is dealing with structural injustices

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Political and Social Discourses about Crime and Justice

Roundtable

6:30 to 7:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

Restorative justice has acquired a permanent place both in practice/policymaking and research. However, restorative justice has also been criticized because of its narrow focus on conventional crime and its criminal justice system confirmation. At the same time, many countries witness a broadening of the scope of restorative justice programmes and theories to non-criminal fields of conflict and prevention, and restorative justice scholars incite to re-thinking relationality more generally. This evolution calls for more attention to the structural nature of injustices at the socio-political level, how restorative justice is coping with this challenge, and which implications this may have for research approaches and options. For some, restorative justice has to develop close alliances with (other) social movements, while others stick with a focus on institutional criminal justice reform. The roundtable will provide a space for a dialogue, where short introductions will be given by each participant of the panel followed by discussion with all present.

Chair:

> *Estelle Zinsstag*, Edinburgh Napier University, UK and KU Leuven, Belgium

Discussants:

> *Ivo Aertsen*, University of Leuven, Belgium
>
> *Thalia Gonzalez*, University of California College of Law, San Fransisco
>
> *Jennifer Llewellyn*, Dalhousie University, Canada
>
> *Brenda E Morrison*, Centre for Restorative Justice, Simon Fraser University
>
> *Mara Schiff*, Florida Atlantic University

235. WCCJ Panel 9 – Perspectives on Domestic Abuse

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence

Paper Session

6:30 to 7:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2

Chair:

> *Sara Leitão Moreira*, Coimbra Business School

Participants:

> Domestic violence in Iceland before, during and after Covid 19 *Rannveig Þórisdóttir, National Police Commissioner of Iceland; Guðný Björk Eydal, Professor, Faculty of Social Work*
>
> Measures against domestic violence have changed substantively in Iceland in the last decades, especially in the last 10 years. As the possible extent of the COVID-19 pandemic started to emerge many began to worry that governmental actions, such as lock down of

workplaces could lead to intensified strain and, as a consequence, an increase in number of domestic violence cases. Research indicates that these worries were legitimate since reports of domestic violence cases increased in many countries, especially in the beginning of the pandemic. However, there were also worries that confinement measures taken by the government could lead to decrease in number of reported cases of domestic violence due to limitations in access to necessary services. This paper investigates the development in reported cases of domestic violence in Iceland before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic and compares to results from self-report surveys. The focus is on what results can be obtained by investigating the statistics on reports of domestic violence and self-report survey to learn how governmental actions can affect report rate.

Moral Values and Intimate Partner Violence in Adolescence. A Situational Action Theory Approach *Linnea Schumacher, Malmö University; Marie Torstensson Levander, Malmö University; Anna-Karin Ivert, Malmö University*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) in adolescence and young adulthood is an issue of global proportions with research showing rates with up to 50% of young people being exposed to this kind of violence. To be able to prevent IPV in adolescence it is important to understand why young people chose to commit acts of IPV. In the present study, Situational Action Theory (SAT) is used as point of departure. SAT claims that moral values are key in explaining why people commit crime, increased knowledge on attitudes and moral values related to IPV is an important aspect of understanding IPV-perpetration in adolescence. According to SAT moral values are gained through moral education and socialization, with parents and teachers being the primary moral educators. However, during adolescence young people tend to emancipate themselves from adult figures and spend more time with peers making them central actors in their socialization process influencing the individual's values and attitudes. The present study aims to investigate if IPV morality is associated with the general morality curated by parents and teachers through moral education or if delinquent peers influence the association. In addition, the study aims to explore if there are differences in these patterns between boys and girls. The study is cross-sectional and based on self-reported data collected through the Malmö Individual Neighborhood Development Study (MINDS). A longitudinal study conducted at the department of criminology at Malmö University. The sample consists of 525 individuals born 1995 and living in Malmö at the start of the study in 2007. The data used for the present study were collected when the participants were 18-19 years old. Keywords: Delinquent peers, Gender differences, Intimate partner violence, IPV morality, Moral education, Morality.

Still outside the public and practice story of domestic abuse, where older age, disability and gender intersect *Elize Freeman, Aberystwyth University; Sarah Mae Wydall, Aberystwyth University; Rebecca Zerk, Aberystwyth University*

This paper uses longitudinal, prospective data from the Dewis Choice Initiative to examine the 'help-seeking' experiences from crisis through to recovery of two female victim-survivors of domestic abuse at the intersection of older age and disability. The help-seeking journeys are drawn from a larger cohort of 200 survivors, aged 58-93 years, supported by Dewis Choice. The women's experiences typify a common meta-theme identified within the cohort: one of systemic, structural ageism intersecting with ableism to produce inequity in responses to this subgroup of victim-survivors. The findings suggest a precarity in older disabled women's help-seeking, which we argue is a consequence of the multiple oppressions' older women experience. Through analysing gaps in research, policy and practice in England and Wales, we raise concerns that despite decades of research, older victim-survivors are disproportionality overlooked, ignored and invisible in domestic abuse discourses. We suggest that responses across domestic abuse and generic sectors further marginalise older,

disabled women. The narratives of these two victim-survivors show how, older disabled women fall through gaps in support, existing outside of the 'public story' of domestic abuse. One example highlights intimate partner perpetration whereby the victim-survivor is female, and the perpetrator is male. The second example explores adult family violence whereby the abuse is perpetrated by an adult son and his female partner. We, further demonstrate how, when an equitable response is provided through long-term intensive domestic abuse support victim-survivors choose not to live with harm. We conclude by making a call for action, as evidence from policy and practice indicates a dire need for transformative responses to the complex intersections of domestic abuse in later life.

The Defendant In the Domestic Violence Scenario - The Portuguese Perspective *Sara Leitão Moreira, Coimbra Business School*

In Portugal we have witnessed a long, yet delayed, evolution as far as domestic violence is concerned. Until 1982 violence within the home was not considered a crime, regardless of the victim - spouse or children. Despite the fact that criminal theory already had foreseen a shift in mentality, therefore in the application of the law, it was not until the eighties that domestic abuse started to be considered a somewhat criminal offense, even though it was still considered a means to an end - correct unwanted behaviour/to batter was to educate. In 1995 the legislator considered that it was not necessary to have a specific mens rea attached to the criminal offense and it was the beginning of a new era. Only in 2007 was domestic violence considered in a broader sense, which meant that there were several categories of victims and possible defendants, which also meant that criminal procedural law had to adapt. It was a new reality, with new concepts and a new generation. In Portugal, the defendant is considered to be a subject of rights and has a specific status within each state of the procedure and the legislator decided to create different solutions for the domestic violence scenario. That is precisely what we will be analyzing in this paper and how criminal liability and specific domestic violence programs affect recidivism rates and how crime rates have evolved over the years. To do so, we have deemed necessary to analyze criminal theory, statistic, the law and case-law.

236. Crime, Safety and perceptions
Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Fear of Crime and Risk perception
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:
   Kjell Elefalk, Senior Advisor
Participants:

Organizations in pandemic times - a twofold crisis? *Deborah Halang, Endowed Professorship of Crime Prevention and Risk Management, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany*

The Covid19 pandemic particularly preoccupied municipalities and authorities and organizations with security tasks. Federal laws and regional regulations needed to be translated into tangible measures at the local level, and crisis management within the community must be managed. At the same time, workflows and responsibilities within the organization were restructured and adapted to the pandemic situation. The immediate reorganization of decision-making processes and lines of communication can bring about a crisis within the organization. Therefore, it seems reasonable to speak of a twofold crisis. Especially the dynamic progression and the long-term nature of the pandemic posed new challenges for municipalities and public safety organizations also how to achive compliance with the manifold and changing laws within and outside these organisations. The joint project "Legitimation of the Emergency - Change of Legitimation in Emergencies (LegiNot)", funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research,

addresses this issue. The interdisciplinary research project aims to present a systematic and criminological analysis of the Covid19 pandemic. The presentation will cover preliminary findings from expert interviews on municipal and local crisis management. Strategies of intra-organizational crisis management will be discussed.

Police visibility and feeling of safety: A quasi-experimental research *Christine Burkhardt, School of criminal justice, University of Lausanne*

This paper presents the results of a quasi-experimental research on feelings of insecurity conducted in a medium-size city in Western Europe. The aim of this study is to evaluate whether the increase in police visibility, by extending the foot patrols, has any influence on the level of perceived safety of people living in distinct neighborhoods. Based on a longitudinal design, the research uses a quasi-experimental approach with pre- and post-measures. The analysis focuses on how perceptions of safety evolve, as measured by a survey administered three times over the course of the experiment. It then considers a few characteristics that may influence the relationship between police visibility and perceived safety. This study is supported and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation and developed in collaboration with a local police department.

The impact of a low-risk drug consumption room on public tranquility and social perceptions of residents in a City *Sophie André, University of Liege; Sarah EL GUENDI, University of Liege*

An increasing number of cities, particularly in Europe and North America, are supporting, experimenting with, or planning the development of low-risk consumption rooms: a pragmatic response to the health damage and urban nuisances associated with both legal and illegal drug use. Belgium is also contributing to the development of such harm reduction facilities, currently operating two "low-risk drug consumption rooms" since 2018 in Liège and since last year in Brussels. The study aims to assess the impact of the implementation of this facility on the quality of life of residents and store owners in the Liège neighborhood over time. To achieve this objective, the investigation will provide an overview of the population's opinions regarding their living environment and the perceived problems that arise over three distinct periods. The perspective adopted will be that of residents and store owners in an empirical study exploring three major categories of variables: environmental elements relevant to the general perception of the neighborhood, elements relating to neighborhood safety and police action, and finally elements concerning residents' attitudes towards the safer drug consumption facility. The results of the investigation present an assessment of the diverse perceptions and attitudes towards drug-related issues in urban environments, shedding light on the social concerns surrounding these problems. The complexity and multifaceted nature of this issue elicit varied and sometimes conflicting reactions, highlighting the magnitude of the challenges involved. The attitudes of the participants are shaped by a set of beliefs that influence their perception of reality, oscillating between acknowledging the severity of the situation and adopting a more nuanced approach that considers local specificities. The efficacy of the current socio-sanitary facilities is also subject to differing opinions, contingent on individual experiences and varied understandings of the reality of drug addiction.

The Swedish Local Measurement System 1998 - 2023 with a unique analysis model for safety measurements. *Kjell Elefalk, Senior Advisor*

Increasing crime and insecurity have been a dominant theme in Sweden throughout the 2000s. Crime, safety, and security have become the most important political issue. Unnoticed is that vulnerability that individuals exposed to violence, theft and criminal damage has been reduced in a dramatic way over the past 20 years. This is shown by extensive local surveys in Sweden that produced since the latter part of the 1990s. The Local Police have carried out the majority, complemented by a number of municipalities and other actors. Data has been collected with the same questions, sequencing, data collection methods, and where the only changes have been some new questions, when introduced, they are always placed last in the survey. 2,000 municipalities have been surveyed, when each occasion counts over the years, divided into over four thousand geographical parts of the municipalities. Unique is the size of the data, over one million respondent responses today. Crime can be reasonably quantified through these studies. It seems to be a simple, easy-to-understand and reasonable measure - to measure crime that directly affects most people. The basic analysis logic applied in the studies has developed from a primitive method 1998 of determining percentages for each indicator to an advanced analytics model year 2022. Today, analyses always take place using established patterns, that merged in a brand-new manner, such as algorithms, Clopper-Pearson accurate binomial model, confidence interval, forecasting science and police experience. This seems to be an exceptional efficient method with few equivalents when reviewing safety studies. The purpose of the presentation is to discuss the data from The Swedish Local Measurement System 1998 – 2023 and how follow-up systems and analysis are structured. Since 2022 with a unique analysis model, unknown elsewhere, for safety measurements, also retroactively calculated back to 1998.

237. Use of force by and against the police: recording and dissemination, analysis and regulation

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice

Pre-arranged Panel

6:30 to 7:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

Police abuse of their power is a core element of policing research, and a major challenge for democracies. Police use of fatal force pertains to that area. Violence against the police is often associated with it. Many important research questions are related to police use of force and use of force against police, and vividly discussed today. This panel addresses, based on empirical research, several critical points. First, the mechanisms through which police lethal force is recorded deserves more research, especially in the absence of a cross national integrated data base. And, the dissemination by the media is critical as they may select cases rather than reflect their diversity. Second, police regulation by various means (legal text, department rules), is regularly discussed, but very few research in Europe exist in that respect. Third, we lack works about how the police themselves think of their role and of the use of violence to achieve their aims, or are victims of violence. This panel will bring together scholars covering various angles pertaining to the study of how police use and possibly abuse their powers, and how society is informed about such practices.

Chair:

Sebastian Roche, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes

Participants:

Can a law relaxing rules for the use of weapons have fatal consequences for citizens? France vs. Germany and Belgium *Sebastian Roche, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes; Simon Varaine, Sciences-Po Grenoble / Université de Grenoble-Alpes; Paul Le-Derff, university of Lille*

One of the central challenges that democratic states are facing is how to establish precise limits on the police's use of force (especially deadly force) against their citizens. A 2017 law in France relaxed restrictions on the use of weapons and allowed police to use them when vehicles fail to stop, even in the absence of an imminent threat (i.e., beyond self-defense). This study examines the impact that this regulatory change, used as an exogenous shock to the legal boundaries of police use of force, has had on the number of deaths of occupants of vehicles. The number of killings has significantly increased for the national police (experimental

group), who are directly affected by the new regulation, but not other police unaffected by the regulation such as the national military status force (control group 1) or other police of two neighboring states (control group 2 and 3).

Media visibility and scandalization of fatal police use of force in France (1990-2016) *Paul Le-Derff, university of Lille*

While a small number of fatal police incidents (FPI) are highly publicized and causes large mobilizations, how is it that the majority of these events pass under the radar of journalistic attention and/or elicits few reactions? This presentation proposes a statistical and comparative analysis of the media salience of 360 FPI in France between 1990 and 2016 (excluding FPI related to terrorist projects). After testing a variety of hypotheses about the factors that affect the scale and media longevity of these events, we see that violent mobilizations are an important condition for their visibility, but that they remain subject to the ability of families of the victim to make politicians react. In other words, it is mainly political personnel who have the power to certify what is judged of public interest by journalists.

The perception of the use of force and the vulnerability of the body among Italian police agents *Simone Tuzza, university of Bologna; Elisa Begnis, Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna*

Discretion in the use of weapon by the police in the western world remains contentious. Only a few studies had focused on the perception of the use of lethal and non-lethal weapons in the police world and very little is known about the Italian context. Data: qualitative analysis of 16 interviews of police officers Ravenna Local Police Department about the perceived usefulness of weapons-equipment and 12 interviews with officers of the Polizia di Stato and Carabinieri concerning events in the management of demonstrations. We find differences in the perception of the use of weapons (lethal and less-lethal, i.e. teaser) by the police and a sensation of physical vulnerability when weapons are not available. Attitudes toward different weapons, a feeling of insecurity of police officers seem strongly related to the gender of officers.

Violence against the police: methodology of study and policy recommendations *Joery Matthys, Leiden University*

Aggression against the police has become a salient topic in recent years. Research in the Netherlands has indicated that there had been a downwards trend for some time, but the most recent figures provided by the Dutch police have shown a reversal of this trend. Regardless of the trends, there are many negative consequences associated to aggression against the police, impacting both the personal lives of police officers and the organization itself. This presentation builds on two recent reports commissioned by the Dutch Research and Documentation Centre (part of the Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security). Both reports used scientific and professional literature in combination with expert interviews and focus groups. We found that broad societal changes may play a role, but the most promising venues for policy action lied in looking at offenders and victims themselves, their interaction, and the context in which the aggression occurred.

238. Film Screening - "Police use of force, Institutional Racism and Police accountability: Film Screening and Discussion - "I am Judah" - A community response to the police tazering of a respected elder
ESC
Film Screening
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

This session is a screening of a community crowd-funded film "I am Judah" followed by discussion (Q & A) with Dr Clare Torrible who appears in the film and advised on the police accountability aspects of the film project. Ras Judah Adunbi, a respected community elder and former police race relations advisor was tazered in the face by the police in 2017. The film is an intimate

portrait if Ras Judah's life as part of the Windrush generation, his treatment by the police and his fight for justice following the incident. It is also an exposé of failings of the police accountability process, and ongoing institutional racism and a culture of protection within the police. It will be of particular interest to those attending the panel session "Reconsidering reciprocity: legal and ethnographic approaches to policing in low trust contexts" where the paper on Body worn camera and mobile phone footage focuses on how the availability of phone footage allowed Ras Judah's story to be told.

Presenters:

Clare Norah Torrible, University of Bristol
Justin Ellis, University of Newcastle

239. The role of agency, communion and compunction in restorative justice practices
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Restorative Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

At this moment, it is almost impossible to picture a society without any type of restorative justice practice. In recent years the application of those practices has increased tremendously. The rise of restorative justice was among other things due to the lack of attention to the needs of the direct involved parties of a crime in the justice process. Restorative justice practices try to take into account these needs, by active involvement of parties in the justice process. However, gaps still exist in how these different programs meet, but also fulfill the needs that parties have. Shnabel and Nadler (2008) explain that victims might have lost a sense of power and need empowerment. Offenders on the other hand, might feel that their public moral image is impaired and need acceptance to restore that damage. We believe that these needs might predict parties willingness to participate in restorative justice programs, but also expect that restorative programs can provide in the needs parties have. It is often also unknown what the psychological processes involved are in these programs. It is postulated in previous research that participation in restorative programs might evoke feelings of compunction (guilt and shame) and victim empathy, but this has not yet been empirically examined. In this panel we present research that aim to fill part of these gaps. The papers presented examined different types of restorative justice programs, from different perspectives. One research examined the extent to which the needs of offenders' and victims' predict willingness to participate in a victim-offender mediation program. One paper is presented that shows to what extent and how offering a victim-impact statement can fulfill the need of agency of victims. The last two papers examined both the psychological impact of participation in mediation for offenders, as well as the impact on reoffending.

Chair:

Jiska Jonas, University of Twente

Participants:

Agency and communion as vehicles for victim-offender mediation? *Sven Zebel, University of Twente & Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

In Europe, victims and offenders of crime are increasingly offered the opportunity to repair (im)material damage through voluntary forms of victim-offender mediation (VOM). Although there is evidence that VOM can have beneficial psychological and crime-reducing effects, relatively little is known about the role of needs and emotions during this communicative process. Based on Shnabel and Nadler's (2008) needs-based model of reconciliation, a need to restore a loss of agency among victims and a need to repair a damaged moral self-image among offenders are expected to be central motivational forces in VOM. We hypothesized that these needs are key underlying factors that explain why feelings of fear and anger among victims and shame, guilt and regret among offenders may lead to participation in VOM. To empirically test these propositions, professional Dutch mediators were asked to recall the needs and emotions of victims and offenders they encountered in cases (n = 91) they worked on. We then used these recalled needs and emotions to predict whether these victims and

offenders actually participated (or refused to participate) in these VOM cases. Results offered partial, but substantial support for the above proposed needs and emotions. Limitations, practical implications and other potential motivations to participate in VOM (sentence reduction among offenders) are discussed.

The Role of Agency and Communion in Delivering an Oral Victim Impact Statement *Marleen Kragting, NSCR*

Since 2005 victims of severe crimes have the right to orally deliver a Victim Impact Statement (VIS) in court. Initially victims were limited to only talk about the personal consequences of the crime. In 2016 that limitation was released, victims now are allowed to elaborate on any subject. Previous research has focused on emotions, such as anger, regarding the experience with delivering a VIS. The idea that delivering an oral VIS might help with diminishing the feelings of fear and anger suggests that it can be seen as a therapeutic intervention. However, a therapeutic or a court setting are vastly different. This research departs from that view and tests whether using concepts derived from social psychology, agency and communion, can help interpret the effects of delivering a VIS for victims. Since both feelings of agency and communion are affected by a victimization experience. Restoring these feelings might be a way to explain the effects of delivering a VIS. This research combines both quantitative and qualitative methods. Victims who delivered an oral VIS filled in an online survey on their experiences. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted to enrich the information from the survey. The results show that both agency and communion related aspects are present when victims regard their experiences. However, agency-related aspects are more often present in victims' answers. Victims clearly speak about: 'having their voices heard', especially when actually delivering the VIS. Communion-related aspects are more apparent when victims prepare the VIS and in the aftermath of delivering it. These findings suggest that both agency and communion seem to play a role in the effects of delivering a VIS. Actively participating in a court setting, however, seems to result more in restoration of agency-related feelings.

The psychological impact of participation in victim-offender mediation on offenders *Jiska Jonas, University of Twente*

Previous research has shown that participation in mediation is related to a lower risk of reoffending. This lower risk of reoffending can be interpreted as a behavioral change: those who participate in mediation show different behavior compared to those who did not participate. However, the psychological changes underlying this behavioral change have not yet been empirically examined to our knowledge. Based on existing theories, this research paper hypothesizes that participation in VOM increases offenders' feelings of responsibility, guilt, and shame, as well as empathy towards the victim. It is also expected that offenders who participated in VOM have higher feelings of moral failure, an increased intention to desist, and an improved relationship with the victim, relatives, and the community. Lastly, it is hypothesized that offenders reported reduced rejection, lower concerns about condemnation, a lower threat to their social moral identity, and less victim blame after participation in VOM. The psychological changes of offenders who participated in VOM were compared to the changes of offenders who were (mostly) willing but unable to participate (total N=86). A quasi-experimental research design, with a pre- and post-test setup, was adopted, allowing us to compare the psychological changes of the two offender groups. The post-test was administered six to eight weeks after the VOM encounter or after the researcher was informed that no encounter would take place. Results showed that offenders who participated in VOM take more responsibility, show more victim empathy, feel more guilt and shame, and experience higher moral failure than offenders who do not participate in VOM do. Offenders also reported feeling significantly less awkward about meeting the victim again after VOM. The findings and their implications will be presented.

Participation in victim-offender mediation and reoffending: the

role of a self-selection bias and sanctioning *Jiska Jonas, University of Twente*

To date, it is clear that participation in victim-offender mediation (VOM) is related to a lower risk of reoffending. However, due to self-selection bias, it is still unclear to what extent this relation is due to the VOM process or to possible pre-existing differences between offenders who are willing to participate in VOM and those who are not. Additionally, when VOM is part of the justice system, the outcome agreement of VOM might impact further sanctioning. Receiving no or a different sanction after VOM might also offer an explanation for a lower risk of reoffending. This paper takes these limitations of previous research into account. In total, four offender groups were compared: offenders who participated in VOM, offenders who were unwilling to participate in VOM, offenders who were willing but unable to participate because the victim declined the option, and offenders who were not referred to VOM (N=2907). Propensity score matching was used to create the matched group of non-referred offenders to mimic a true experiment. Based on previous research, it was expected that the relationship between participation in VOM and a lower risk of reoffending was partly explained by the VOM process and partly explained by a self-selection bias. Sanctioning was expected to weaken this relationship. In this presentation, the outcomes, implications and limitations are presented.

240. WG-PLACE 6: Crime, Fear of Crime and Trust in the Police in Ethnically Diverse Contexts.
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Neighborhoods and Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
Crime, fear of crime and trust in the police are strongly linked to the spatial context (as a social space but also as a unit of analysis). Processes of socio-spatial change influence the level of crime and fear of crime as well as the degree of confidence with the police. At the same time, the socio-spatial context is being shaped by aspects of crime perception and crime control. In addition, the potential interdependencies between levels of crime, fear of crime and trust in the police are highly relevant for assessing critical developments and deriving the right conclusions on different levels (police organisations, municipal authorities, and citizens). This panel aims to give insights into the connection of crime, fear of crime, trust in the police, and police-citizen interactions under the focus of ethnically diverse contexts. Therefore, the focus shifts from the analysis of police recorded offences and the fear of crime in ethnically diverse micro places in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany to a perspective of trust and perceived rule-of-law action on police-citizen-interactions on a higher spatial level in Lower Saxony, Germany. Drawing on these perspectives, the panel finally presents the development of a neighbourhood-based exchange and learning program to promote mutual understanding between law enforcements agencies and citizens in an ethnically diverse neighbourhood in the city of Düsseldorf, Germany. Thus, the panel connects different spatial and methodical perspectives on the topics of crime, fear of crime, trust in police, and police-citizen interactions, focusing on a common understanding of these interactions to improve multi-stakeholder collaboration, to promote a more community-oriented approach to policing, and to prevent the erosion of trust in the police.
Chair:
Kai Seidensticker, LKA NRW

Participants:

Spatio-temporal Patterns of Crime in North Rhine-Westphalia: Distribution, Concentration and (In)Stability of Crime in Ethnically Diverse Micro Places. *Kai Seidensticker, LKA NRW*
The criminology of place addresses the question of why crime occurs in certain places and attempts to identify possible risk and protective factors. It pushes us to examine very small geographic areas within cities for their contribution to the crime problem (Weisburd 2015). Studies usually show that 50 per cent of the crime occurs in about 4 to 5 per cent of the street segments (Weisburd

2004). Looking at the distribution of emergency calls among micro places, the international literature shows similar distributions (e.g. Sherman et al. 1989). Our initial studies of the concentration and distribution of crime in North Rhine-Westphalian cities have shown, that there are similar spatio-temporal patterns, depending on the structure of the cities, the micro places, and the offence-specific differences. For example, 50 per cent of street crime in 2019 occurred in only 1.9 to 3.8 per cent of the micro places in the cities studied. Similar distributions were also found when looking at police measures. Building on our previous studies, we now consider the socio-structural characteristics and differences of micro places, with a particular focus on ethnically diverse context, in order to contribute to a better understanding of the occurrence of crime at place.

Fear of Crime in Micro-segments (KriMi) - An Analysis of the Significance of Place of Residence Using the Case Study of Duisburg-Marxloh *Jana Bader, University of Duisburg-Essen*

The project aims to investigate the research question of whether there is a statistical correlation between fear of crime and personal place of residence. This is done using the example of a neighbourhood in Germany with a high proportion of migrants, which experiences various challenges due to social disadvantage and strong stigmatization. Although research on fear of crime is relatively extensive, the significance of place of residence is largely unexplored. To discover the relationship, a multi-method approach is pursued using an exploratory, multidimensional research design. The project progresses through various phases, with suitable micro-segments identified through participant observation, walking interviews with representatives of the local police station, and structured on-site visits. Areas were compared that evoke particularly high and low subjective insecurity among residents. To obtain a data-based and small-scale impression, the respective micro-segments were presented with a qualitative and quantitative location profile. Subsequently, the quantitative dataset DULMS 2020 was used to test the hypothesis whether the fear of crime is higher if the place of residence is in close proximity to a burdened micro-segment.

Population-based Assessment of Lower Saxony Police - An Analysis of regional Differences and Dependencies *Anke Schroeder, State Office for Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony*

As part of the representative "Survey on Security and Crime", periodically conducted by the Criminological Research Unit within the State Office for Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony in Germany, 40,000 randomly selected people aged 16 and over are adressed every two years and asked to answer questions on various topics. In particular, the pen-and-paper survey focuses on people's fear of crime, victimization, the reporting of offenses, circumstances of the crime as well as the assessment of the police. In four waves since 2013 and most recently in 2021, more than 17,000 people have answered such questions. This enables statements to be made in a time comparison at regional and municipal level. The talk aims to present the assessment of the police in general with regard to trust and perceived rule-of-law action as well as after a specific contact. Possible spatial differences in the Lower Saxony police departments will be brought into focus and dependencies with regard to the size of the place of residence of the respondents or other socio-demographic aspechts such as gender, age or migration are to be worked out. Also considered is to what extent the assessment of the police depends on people's fear of crime or victimization experienced. Finally, it will be presented whether indicators that are regularly used to measure the quality of police work (e.g. number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants or clearance rates) have an impact on fear of crime.

Trust in the Police and Municipal Law Enforcement. Developing an Exchange Programme to Promote Mutual Understanding in Ethnically Diverse Neighbourhoods *Tim Lukas, University of Wuppertal; Josua Schneider, University of Wuppertal*

Trust in the police forms a central basis for the functioning of the democratic rule of law as well as for the perceived legitimacy of the police and for cooperative behaviour of the population. Although the German police are principally regarded as an institution that enjoys high levels of public trust (European Commission, 2020), survey data shows that confidence with policing varies greatly depending on the ethnic-social group membership of respondents. Trust in po-lice effectiveness and fairness is significantly limited among young people and people with a migration background in particular (Birkel et al., 2022). However, when confidence with the police erodes, alternative forms of providing security and self-help may become more attrac-tive. While trust in the police has been well studied, little is known about trust in municipal law enforcement services. With a spatial focus on an ethnically diverse district in the German city of Düsseldorf, the pro-ject EQAL is dedicated to the expansion of informed policing practice by developing a neigh-bourhood-based exchange and learning programme to promote mutual understanding be-tween the police, municipal law enforcement, and residents. The development of a problem-oriented and innovative format of community policing aims at preventing the erosion of trust and strengthening the relationship between citizens and law enforcement agencies. The presentation reports the results of the scientific evaluation. Based on a qualitative partici-patory research design we discuss the implicit everyday life knowledge of different groups of actors against the background of interpretative approaches to understanding the social reality of police, municipal law enforcement, and residents in the research area. The respective per-spectives and relevance structures should be incorporated into the practical implementation of the EQAL program in order to enable an effective transfer into the neighbourhood through re-ciprocal encounters and to stimulate mutual understanding and processes of change in law enforcement agencies.

241. **Trajectories, Transitions and Identities in Juvenile/Youth Justice: Reflecting Critically on Interventions and System Effects**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
This Thematic Working Group on Juvenile Justice themed panel will reflect critically on various ways in which juvenile justice, and related interventions, can impose enduring system effects on children, young people and adults. The conceptual emphases will focus upon the trajectories and transitions that are negotiated at different points of 'justice' journeys and the impacts of such processes on identities, subjectivities and outcomes.
Chair:
Barry Goldson, The University of Liverpool
Participants:

Doing 'care' and 'justice': Juvenile justice trajectories, professional interventions and impacts *Yana Jaspers, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Jenneke Christiaens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Research based on judicial records of youngsters' judicial trajectories (in Belgium and elsewhere), reveals rather erratic paths leading from one intervention to the next (imposed measure/s, programme/s and/or treatment/s) and is suggestive of a problematic reactive interventionist logic. The 'success' or otherwise of such interventions is increasingly seen as the responsibility of young people (and their families). Impact (effect) studies focus generally on the link between the individual (and their characteristics), the intervention and recidivism rates. In this way, young people are located at the centre of their own 'success' (desistance) or 'failure' (persistence). But research that enables youngsters' voices and experiences to be foregrounded provides an alternative narrative on their judicial (or social care) trajectories. Many young people point towards their many negative experiences with magistrates, lawyers,

social workers and institutions (schools, detention centres), within which they report to having no 'voice', not being heard, not being taken seriously, exposed to stigmatisation and not having their aspirations taken account of. Other young people, however, refer to the importance of juvenile justice professionals, social workers and/or other actors who have listened to them, believed in them, motivated them, acted accordingly and made a positive difference. It is imperative, therefore, to investigate juvenile justice professionals, social workers and other actors practices of 'doing' juvenile justice (implementing interventions imposed by youth courts or youth care agencies), to gain a more qualitative insight into how juvenile justice 'care' is done and its variable impacts on young people. In this paper we will present preliminary results of an explorative study involving Flemish social workers and, based on the findings, we will reflect on how their experiences provide new insights into juvenile justice (and care) systems and their influence on the lives of young people.

Institutional transitions and institutionalised adultification in the penal realm: Rhetorical constructions and experiential realities *Barry Goldson, The University of Liverpool; Jayne Price, University of Chester*

The numbers of 'juvenile' prisoners in England and Wales have declined very significantly over the last fifteen years or so and, as such, fewer children and young people are now being confined within the so-called 'juvenile secure estate'. That said, higher proportions of 'child' prisoners are – on reaching the age of 18/19 years – now exposed to forms of institutionalised adultification as they are required to transition from 'juvenile' ('child') to 'adult' institutions. This paper will critically examine such penal processes. In particular – and by drawing upon an ongoing research project – the paper will contrast the rhetorical constructions of penal transitions (found within policy documentation and practice guidance) with the experiential realities of the young people themselves (and in many cases various professional 'actors'). The forms by which such processes are 'classed', 'gendered' and 'racialised' – together with their impacts on individual trajectories, transitions and identities - will also be considered and the implications for policy, practice and theory-building will be reviewed.

Negotiated identities, parallel lives: New findings from the Edinburgh Study *Lesley McAra, Edinburgh University; Susan McVie, University of Edinburgh*

This paper will set out findings from 25 years of the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. It is based on survey and administrative data for an initial cohort of over 4,300 children and young people, as well as in-depth interviews with a sub-sample of the cohort at age 35 years. We highlight the path dependencies which result from the intersection between early contact with juvenile justice, school exclusion and poverty, that lead to deeper and more intensive forms of criminal justice contact in later years. Despite these path dependencies, the criminal justice system does not feature as a central part of people's narratives about their lives in early middle age nor their efforts to desist from offending – it is peripheral and perceived as just one of many hazards to be negotiated. The paper reflects on the implications of the empirical findings for theory, method and policy.

Risk and Protective Factors for Serious Physical Violence Among Youth Exposed to Political Conflict: The Role of Social Resistance *Eran Itskovich, Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Mona Khoury, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Badi Hasisi, Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

Previous studies have identified numerous diverse risk and protective factors for youth involvement in delinquency. However, less is known about the causes of this phenomenon in the context of political conflict. Drawing from theoretical frameworks emphasizing the notion of social resistance, in the current study we

examine risk and protective factors for juvenile delinquency in the context of ethnopolitical conflict. Applying multilevel analysis to survey data provided by 814 Arab youth from East Jerusalem, we find that although this behavior shares similar lines with juvenile delinquency in regular contexts, in the context of political conflict it bears a unique core of resistance to the social order. Specifically, we find that a strong predictor of juvenile delinquency is attitudes toward political violence, whereas, surprisingly, attitudes toward physical violence do not have a significant effect. Our findings suggest that juvenile delinquency in the context of social conflict stems from a unique mechanism, and can be regarded, at least in part, as an act of resistance towards the political order.

242. The increase of administrative police prerogatives due to the recent security context.
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime prevention
Roundtable
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

In recent years, administrative police prerogatives have considerably increased in France, due to the recent security context: "terrorism", "migration crisis", Covid-19 or social movements are multiple occasions for public authorities to adopt new legal frameworks in order to control a wide range of "threats" to public security. This legal framework has led to an increase of administration discretionary power which in turn led to an extension of police targets beyond the usual ones. For instance, antiterrorist measures which were thought as an emergency legislation after the Paris attacks of 2015 targeted protesters against the COP21, and have been integrated into ordinary law since then. A common point between most of these legal frameworks, such as house arrests or the use of digital technology to control movements, is that they were commonly used for migrants. From that perspective, administrative law related to borders control, migrants procedures and colonial policing appears to be used as a "storage" of administrative measures for States, who can pick into it some procedures or practices in order to apply them to national citizens in a particular context. Thus, this roundtable aims at proposing a comparative approach of this administrative police evolution – the fabrication of an "administrative enemy law" – regarding three countries: Italy, Finland and France. In a first time, this roundtable will interrogate the similarities, disparities and exchanges between States in this administrative police evolution. In a second time, the influence of borders control mechanisms, migrants procedures and colonial policing in this administrative police evolution will be questioned.
Chairs:
Nicolas Klausser, Université Paris Nanterre
Jukka Könönen, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki
Giulia Fabini, University of Bologna
Vincent LOUIS, Université Paris Nanterre

243. Violence Research Lab
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

Violence research can be characterised as highly fragmentary and (sub)specialised, since it predominantly focuses on specific (sub)types of violence, certain groups of perpetrators, or targeted groups of victims. With the Violence Research Lab (www.violence-lab.eu) and the ESC Working Group "European Violence Monitor" we take a more holistic and multidisciplinary approach towards violence, its phenomenology and etiology. This panel will discuss new discourses, settings, conceptual frameworks and strategy of dealing with violence. The questions like: why do people commit violence, what indicates an aggressive behaviour in early childhood, is mediation a good option in violence cases, how tu process domestic violence cases in court and what about harmful cultural practices and violence - will be answered.
Chair:

Reana Bezic, University in Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Participants:

Domestic Violence as a Mitigating Factor at Sentencing: What about Croatia? *Lucija Sokanović, University in Split, Faculty of Law*

In 2016 the Illinois Code of Corrections was amended and prescribed that a criminal defendant may introduce evidence as a mitigating factor at sentencing when: "At the time of the offense, the defendant is or had been the victim of domestic violence and the effects of the domestic violence tended to excuse or justify the defendant's criminal conduct." In this way, domestic violence was recognized as a statutory mitigating factor. The provision was applied for the first time following the petition for relief from judgement of Ms. Rish in December 2017. The Croatian Criminal Code does not distinguish domestic violence as a specific mitigating factor. But domestic violence can be judged through more generally provided factors: perpetrator's prior life and his personal circumstances. The amendments od the Illinois Code, as well as the Rish case inspired the research of Croatian case-law. The aim of the paper is to analyze is domestic violence treated in Croatia as mitigating factor rather more than it affects unlawfulness (or culpability) of the perpetrator. Key words: domestic violence, mitigating factor, sentencing, case-law, perpetrator

Violent Rituals and Harmful Cultural Practices *Petra Šprem, University in Zagreb, Faculty of Law*

In several countries in the world (mostly in Africa and Asia), some of the cultural traditions are deeply violating human rights. From female genital mutilation and forced marriages to forced sex with children and acid violence - such practices are deeply disturbing from the lenses of modern societies which are built upon a human rights pedestal. However, for many people living in these cultures, violent rituals and harmful cultural practices are deeply rooted in their culture while still being perceived merely as a part of the tradition. Although harmful practices are referred to in international documents on human rights such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 24(3)), CEDAW (Articles 2, 5 and 16) and regional instruments, the question is whether that is enough and how can criminology help policy makers and legislators to curb such undesirable practices? Also, although when mentioned, harmful cultural practices are usually connected to Eastern, less developed and poor countries, some authors challenge the thesis that Western culture also has dubious practices which can be characterised as harmful. Where is the boundary between tradition/fashion and harm? Who is supposed to determine that? How to cope with culture and human rights? This presentation will aim on answering those questions. Keywords: harmful practices, human rights, culture, genital mutilation, forced marriages

From the Playground to the Living Room: Risk and Protective Factors of Children's Physically Aggressive Behaviour *Karlo Bojčić, University of J. J. Strossmayer in Osijek*

This presentation presents preliminary results of research into risk and protective factors of physically aggressive behaviour of children. The research was conducted in the Republic of Croatia in 2022 and 2023 with a sample of 378 preschool and primary school children (51.6%; Nm=195) aged between 4 and 9 (M=6.82). The aim of the research is to examine the relation between several sociodemographic traits and factors of the social environment with physically aggressive behaviour of children. A multidimensional questionnaire was applied to parents with questions about sociodemographic characteristics, parent's fear of crime and intensity of media use by children. In interview, children were asked to nominate peers they like to play with and peers who physically attack other children. Children were also asked to nominate their favourite media content. Nominated media content (N=190) was reviewed and rated on a scale from 0 to 12 for the degree of physical aggression. The results of the empirical research show multiple significant differences and correlations between the investigated sociodemographic characteristics, factors of the social environment and physically aggressive behaviour of the respondents. Key words: Physically Aggressive Behaviour, Children, Risk and Protective Factors

Mediation in the violent criminal cases *Reana Bezic, University in Zagreb, Faculty of Law*

Mediation is a method of solving cases with the involvement of third parties which is usually used in the area of civil law. The usage of mediation in criminal law, aims to have a restorative effect both for the victim and the offender as well for the community as a whole. The modelling of the concept of restorative justice opened the way to rethinking the purpose of punishment and solving injustice in a more life-like way. Mediation as part of the wider concept of restorative justice represents an important step in the culture of non-violence, and its application, with the right approach, does not necessarily have to be limited exclusively to petty crimes. The presentation will provide in-depth analysis of restorative justice and its normative expression in cases of violent crimes within the criminal law in Croatia. Key words: mediation, violence, Croatian violent monitor

Why do people commit violent crimes – analysis of real cases? *Ruža Karlović, Ministry of Interior in Croatia - Police College*

The goal of this research was the analysis of court case files of criminal offenses with elements of violence (N=350) in Croatia from the Ministry of Justice's case file database for the last five years. The analyzed documents are divided into three parts. The first refers to the characteristics of the cases, e.g., the type of place where it was committed, who reported the crime, the type of crime with elements of violence, etc. The second part included information related to the perpetrator, e.g., socio-demographic characteristics of the perpetrator, possible previous criminal history, items related to the consumption of various addictive substances during the commission of violence, motive, method of commission, issues related to the imposed sanction, etc. The third part of the file referred to details related to the victim, for example, socio-demographic variables, type of injury, previous criminal history, etc. The SPSS will be used for data analysis. Regarding the practical implications of the results, they will be most useful for creating and conducting training for experts who deal with the prevention of violent crimes as well as creating preventive activities and projects for violent crimes. Keywords: violence, violence research, empirical data

244. Personal Data Protection, A.I. and the Criminal Justice System

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Justice Policy
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:

Giulio Soana, KU Leuven - Leuven Institute of Criminology

Participants:

A Multilevel Analysis of DNA Database Policy and Practice *Lauren O'Connell, Technological University Dublin*

In 2017, the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes DNA Working Group recommended that every EU country should establish a DNA database (ENFSI, 2017). While DNA databases are now a common feature of criminal justice systems globally, DNA database policy, like many criminal justice policies, requires translation into practice by several different criminal justice agents. To gain an understanding of Irish DNA database policy and practice, a qualitative content analysis on political debates, position papers and official documents was complemented with qualitative interviews with actors within the Irish criminal justice landscape. Inspired by ecological perspectives, the analysis encapsulates the macro-, meso- and micro-levels of the Irish DNA database, encompassing political ideologies, the perspectives of criminal justice organisations and advocacy groups, and practitioner voices.

Analysis of these levels reveals various influences and divergences within the rhetoric that are central to the development and operation of DNA policy and practice in Ireland. Notably, there was a transformation of understanding between policy and practice regarding how the DNA database could and would be used, with vague and often interchangeable criminological notions present, while counter-narratives were also present. Employing a multilevel approach made it possible to identify these shifts and nuances across different levels of analysis between the Irish experience and key macro level criminological theories. Importantly, this analysis indicated that the application of macro level criminological theories to DNA database policy and practice can be complex and may be embraced, adapted or resisted by criminal justice stakeholders. As such, this study advances both conceptual understandings and identifies critical aspects regarding the criminological understandings of DNA databases, and criminal justice policy and practice more generally.

Aspects of artificial intelligence on e-justice and personal data limitations *Evangelia Androulaki, University of West Attica (GR); Fotios Spyropoulos, University of West Attica (GR)*

The article deals with the evolving applications of artificial intelligence on judicial systems, starting from the basic premise of data availability. The importance of open data policies in the development of predictive models of justice is highlighted, and methods to protect the privacy of parties and their advantages in improving the administration of justice, as well as their technical shortcomings, are examined. The protection of sensitive information from specific risks and methods for their concealment are addressed with reference to European statutes. An analysis follows of certain AI applications in justice (predictive justice, electronic dispute resolution) and a list of methods on which the relevant software is based. The issue of stepping over the limits in the use of technology for solving substantial legal issues is also raised. The range of applications of AI and related tools in criminal justice is a chapter in itself, discussing their potential role in adjusting sentencing and their practical utility in the prosecution of crime. Particular emphasis is paid to how the use of algorithmic variables can affect a subject of criminal proceedings, often in a discriminatory manner. Finally, the importance of data processing by artificial intelligence is underlined and the rights reserved by the subjects over their personal information are emphasised.

Legal limits on the use of facial recognition in the justice system: the Maryland Approach *Chi-Fang Lily Tsai, University of Maryland Eastern Shore; Sandeep Gopalan, University of Maryland Eastern Shore*

The use of facial recognition technology in the criminal justice system is growing. In the United States, with only a few exceptions, there are few legal protections governing police use of the technology despite substantial technical and legal problems with its use. Notably, there are significant concerns about the accuracy of the technology, particularly when reading the facial features of minority populations. There are several documented instances of individuals being subjected to wrongful arrests and other civil rights violations and continuing expansion in the adoption of such technology by police departments poses risks. The Maryland legislature is currently debating a bill regulating the use of facial recognition technology. The proposed law aims to limit the use of facial recognition technology by police to the investigation of certain violent crimes, human trafficking offenses or ongoing threats to public safety or national security. This first attempt at regulating facial recognition seeks to narrow the scope of using facial recognition, stipulating that the results could only be introduced as evidence in a criminal proceeding to establish probable cause or a positive identification in connection with a warrant or at a preliminary hearing. In addition, when used in such an investigation, facial recognition cannot be used as the sole basis to establish probable cause. It would also require images being evaluated using facial recognition and used in criminal investigations to be compared only to mug shots or images maintained by the Motor Vehicle Administration to avoid a perpetual lineup. We analyze the Maryland bill, compare it against other legislative efforts at policing the use of facial recognition technology, and develop a framework of boundary conditions that are necessary for the legal use of such technologies.

The EncroChat-Operation – Lessons learned from a human rights perspective *Kristin Pfeffer, Hamburg University of Applied Police Sciences; Luise von Rodbertus, Hamburg University of Applied Police Sciences*

Judicial and law enforcement authorities in France, Belgium and the Netherlands have in close cooperation enabled significant interventions to block the further use of encrypted communications by large-scale organised crime groups, with the support of Europol and Eurojust. The constant monitoring of the criminal use of EncroChat and Sky ECC communication service tool by investigators in the three countries involved has provided precious insights into hundreds of millions of messages exchanged between criminals and led to hundreds of criminal investigations. In March 2022 the Federal Court of Justice confirmed the usability of EncroChat-Data in investigation of serious criminal offences. Several constitutional complaints in the EncroChat case are already pending. In Germany, the legal assessment of the EncroChat proceedings recently got moving again when the Berlin Regional Court recently decided to submit numerous questions on the admissibility of the collection and use of EncroChat data to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) for a preliminary ruling. Among other things, the issue is that the integrity of the data siphoned off by the French surveillance measure cannot be verified by the authorities in the executing state due to French military secrecy. The EncroChat operation is a technical,scientific and legal precedent. However, since it seems certain that incidents of this kind involving the processing of digital investigation data will occur more frequently in the future, we examine what lessons can be learned from the EncroChat operation from a human rights perspective, because legal guard rails must already be set for this.

Artificial Intelligence and the Changing 'Architecture of Control'. The use of AI-based real-time remote biometric identification systems for crime prevention purposes *Giulio Soana, KU Leuven - Leuven Institute of Criminology*

'Architecture' is a fundamental element of policymaking: it represents the ground rules underlying our reality, limiting what can and cannot be done and setting the scene for the regulators to establish what should or should not be done. The relative stability of architecture throughout history meant that its impact was frequently overlooked. This changed with digitalization, which molded sophisticated parallel worlds which architecture is expressed through man-made code. Not only have humans greater control over architecture, but digitalization is also changing some of the basic postulates of human action. This raises the question of how legislators should respond to architectural modifications that impact pre-existing policies. The main risk of architecturally-driven modifications is their opaqueness—they act as legislative amendments, without the political scrutiny and democratic safeguards that legislative procedures entail. A good example is the use by law enforcement of Artificial Intelligence for remote biometric identification. Monitoring in public spaces has been traditionally loosely regulated as a non-intrusive form of control architecturally restricted by its cost. AI changes this factual premise, as one software can simultaneously control what hundreds of men could not. This technology, permitting what was previously impossible, dramatically changes the architecture of control. Faced with such a modification of the pre-existing trade off, the legislator can act in three ways: ban the technology, regulate it, or remain inactive. Each of these actions expresses an assessment of whether the previous architectural limit was a constituent of the guarantee or simply an accident of history. The paper analyzes the impact of architectural modification on fundamental rights using AI-based

biometric identification as a case study. The analysis has a double purpose: examining how this technology modifies the architecture of control and impacts fundamental rights while reflecting on how legislators should react to architectural modifications to uphold the rule of law.

245. US Justice System Processes: Evidence from the Different Stages of Processing
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Justice Policy
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

In this panel, we explore issues and evidence related to different stages of US criminal justice processing, across different types of samples, offenses, and justice-related outcomes. The first paper focuses on adolescents' personal and indirect experiences with the police, and how such encounters shape their perceptions of the police and American society as fair and just. The second paper examines underlying sources of racial inequality for plea bargaining outcomes across several types of criminal misdemeanor and felony cases, discussing the unique sources of racial and ethnic bias in prosecutorial decisions. Relatedly, the third paper examines sentencing disparity and outcomes among white collar offenders in Federal court, focusing on the effects of case and offender characteristics on punitive sentencing outcomes. The fourth paper discusses recent advancements in jail-based substance abuse treatment to include prevention of drug-related overdose among formerly incarcerated individuals, and assesses differences in risk for overdose for males and females involved in the justice system. Finally, using a sample of individuals detained in jail and a community-based sample, the fifth paper discusses the perceived risk of sanction among individuals with different criminal histories and criminal involvement. These papers highlight and discuss current issues related to various stages of the US justice system, such as policing, prosecutorial decision-making, federal sentencing, and correctional and community-based treatment.

Chair:

Sally S Simpson, University of Maryland

Participants:

Police Contact, the State, and Youth's Orientation towards Civic Action *Lee Ann Slocum, University of Missouri-St. Louis; Stephanie Ann Wiley, University of Oregon*

Scholars argue that the criminal justice system is central to how people conceptualize what constitutes a good and fair society. The police have been characterized as "prototypical" government representatives whose actions signal to citizens their place in society and the extent to which they are valued. For many young people, police encounters represent their first and main contact with the government, which increases the likelihood that the police will serve as the "face" of government. Thus, it is argued that youth's experiences with the police are fundamental for shaping not only views of the law, but also orientations toward the state, including willingness to engage in civic action. However, the nature of these relationships are far from settled. One prevailing position is that negative police experiences create a "barrier" towards political action because they alienate youth from the government, leading them to withdraw from civic life. A second school of thought conceptualizes negative police experiences as catalysts for civic action. The goal of this study is to explore these competing perspectives. We argue that youth's personal and indirect experiences with law enforcement shape their evaluations of the police and American society as fair and just. In turn, these views of the state and its representatives affect youth's willingness to participate in civic life. These processes are explored using longitudinal data collected from over 3,000 students as part of the University of Missouri - St. Louis Comprehensive School Safety Initiative (CSSI). Preliminary results suggest that negative police-related experiences have a dampening effect on civic engagement, but the effect is not universal. We argue that understanding how and under what conditions youth extrapolate their experiences with the police to the State has implications for fairness and the

functioning of democracy.

Misdemeanor and Felony (In)Justice: Sources of Charging Disparity in Three Jurisdictions *Brian Johnson, University of Maryland; Allison Redlich, George Mason University; Sean Houlihan, University of Maryland; Kevin Redlich, George Mason University*

Research on criminal punishment has long focused on racial inequalities, but the majority of scholarship has been limited to felony cases, typically from a single jurisdiction, and limited work has focused on the role of the prosecutor in contributing to disparate case outcomes. This study contributes to prior research by collecting and analyzing a large, multijurisdictional sample of charging decisions for both misdemeanor and felony cases. It provides a comparative analysis of underlying sources of racial inequality for plea bargaining outcomes across types of criminal cases in three Maryland jurisdictions. The study concludes with a discussion of unique sources of racial and ethnic bias in prosecution and potential policy implications for addressing issues of fairness and transparency in the criminal legal system.

Respectability or Countertypes: Drivers of Sentencing Outcomes for Physician Fraudsters in Federal Court *Sally S Simpson, University of Maryland; Xuanying Chen, University of Maryland; Ziyue Gu, University of Maryland*

Sentencing disparity occurs when offenders who are similar are not sentenced in accordance with legally relevant factors. When white-collar crime is under consideration, the question of disparity often is embedded in status comparisons between justice involved persons accused of white-collar offenses with those accused of a similar index offense (e.g., felony theft with embezzlement) to determine whether white-collar status is a benefit or a liability at sentencing. In contrast, we focus exclusively on a specific offense (Medicare fraud) and a specific kind of white-collar offender (physicians) to learn more about how these individuals fare in Federal court. Extending respectability theory to include Harris's (1979) idea of the "countertype" and using a unique sample of Medicare fraudsters, we consider case and physician characteristics to predict punitive sentencing outcomes. Preliminary results reveal that disreputability (legal and social) is unrelated to the likelihood of incarceration but physicians who are more socially disreputable receive longer carceral sentences. The paper concludes with a discussion of the theoretical implications of our findings along with ideas for future research.

Expanding the Focus of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment and Reentry Programs to Prevent Drug-Related Overdose: Gender Responsive Treatment *Nancy Ann Morris, VCU; Ari Galbraith, Virginia Commonwealth University*

Prior studies examining post-release outcomes among formerly incarcerated individuals have concluded that drug-related mortality is the leading cause of death, and this risk may be heightened for females. Given the increase in opioid overdose mortality rates and the vulnerability of individuals recently released from jail, many in the fields of criminal justice and public health have moved towards expanding the focus of jail-based residential substance abuse treatment and reentry programs to include providing services that reduce the risk of overdose during reentry. Although, prior studies have identified several risk factors for nonfatal and fatal overdose among formerly incarcerated individuals, fewer have examined the extent to which the risk factors for overdose differs for males and females in the criminal justice system, limiting the ability to implement gender responsive treatment. Using survey and interview data for a sample of 296 individuals residing in a local jail and participating in residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) and reentry programming, we examine the extent to which the risk factors and prevalence of nonfatal overdose vary for males and females. Preliminary results indicate females were more likely to report engagement in behaviors related to a higher risk of drug-related overdose, including injection drug use, and drug use in the

30 days prior to incarceration. Females also reported more mental health disorders, negative affect, such as anger and depression, and other structural barriers to reentry. We discuss the implications of our results for jail and community-based substance abuse treatment and reentry programs, with a focus on gender responsive treatment and services.

Calibration And Coherence in Perceptions of Risk Across Varying Offenses and Justice Experience *Bryanna Fox, University of South Florida; Thomas Loughran, Pennsylvania State University*

This study extends the literature on coherence in criminal risk perceptions in several important ways, using unique data collected from a Florida jail and community sample. First, we consider coherence across three distinct groups in terms of criminal involvement: prolific violent offenders, general offenders and non-justice involved individuals. Second, we find a lack of calibration across a range of both crime and non-crime risk measures, suggesting such deficiencies are not unique to crime perceptions (and if anything, crime risk is more accurately conceptualized than other events). Third, despite this we find broad support for coherence between crime and non-crime risk beliefs suggesting that individuals can properly contextualize relative crime risk. Finally, we observe that, consistent with rational updating those with more criminal experience tend to have more realistic beliefs about crime risk.

246. QRME Panel 1. Methodology and prison/asylum research

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Qualitative Methods
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:
Mark Berry, Bournemouth University
Participants:

Eliciting emotions on paper: the power of letter writing in prison research *Deborah Russo, University of Edinburgh*

The art of letter writing has been lost somewhat, superseded by emails, messaging and texting in different forms and forums. And yet prisons remain stuck in a different reality, in an archipelago which exists out of time and space, as a total institution (Goffman, 1961). In prisons, communication with the outside world remains significantly dominated by letters. When phone calls are strictly limited by minutes and credits, when "email a prisoner" gives limited time, space and opportunity for exchanges, pen and paper provide the only avenue to the world beyond. The long-lost art of letter writing therefore, remains rife in the prison realm. My PhD journey began in September 2019. By March 2020 the first Covid19 national lockdown had been imposed, resulting in my research plans grinding to a halt due to prison access for researchers being forbidden – at the time – indefinitely. With no other viable options, I had to think creatively of alternative ways to collect my data. The letter came to mind thanks to my previous experience as a prison lawyer for 15 years, when my principal means of communication with clients was by letter. Could this means of communication shift from the professional realm to a research context? This was achieved by way of a correspondence project with 26 participants over a period of 12 months. Drawing upon my own research experience, I argue why this means should be exploited more in the qualitative research context. I also, however, consider the emotional and ethical difficulties of this particular type of methodological inquiry.

Exploring methodological issues in recruiting Deaf people convicted of crimes in England *Daniel McCulloch, The Open University, UK; Laura Kelly-Corless, University of Central Lancashire*

This presentation considers some of the methodological issues encountered in the recruitment of Deaf people convicted of crimes in England, during a qualitative research project which focuses on their experiences of resettling into the community. The study utilises semi-structured interviews with a cohort of Deaf people convicted of crimes as well as with relevant service providers, however, locating these populations has proven difficult. The presentation itself sets out the initial recruitment strategies taken by the research team; the issues encountered with these strategies; the approaches adopted by the research team in overcoming significant and multi layered methodological challenges; and a reflection on what can be learnt from these challenges.

Islam in a Belgian prison - An ethnographic study on Islam, prison policies, experiences and masculinities *Elias Woodbridge, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Iman Lechkar, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; An-Sofie Vanhouche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

After the terrorist attacks in France (2015) and Belgium (2016), Islamic radicalization in Belgian prisons gained tremendous international attention in the public and political debate. As a result, the topic of Islam inside prison walls has almost exclusively concerned the process of radicalization and terrorism. Within our study we include but also look further than this racializing and stereotyping discourse on Muslim prisoners and explore how their religion is shaped, experienced and performed. We do this by using an intersectional framework, thereby not only focusing on religion but connecting it to gender, ethnicity, age, etc. The presented results are preliminary and collected through participant observations and in-depth interviews conducted within one of the biggest prisons in Belgium.

Meaningful involvement of justice involved people in research: Reflections from the RELEASE Study *Christine Haddow, Edinburgh Napier University; Jim Watson, University of the West of Scotland; Catriona Connell, University of Stirling; Richard Kjellgren, University of Stirling*

The participation of individuals with lived experience (LE) in research is well established within health research., where it is acknowledged that research benefits from improved methodological rigor and increased potential for impact when the communities who are the subject of studies are engaged as active collaborator (Brand et al., 2022; NIHR, 2021; Sivananthan, 2020). In Criminology, while much qualitative research explores the lived experiences and life histories of justice involved individuals, arguably fewer inroads have been made towards their meaningful engagement as active participants in the research process. This paper will explore the application of LE focused qualitative approaches to Criminology, by presenting insight and learning from the RELEASE project: a mixed-methods interdisciplinary study spanning health and criminology, which aims to understand how those released from prison in Scotland access mental health and substance use care. A core and innovative aspect of the study design is its embedding of a LE Advisory Group across the project lifespan, to establish meaningfulness in the focus of inquiry and feasibility of methodological approaches. The paper will present an overview of pockets of innovation which bring LE voices to the forefront in Criminological research, such as Participatory Action Research approaches (Harding, 2020) and Convict Criminology (Jones et al, 2009). It will examine how power shapes the research process, and the motivations for, benefits of and barriers to the involvement of the justice involved individuals in Criminological research design. Reflections from the RELEASE project's LE Advisory Group will then shed light on what has been gained by the application of this approach in a Criminological context. We will conclude by advocating for increased attention to meaningful engagement of those with LE across the research process, and challenge the tendency to 'pick out the powerful and not necessarily the knowledgeable or truthful' (Wylie, 2011 p. 160).

Living under measures? An exploration of the execution of penal measures in an open institution *Valentin Refondini, Université*

de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles

Our contribution aims to discuss the initial methodological and ethical reflections arising from an ethnographic research conducted within an open institution in Switzerland specialized in the treatment of mental disorders for inmates placed under the special regime of institutional therapeutic measures. Guided by the critical gaze of the researcher, it seeks to convey, through observations and interviews, the perspectives of those who live and operate within the measures system on a daily basis. This institution carries a very specific mission of transitioning individuals from closed environments to placements in institutions that are less focused on penal measures. This intervention calls for a broadening of the horizon of confinement, often synonymous with the carceral, and for the unveiling of an institution executing penal measures in an open environment. It aspires to make visible a population that is often rendered invisible, but which is in many respects outside the circuit, as it is outside the walls, even though it is deeply involved in the criminal justice system.

Music for Futures - Lyrics and Beats Making Workshop: Diverting at-risk Albanian youth from organised crime through music *Mark Berry, Bournemouth University*

Rap music has long been presented as a driver of violent and drug-related offending in youth with artists who perform Drill and Grime now demonised as a serious threat to the social and moral order. Proponents of this view often disregard the benefits that rap music can have in supporting young people and developing their skills, particularly those who are marginalised and at risk. Aligned with these stereotypes, are those of Albanians who are commonly portrayed as being key actors in serious and organised crime in the UK. Yet little attention has been given to understanding the risks and vulnerabilities of Albanian youth in their home context and developing interventions that can support them. SOUNDS is a Bournemouth University research component of RAYS (Reconnecting Albanian Youth and Society) which uses innovative, participatory music-based methods to engage young people at risk of criminal exploitation in Albania. This presentation outlines the findings of the 'lyrics and beats making workshop' that was delivered in two cities in Albania. The intervention was a first in the country and employed innovative methods that have not been used previously in other music interventions of this kind throughout the world. Overall, the project provided a music-based platform for young people to express their lived experiences, gain self-esteem, and learn social, practical and critical thinking skills, whilst envisaging and working towards constructive futures.

247. WG CSM Panel 4: Rehabilitating Probation in England and Wales: Rebuilding Culture, Identity and Legitimacy.
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Community Sanctions
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

This panel includes presentations on initial findings from an ESRC-funded study entitled Rehabilitating Probation which is exploring recent probation reforms in England and Wales. Following a large scale privatisation probation services in England and Wales probation were brought back together under a newly constituted public Probation Service in June 2020. The research project explores this significant public service reform, the scale of which is unprecedented.
Chair:
Lol Burke, Liverpool John Moores University
Participants:

A necessary but painful journey: Experiences of unification in a probation service region in England and Wales *Matthew Millings, Liverpool John Moores University; Lol Burke, Liverpool John Moores University; Eleanor Surridge, Liverpool John Moores University*

This presentation focuses on findings from the work package that considers the experiences of probation staff in the case study probation region as they encountered the events leading up to probation unification, and its immediate aftermath. It explores their reaction to the decision to bring all probation services in England and Wales back into the public sector following its partial privatisation as part of the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms that aimed to create a mixed economy of probation interventions and services. It will consider their hopes and fears for probation service delivery within the new organisation as well as highlighting the range of challenges they encountered as they attempted to make sense of, and articulate, their evolving working relationships.

Exploring senior policy makers' narratives of probation insourcing *Harry Annison, University of Southampton*

In June 2020 the public and private arms of English probation were brought back together under a newly constituted, wholly nationalized, public Probation Service; reversing a rapidly-introduced outsourcing of much of offender supervision conducted only five years prior. This insourcing process has generally been viewed as a success, on its own terms. This paper provides a narrative reconstruction of the unification of probation services in England and Wales, based on research interviews with national policy makers. It provides an internal account of this effort to 'make good' for probation, examining the narratives that were pressed and the challenges that were faced. The paper draws out the tensions that emerge from this period, and the wider lessons both for the future of probation and our understanding of penal policy change.

Should I stay or should I go? Exit, Voice, Loyalty and Probation Work *Nicola Carr, University of Nottingham*

The Probation Service in England and Wales faces a staffing crisis. This is evident in a high number of vacancies across the country, staff attrition and difficulties in recruitment. The Exit-Voice-Loyalty (EVL) model proposed by Albert Hirschman (1970) is a general theory that explains responses to dissatisfaction in different contexts. This model proposes that when people face dissatisfaction, they will either exit (leave the relationship), or voice their dissatisfaction (seek to change the relationship from within). The decision to exit or voice is mediated by loyalty. Applying these insights, and drawing on data collected as part of a larger study on experiences of probation reform, this presentation explores the perspectives of staff undertaking probation work in the context of significant structural turmoil brought about by organizational restructuring and the COVID-19 pandemic. It shows that while the EVL model has some utility in explaining responses to perceived organizational decline and change, the idea of loyalty to an employer is complicated where people express their loyalty to a vocation or an 'ideal' such as the belief in rehabilitation and the capacity of people to change. In the context of organizational change, for some these appeals to 'higher loyalties' may serve as an anchoring point, but one that is vulnerable to becoming unmoored if unrelenting pressures continue.

Thinking about 'confidence' in probation at a time of transition *Gwen Robinson, University of Sheffield*

The need to build and/or maintain confidence in probation is a generally accepted 'good' that has featured in discourse around probation (as well as other criminal justice agencies) for decades. More recently, though, the Government consultation Strengthening Probation, Building Confidence has brought added emphasis to this perennial issue (Ministry of Justice 2018), and the 're-building' of confidence in probation has been a central part of the official rationale for unifying probation services in England & Wales. Drawing on interviews conducted with all 12 Regional Probation Directors in England & Wales one year post-unification, this paper will focus on the question of whose confidence matters, and consider some of the challenges associated with (re-) building confidence in probation during a period of major transition.

248. EUROC 8: Novel data and approaches of corporate crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:

Jana Macfarlane Horn, The Open University

Participants:

An Examination of Violation Tracker: The First Comprehensive Corporate Misconduct Database in the U.S. *Danielle McGurrin, Portland State University; KJ Kresin, Cedar Counseling Center, LLC; Joshua Ozymy, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Melissa Jarrell-Ozymy, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga*

Often reported in the white collar crime (WCC) scholarly literature is that neither the U.S. Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Investigation nor the Bureau of Justice Statistics has a national database for its WCC statistics to annually collect, track, and report on the wide variety of white collar criminal offenses and offenders. While the FBI's Uniform Crime Report Program includes Part II Offenses administered through the National Incident-Based Reporting System, NIBRS only collects incident-based statistics on a very limited number of WCC offenses that are largely represented at the individual-level. Importantly, organizational offenses, particularly corporate criminal offenses are not generally captured in the NIBRS database. Violation Tracker, produced by the Corporate Research Project of Good Jobs First, is the first comprehensive database on corporate misconduct covering over 557,000 cases across 400 agencies resolved by federal regulatory agencies and the Justice Department since 2000. This presentation will demonstrate how to research corporate crime violations across numerous industrial sectors as well as the companion regulatory enforcement databases that showcase their performance and penalty outcomes for corporate offenders.

Corporate crime and the opioid crisis in the U.S. *Mauri Matsuda, Portland State University; Danielle McGurrin, Portland State University; Christopher M. Campbell, Portland State University*

As opioid-related deaths have swelled in the United States, there has been increasing attention to corporate crimes that initiated this crisis. Despite this, there have been few descriptive accounts of efforts to hold corporations accountable for these offenses. The goal of this exploratory study is to describe corporate crimes in the healthcare and pharmaceutical industries, which have contributed to opioid and other addiction crises in the United States. We utilize information from the Violation Tracker database, a project of the Corporate Research Project of Good Jobs First, to identify misconduct by corporations and other large organizations who have paid monetary fines or civil damages for violations since 2000. The results of this research will provide a descriptive account of the volume and nature of serious offenses (those which attract legal action and/or enforcement scrutiny) in the pharmaceutical and related sectors. Specifically, we will present descriptive statistics on geographic and temporal trends, recidivism, and summary information on offense types, industries, investigating/prosecuting agencies, and penalties. Additionally, we will supplement with qualitative (e.g., news reports, press releases) and government (e.g., health, law enforcement) sources, to provide further information on harms and accountability. The results of this study will have implications for the regulation of corporate conduct in the U.S.

Corporate Crime in Podcasts - New Media, New Perceptions? *Jana Macfarlane Horn, The Open University*

Criminological research on crime media portrayals consistently proves that corporate crime is not portrayed seriously enough which is perhaps not surprising as large media companies are owned by corporations. As the media landscape is changing by becoming more digital and immediate, more independent/alternative sources are gaining prevalence. This includes podcasts, documentaries, blogs, or video streaming content. Research into these sources, albeit limited, demonstrates their potential to challenge hegemonic narratives of criminality deviating from existing ideological and discursive patterns. The relationship between new media and corporate crime has not yet been investigated which is a gap my research seeks to fill. I use two case studies to illustrate corporate crime discourses in podcasts – the Rana Plaza garment factory collapse of 2013 and the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. I am particularly interested in the extent to which corporate power is scrutinized in podcasts as well as the extent to which discourses of natural disasters are present. The preliminary results find that some podcasters demonstrate critical engagement with the cases, discuss the prevalence and impact of corporate power, and abandon the natural disaster discourses. However, other podcasts fail to call out corporations for their wrongdoing, blaming the outcomes of the case on "acts of God", or an inevitable consequence of the wider economic systems needed to enact social change. The present paper demonstrates the need for further investigation of if and how podcasts can contribute to changing corporate crime perceptions.

Corporate Culture and Organizational Misconduct: mapping and assessing existing empirical approaches *Nina Tobsch, University of Amsterdam; Benjamin van Rooij, University of Amsterdam; Marieke Kluin, Leiden University*

Organizational criminology has yielded a substantive body of empirical work that can help understand organizational characteristics as drivers of deviance and crime. In particular, organizational culture is increasingly seen as a key driver of organizational deviance and crime, for example through criminogenic traits and normalisation of deviancy. However, at present such criminological work has not developed a systematic understanding of what aspects of organizational culture drive organizational misbehavior. The present study will draw on insights across the criminological, social and behavioral sciences to develop an integrated view of existing knowledge of how organizational culture shapes organizational deviance and corporate crime. It first provides a concise review of existing quantitative measures that assess organizational cultural aspects that are deemed to be linked to negative organizational conduct. It seeks to provide an overview of what the main approaches are, to what extend these approaches study organizational culture, and assesses what types of cultural measures are conceptually and empirically linked to what types of negative organizational conduct. Based on this, the paper will show what the current gaps are in existing measurements and showcase a new methodological approach, using the within-case study method of process tracing to better understand the cultural mechanisms at play in organizational deviance and misconduct.

Representations of Evil Corporations in Horror *PENNY CROFTS, UTS*

Corporate malfeasance is a niche area of study in the fields of criminology and criminal law. In contrast, evil corporations are very much a staple of horror films, so much so that directors can establish a corporation as evil with common, shorthand gestures. This paper analyses the tropes relied upon to portray a corporation as evil and argues that this can give insight into how and why corporations cause harms and facilitate unpicking some of the obstacles to holding them accountable. In horror fiction, evil corporations cause widespread, systemic harms, whether as instigators, exacerbators or perpetrators. Motives are communicated by a 'face' of the corporation or by the actions and/or omissions of the corporation. The most common way of expressing evil is by showing the corporation as having a calculated indifference to human life, whether to members of the corporation (including CEOs) and/or the public. I argue that the central characteristic of evil corporations in horror fiction is that they fail to care for values that we as a society cherish, reflecting legal constructions of the corporation enabling the externalisation of collateral damage.

Horror accurately portrays the reasons for systemic harms caused by corporations and also the limited justice currently available.

249. Family and Intergenerational Perspectives

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Family and Intergenerational Perspectives
Paper Session
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

Chair:

Simon Venema, Addiction Mental Health Care Northern Netherlands / Hanze University of Applied Sciences / University of Groningen

Participants:

Adolescent ties shape adult lives: Family relationship quality and adolescent delinquency predict adult life-course transitions *Veroni Eichelsheim, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Arjan Blokland, NSCR; Monica Martin, Texas Tech University, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Lubbock, TX, USA; Sjoukje van Deuren, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Quang Nguyen, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement*

Problematic developmental aspects during adolescence can have significant long-term consequences on crucial life-course transitions in adulthood. This study examines how developmental trajectories of adolescent delinquent behavior, family relationship quality, and pubertal maturation are associated with these transitions, including the timing and quality of the first serious romantic relationship, timing of parenthood, and persistence in delinquent behavior. The longitudinal dataset used in this study was obtained from the Family Transitions Project, which tracked 451 participants and their families from when they were about 13 years old in 1989 until they were 35 years old in 2010. Using Group-Based Multi-Trajectory Modeling to analyze the first four waves, which cover the period of adolescence, we identified three groups of participants with comparable developmental trajectories of adolescent delinquent behavior, family relationship quality, and pubertal maturation. In an Event History Analysis, these groups were then used as predictors of the timing of the first serious romantic relationship and transition to parenthood while controlling for several background variables, such as gender, socioeconomic status, religiousness, and relationship experiences. We also described the groups regarding the quality of the first serious romantic relationship and persistence in delinquent behavior during adulthood.

Fatherhood and reoffending after release from prison: The importance of co-residing with a partner and children *Simon Venema, Addiction Mental Health Care Northern Netherlands / Hanze University of Applied Sciences / University of Groningen; Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR; Marieke Haan, University of Groningen; Paul Nieuwbeerta, Leiden University; Eric Blaauw, Hanze University of Applied Sciences / Addiction Mental Health Care Northern Netherlands; René Veenstra, University of Groningen*

Although fatherhood is considered an important turning point in the process of desistance from crime, little is known about the link between fatherhood and reoffending among people released from prison. In this study, we compared registered reconviction rates of fathers and non-fathers (18 months after release) and examined the role of post-release residential status (six months after release) using data from a Dutch pre-trial cohort sample (N = 845, 43.2% fathers). Preliminary results suggest that fathers whose post-release residential status was characterised by the 'family package' (co-residing with a partner and children) were less likely to be reconvicted than non-fathers and fathers without the family package. Fathers' residential status was further associated with factors that reflected reoffending risks, as fathers with the family package were older, had a higher age of onset, were less often convicted for a property crime, reported more self-control, reported less criminal attitudes, and more often had a job after release. Further, fathers with the family package after release were characterised by markers indicating more stable family characteristics before, during, and after imprisonment than fathers without the family package. Together, our study contributes to research on the link between fatherhood and offending after release from prison by demonstrating the need to view fathers' larger family context (before, during, and after imprisonment) and reoffending risk factors in conjunction.

Parents are Always by Your Side: Family Involvement in the Journey of Desistance among Delinquent Youth in Hong Kong *Grace Au, Hong Kong Metropolitan University*

Parental attachment as a kind of social bonding would impose positive impact on desistance. In Chinese societies, filial expectations reflect the high value that is placed on the family as the primary source of support. The family has historically been and remains the main source of social control, with parents assuming primary responsibility for socialising children. Many Chinese parents believe that strict control and governance of children constitute a manifestation of deep parental concern and care. However, this can lead to miscommunication and poor parent-child relationships, and as a result, youth delinquency occurs. Influenced by Confucianism, crime is not seen as individual responsibility. Instead, the causes of crime are strongly related to an entire family in terms of parenting, bonding and familial culture, rather than being confined only to the offender. Therefore, parents are also accountable for their children's successes and failures. Hence, if children commit crimes, their parents would be ashamed as well. To exam family support in the journey of desistance among delinquent youth in Hong Kong, the study adopted a qualitative approach and conducted in-depth interviews with 30 delinquents' parents who join the Family Support Programme for Delinquent Parents. The findings suggested that parenting and family relationship played a crucial role in desistance processes of delinquent youth, the programme encouraged parents to be more proactive in their children's behavioural change processes and had a significant influence on desistance.

Religion, Religiosity, and Parenting Practices: An Examination of Jewish, Muslim, Christian, and Druze Mothers in Israel *Rana Eseed, The Hebrew university of Jerusalem; Mona Khoury, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Iris Zadok, The Hebrew university of Jerusalem*

The role of religiosity in shaping family functioning in general and parental discipline, particularly, has received wide research attention, especially in studies conducted among Christian parents from Western cultures. Little is known about the relationship between religiosity and parenting in non-Western cultures. The current study aims to explore the role religion and religiosity play in predicting maternal use of psychological control and punitive discipline of mothers from Israel who belong to two ethnic-national groups (Jews and Arabs) and represent four religions: Jewish, Muslim, Christian, and Druze. The study was based on a survey of 502 Israeli mothers of children aged 3-5 (31.6% Jewish, 36.0% Muslims, 16.8% Christians, and 15.6% Druze). Mothers were asked to complete an online structured, anonymous self-report questionnaire survey distributed through social networks. We use multivariate hierarchal regression to explore the role of religion and religiosity in predicting mothers' use of punitive discipline and psychological control after controlling for child and family factors. The results showed that religiosity is significantly and positively associated with mothers' use of psychological control and punitive discipline. Furthermore, it was found that Arab mothers reported more than Jewish mothers on using psychological control.

The impact of parental imprisonment on children: a critical

interpretive synthesis *Fien Van Damme, yes*

Aim: Several studies show that parental incarceration is associated with negative life outcomes. The conceptualization of the impact of imprisonment in terms of "pains of imprisonment" only includes the impact of imprisonment on the convicted person itself. But what do we know about the impact of parental detention on children? How do minors themselves experience the impact of parental detention on their daily lives? Methods: A critical interpretive synthesis (CIS) was conducted on the impact of parental imprisonment on the lives of the children. The database search identified 12 853 records of which 710 full-texts were screened for adequacy. This CIS reviewed 109 papers that met inclusion criteria. Results: Both externalizing (e.g. aggression) and internalizing (e.g. depression) behavioral impacts of parental incarceration have been widely examined in the past. However, only few studies start from the child's own perspective. Reviewed papers show that most children are keenly aware of their caregiver's stresses related to the imprisonment and the fact that they make efforts to alleviate them, but caregivers are not aware of all struggles. In addition, the caregiver's vision is influenced by the relationship with the child. Children that feel more rejection from their caregivers, have caregivers who report a greater number of child problem behaviors. There is no significant correlation between the caregiver and the child measurements of externalizing behavior. All children and circumstances are different and children experience pat- or maternal imprisonment in a different way. There are several recurrent effects of parental incarceration from a child's perspective. The review identifies 9 specific impact themes, indicated by the children themselves: economic decline, health concerns (physical and emotional), behavioral impact, educational impact, residential instability, relational processes, delinquency, coping strategies, stigma and trauma.

250. Image-based sexual abuse: Observations and new trends.

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7

Image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) is a growing risk related to digital interpersonal communication. Research in this field is burgeoning. This has also resulted in new normative actions at the national as well as international level to tackle this form of sexual abuse. Whereas the focus has been put most on child sexual image abuse, non-consensual dissemination of intimate images and cyberflashing, new trends are emerging. The ever more advanced and accessible technological possibilities result in new forms of IBSA such as deepnudes (i.e., the creation of a realistic but completely fake image or video of another person using artificial intelligence) and the non-consensual possession of intimate images. Moreover, the use of apps as deep nude generators needs further investigation. Also, the image-based culture of younger generations, including also watching pornography, results in new practices amongst youngster that can be related to engagement in IBSA, such as the possession of intimate images without consent, the use of dating apps for IBSA, or the creation of discussion groups specifically for this purpose. This panel intends to focus on current research about young people's online risky sexual behaviours and involvement in IBSA. Also new trends in IBSA and, more specifically, prevalence, predictors, and consequences will be discussed. The panel aims to provide a further understanding of these phenomena.

Chair:

Michel Walrave, University of Antwerp

Participants:

Exploring risky online sexual behaviour amongst European Youth: Findings from an H2020 study *Julia C. Davidson, University of East London; Mary Aiken, University of East London; Kirsty Phillips, University of East London; Ruby Farr, University of East London*

The Internet has revolutionised adolescents' lives in many positive ways; however, Internet use may also lead to adolescents engaging in risky behaviour, which may result in harms. Using a large multi-national data set of adolescents, this presentation considers (i) the prevalence of three online risky sexual behaviours among adolescents: sexting, self-generated sexual images, and watching pornography, (ii) demographic differences in respect of age and gender; and (iii) whether these three risky behaviours are associated with mental health and wellbeing issues, specifically: depression, anxiety and stress. It was found that a significant number of adolescents engage in these behaviours, with all three behaviours increasing with age and males engaging in all three behaviours more than females. Furthermore, engaging in all three risky sexual online behaviours was associated with significantly higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. In this context, educational programmes, parental awareness, and policy will be discussed. The presentation will draw upon findings from the first EU online survey exploring a broad range of cybercrimes and online risk taking conducted with young people aged 16-19 in 8 EU countries (this research was funded under the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement number 883543).

Disrupting and preventing sexualised deepfake abuse: Findings from a multi-country study *Asher Flynn, Monash University; Anastasia Powell, RMIT University; Adrian J. Scott, University of Goldsmiths; Elena Cama, University of New South Wales*

The science of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become integrated into every aspect of human life. Although the potential benefits of well-designed, appropriately deployed AI technologies are immense, it is increasingly clear such technologies are also used for abusive purposes. In 2019, an app was released allowing users to create convincing sexualised deepfakes of any female using any image of them. This app eliminated the need for victims and perpetrators to have a relationship or interaction; all a perpetrator needed was a non-intimate or publicly available image. A review of an AI tool using this app's technologies found over 104,800 sexualised deepfakes of different women were created and shared within just 6 months. AI technologies place new demands on the types of interventions needed to prevent and disrupt image-based abuse. Drawing from an analysis of Australian criminal law and interviews with victim/survivors of deepfake abuse across Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand, this paper examines whether legal responses are reflective of the lived harm experience of victim/survivors, and whether they keep pace with these ever-changing technologies. We conclude by considering future, multifaceted responses to deepfake abuse and the need for further research.

Sext dissemination: a systematic review and research agenda *Silke Van den Eynde, LINC, KU Leuven; Stefaan Pleysier, LINC, KU Leuven; Michel Walrave, University of Antwerp*

Non-consensual dissemination of intimate images (NCII) is a form of image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) that has strongly increased in recent years and has therefore received large attention from academic researchers. Most studies examine NCII in adolescents and emerging adults and link this with the behaviour of sexting, which is now considered a normal activity among young digital natives. However, in addition to the possibilities of sexting, e.g. establishing intimate relationships and exploring (with) one's sexuality, the behaviour also entails a level of risk. This contribution particularly focuses on the risk of sext dissemination. This includes the dissemination of intimate or sexual photos and videos that were previously sent by the depicted person themselves. Sext dissemination constitutes one possible form of the overarching behaviour of NCII. Different scholars believe that this form of NCII is the most common, however, this idea can still change in light of the new emerging trends in IBSA. This contribution provides a comprehensive overview of the current knowledge of sext dissemination. For this purpose, a systematic review was conducted to identify all possible static and dynamic risk and protective factors for victimisation and perpetration of sext dissemination.

From analyzing a vast number of studies, 70 studies were included in the final analysis. From this analysis, nine broad themes were associated with victimisation and perpetration of the behaviour. This contribution discusses these themes and addresses future steps and new directions in IBSA research with regard to the behaviour of sext dissemination.

Young peoples' perspective on the non-consensual possession of intimate images *Aurelie Gilen, University of Antwerp; Catherine Van de Heyning, University of Antwerp; Mona Giacometti, University of Antwerp; Michel Walrave, University of Antwerp*

The exchange of intimate images (i.e., sexting) became a part of some young people's healthy sexual development. However, these images are rarely deleted after they are received. Instead, the recipient keeps the picture, in some cases even without the consent of the person who initially sent the picture. It becomes problematic when the possession of intimate images is done against the will of the senders, even when they initially have consented to send or keep the intimate images, or without the senders' knowledge. Often overlooked is how the non-consensual possession of someone else's intimate image may increase the risk of several types of image-based sexual abuse (IBSA). In this study, 12% of young people (n=2819, 15- to 25-year-old Belgians) indicated that they possessed someone else's nudes without the consent of the person depicted. Additionally, 12% of these respondents indicated they did not know if someone else possessed their nude. The study found gender and age differences in prevalence rates (e.g., more women reported that someone else possessed their nude non-consensually). Moreover, the methods of young people saving (e.g., clouds, external disks) and retrieving these nudes (e.g., bought on the dark web, voyeurism) were investigated, youngsters' motives behind saving someone else's intimate images non-consensually, and the relationship between the person depicted and the possessor. Results also showed that young people find the non-consensual possession of sexually explicit content harmful, and the vast majority believe it should be punishable. However, young people have a limited idea how to, or desire to, report the possession of their intimate images by others, which may be explained by stigma. Further research is needed to investigate the motives and consequences of keeping or collecting intimate images without the consent of the depicted person.

Different manifestations of Image-Based Sexual Abuse within Telegram Groups *Edel Beckman, Clinical Criminologist at PermessoNegato APS; Cosimo Sidoti, PhD candidate at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime, Milan, Italy*

The diffusion of non-consensual intimate images (NCII) is a largely debated topic in the study of Internet cultures. Among its many implications, it represents one of the main ways in which gender-based violence is currently perpetrated every day on the Internet. Through a data scraping of the main 10 Italian Telegram groups where such phenomena take place within the platform, this ongoing research aims at analysing descriptively the messages exchanged throughout a whole week among the members of these communities. The incredibly high number of members belonging to these groups and messages occurring daily as well as the particular language, incomprehensible to most people, used for exchanging NCII material seem to suggest one of the most active and well-rooted cultural communities on the Internet. As such, the dissemination of NCII in Italy has become to an extent a normalised activity characterised as a gender-based abuse where the toxic masculinity and hyper-sexualization of the victims predominate. This research is carried out by PermessoNegato, one of the main affiliations at the European level providing technological, psychological and legal support to the victims of Non-Consensual Pornography. Besides the data scraping analysis, PermessoNegato has monitored these Telegram groups through a reporting channel on the platform during the last 3 years. From a preliminary analysis,

PermessoNegato has seen an exponential increase in the phenomenon in the last years: the above-mentioned groups have grown from 29 to 231 in 2 years (2020 – 2022). In November 2022, the largest group taken into examination counted 540.000 unique users. Moreover, studying the keywords inside the groups, "rape" and "kids" are among the most used words, with a consequent increase in the demand for this type of content. In conclusion, policy implications and potential methods of intervention will also be discussed.

251. ECACTJ Panel 7. From the Past Back to the Future: Transitional Justice and Intergenerational Legacies of Mass Atrocities
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Transitional Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

When mass atrocities are over, societies strive to leave the violence behind and move on. However, legacies of mass violence remain present in individuals, their families, and communities. They are transmitted to post-atrocity generations, who had not experienced the violence directly. The history of wars, genocide, or repression is one of the significant predictors of future violence. In order to address legacies of mass atrocities, societies have been implementing various transitional justice mechanisms, including criminal trials or lustrations. Such transitional punishment aims not only to deal with the violent past but, by doing that, to craft a peaceful and prosperous future for the generations to come. Arguably, transitional punishment and intergenerational transmission are intimately interrelated. Transitional punishment shapes what legacies of mass atrocities are transmitted across generations, and how. Through the use of case studies, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia and Uganda, the presenters in this panel aim to discuss interlinkages and connectivities between intergenerational transmission of legacies of wars/repression and (impacts of) transitional punishment. By bridging two emerging and different fields of inquiry, intergenerational and atrocity criminology, the presenters will brainstorm ideas and provide insights into a role transitional justice may play in the intergenerational transmission of legacies of mass atrocities?

Chair:
Mark A. Drumbl, Washington & Lee University

Participants:

Rubbing Salt into the Wound: the Modulatory Role of Retributive Transitional Justice in Intergenerational Transmission of Psychosocial Legacies of Political Repression *Lucie Pěntáková, NSCR*

Previous research has demonstrated that extreme forms of violence and human rights violations can have long-lasting psychosocial consequences, which may extend well beyond the traumatized individuals to affect succeeding post-conflict generations in terms of their well-being, worldviews, as well as social and interpersonal functioning. In an effort to avert these intergenerational effects, contemporary scholarship has sought to understand the transmission process of these psychosocial legacies but has so far neglected to account for the possible modulatory role of transitional justice measures. This study seeks to fill this gap by examining the role of transitional justice in the intergenerational transmission of psychosocial legacies in the Czech Republic, which constitutes an optimal research site due to its history marked by prolonged political repression under the communist regime and the subsequent adoption of transitional justice measures in the form of extensive lustrations and public exposure of former secret police collaborators. The study will employ a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interviews with victims and perpetrators of political repression and their descendants with a quantitative survey to assess (i) what and how psychosocial legacies of political repression are transmitted to the post-communist generation within Czech families and (ii) what role lustration and exposure as secret police collaborator play in the process of intergenerational

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transmission. In this presentation, I will outline the theoretical background and stimulate a discussion on the methodological and ethical considerations of the study.

The Battle of War Narratives in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Exploring Processes of (Re)Shaping and Intergenerational Transmission of War Narratives *Margareta Blažević, NSCR*

Almost thirty years after the end of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the country is still confronted with persistent political tensions, nationalist sentiment, and the rise of historical revisionism as well as ethnic segregation and interethnic animosity. The country's three major ethnic groups, namely, Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs, remain in conflict over the legacy of the past war while the findings of domestic and international courts are often denied or reinterpreted to reinforce ethnic narratives about the war and polarization. Based on a literature review, original survey, and interviews, this project aims to investigate the intergenerational (dis-)continuities of Bosnian War narratives, on an individual and family level. It will explore the ways in which individual war narratives are shaped and transmitted across generations while looking at interactions between ethnic war narratives and narratives of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Additionally, I will investigate factors that can influence narrative development, internalization, and intergenerational transmission such as group identity, media consumption, and personal experiences with war. In this presentation, I will outline the project and brainstorm about theoretical, methodological, and ethical considerations of my research.

Children Born of Sexual Violence, Harm, and Reparations in Northern Uganda *Kirsten J. Fisher, College of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan*

While there is growing acknowledgement of the need to address the impacts of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in transitional justice (TJ) and post-conflict justice initiatives, there is far less attention to the justice needs of the children born of this violence. This is the case in northern Uganda where there is currently increased talk about the fact that children born of war (CBW) as a result of the abduction and sexual slavery of girl child soldiers are not being suitably recognized and treated as victims in the Ugandan national TJ policy and will unlikely be recognized as such by the International Criminal Court (ICC) reparations orders resulting from the conviction of Dominic Ongwen for multiple crimes, including the forced marriage, rape, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy of girls and young women. While intuitions might seem to suggest that these individuals are victims, the answer may not be as clear cut. Drawing from field research in northern Uganda, this paper explores questions of intergenerational ethics and what is owed to possible future people and whether they can, in fact, be harmed by actions that bring about their existence. It might, in fact, be the case that those struggling to see certain CBW as victims deserving of special treatment based on a victim-status may be right to do so.

Inside the Cycle of Violence: the Homotypic Intergenerational Continuities of Atrocity Crimes as Radicalisation and Extremism *Mirza Buljubašić, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)*

Violent extremism is part and parcel of wars and atrocity crimes. It impacts post-conflict societies and can have effects on future generations. This presentation argues that the intergenerational process of radicalization to violent extremism represents a homotypical continuity of atrocity crimes by 'other means' during periods of absence of violence. Previous empirical research has used the cycle of violence framework to explore the extent and mechanisms of intergenerational continuities of atrocity crimes at family and communal levels. While there is evidence for the homotypic intergenerational continuities of atrocity crimes across different contexts, the research on whether and how 'violence begets violence' has focused mainly on proneness to personal harm, such as criminal and antisocial behaviour (e.g. domestic violence,

child abuse), rather than intergenerational radicalization that can lead to the development of extremist beliefs and/or behaviours. By intersecting knowledge from atrocity, and terrorism/extremism studies, this presentation aims to explore the overlooked homotypical intergenerational continuities of atrocity crimes. Scholars have argued that the history of wars and atrocity crimes is one of the significant predictors of relapse into mass violence, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, historical trauma inflicted by past atrocities is still omnipresent. To provide empirical evidence to the argument, this research draws on family-level interviews and communal-level focus groups in the broader socio-ecological framework in war-affected and ethnically 'divided' cities: (East and West) Mostar, Sarajevo, and East Sarajevo. It argues that the homotypical intergenerational continuities of atrocity crimes are the radicalization of ingroup members in families and communities.

Discussing Intergenerational Issues and Transitional Justice *Mark A. Drumbl, Washington & Lee University; Barbora Holá, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & Centre for International Criminal Justice, VU University Amsterdam*

In this presentation, the authors will discuss various issues related to intergenerational transmission and the role of transitional justice therein.

252. Terrorism, politically motivated crime, radicalisation, and some methodological aspects

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Pre-arranged Panel
6:30 to 7:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

The field of terrorism goes well beyond criminology. If viewed as a crime problem, it will be useful to compare characteristics of terrorism offences with those of other forms of crime, including organised crime or more severe offences such as homicide. One striking difference certainly refers to the role of political motivations and processes of radicalisation. This also points to the insight that terrorism offences typically refer to the most extreme aspects of radicalisation. In a broader sense, politically motivated crime or crime directed against persons perceived as politically accountable will turn out to be much more trivial – which does not necessarily mean its possible impact is to be neglected. Finally, two common methods of data collection in terrorism research will be compared.

Chair:
Axel Dessecker, Centre for Criminology (KrimZ)

Participants:

Comparing the determinants of worldwide homicide and terrorism *Gary LaFree, University of Maryland; Bo Jiang, University of Macau; Yesenia Yanez, University of Maryland*

Over the past two decades the study of terrorism has been increasingly integrated into mainstream criminology. Like other types of criminal behavior, terrorism can be divided into etiology (an emphasis on "breaking laws") and criminal justice (an emphasis on "making laws" and "reacting toward the breaking of laws"). Moreover, like the study of crime, the study of terrorism is inherently multidisciplinary. Nevertheless, terrorism differs from more common forms of crime in fundamental ways: terrorist perpetrators, unlike common criminals, rarely see themselves as criminal, often seek rather than eschew publicity, and often have broader political goals. Despite similarities and differences, we could identify little prior research that has directly compared the determinants of terrorism and more ordinary types of crime. In this paper, we create large cross-national datasets on homicides and terrorist attacks and then compare the effects of a set of common economic, political, and social variables on each. We find a good deal of similarity in the determinants of the two types of violence. Both homicide and terrorism are more common in countries with

high GDP, high percent urban, high ethnic fractionalization, and in countries moving toward democratization. Both homicide and terrorism are low in countries experiencing high globalization. Although homicides are more common in countries experiencing high levels of inequality and poverty, neither of these two variables are significantly associated with terrorist attacks. We discuss the implications of the findings for theory, policy, and future research.

Declines in perceptions of fairness and legitimacy and political radicalisation in times of crisis *Diego Farren, Universität Hamburg; Peter Wetzels, Universität Hamburg; Katrin Brettfeld, Universität Hamburg*

In this paper, we examine the influence of the evaluation of key state institutions in terms of perceived fairness and legitimacy on political radicalisation. The theoretical background of the analyses and findings presented here is Tyler's theory of procedural justice (PJ). In particular we address the question whether perceived marginalisation of one's social group stimulates democracy-distant attitudes and erodes individuals' trust in state institutions. We examine to what extent these relationships change in times of crisis. The data used here come from two waves of a nationally representative survey of the adult population in Germany conducted in 2021 and 2022. Between these two waves of the survey, several changes took place that contributed to increased social and economic crises. We compare the two samples (pre-crisis, in-crisis) to examine resulting effects. As theoretically expected, in times of crisis the adult population in Germany tends to be more critical of the authorities and less positive about democracy. Our findings make two important contributions to the investigation of radical and extremist attitudes: 1. an extension of PJ theory to the analysis of extremist attitudes – PJ theory has been applied almost exclusively to explain compliance and non-compliance with criminal law. 2. investigating the effects of global crises on extremist attitudes – our findings indicate that global crises contribute to decreases of trust in state institutions on a national level and affect attitudes towards democracy.

Politically motivated crimes and their residence-to-crime distances *David Bretschi, Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA); Sarah Bitschnau, Federal Criminal Police Office Germany (BKA)*

A rising number of politically motivated crimes have been documented in Germany in recent years. Yet little is known about the spatial decision-making of suspects. This study investigates the distance between the local area of suspects' residences and the local area of criminal events for different types of politically motivated crimes. Using multilevel models based on data from official national police statistics between 2017 and 2021, we examine how individual and area-level features relate to the variation in residence-to-crime distances. Our study offers a novel contribution to the literature on politically motivated crimes by providing new insights into the spatial dynamics. The findings will contribute to theory, crime prevention strategies, and enhanced law enforcement efforts.

Study on hate and violence towards local politicians in Germany *Kirsten Eberspach, Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA); Sarah Bitschnau, Federal Criminal Police Office Germany (BKA)*

Hostility and violence against politicians, scientists, journalists, etc. have increased strongly in recent years - especially during the pandemic. In Germany, reports are accumulating that politicians at the local level are also particularly affected - local politicians, who are considered especially vulnerable. For this reason, the Federal Criminal Police Office, in cooperation with the leading municipal associations, is conducting a nationwide survey of municipal politicians on their experiences with hate, incitement and violence. This is a longitudinal study that will be conducted at six-month intervals until 2024 in order to track current trends and developments in this area. In the long term, the results of the study

will serve as a basis for developing evidence-based, targeted preventive measures for municipalities. So far, three waves of surveys could be implemented and their findings indicate a serious increasing problem concerning hatred and agitation against public persons, which can threaten our democratic coexistence in the long run. The presentation will address the methodological approach, the current findings from the three different waves and more in-depth analyses with demographic data of the surveyed group.

Assessing the validity of media-based biographical data in terrorism research *Eylem Kanol, Berlin Social Science Center (WZB); Maria-Anna Hirth, Centre for Criminology (KrimZ)*

A multitude of studies in terrorism research depend on data gathered through the cliometric method. This technique entails reconstructing and aggregating demographic and socio-economic data on extremist perpetrators from publicly accessible sources, such as newspaper articles, documentaries, and online blogs. These types of datasets were pioneered by Marc Sageman and Edwin Bakker and they serve as the basis for descriptive analyses. A notable limitation of this method is the substantial number of missing values. Researchers often employ this technique as comprehensive official sources are not publicly accessible and are rarely provided to researchers due to privacy concerns, among other factors. In this investigation, we analyze original data on 53 convicted Islamist perpetrators, collected from both publicly available media data and court records. We concentrate on and compare demographic, socio-economic, and relational variables. The insights derived from these analyses hold significant implications for the reliability of research that relies on open-source data.

253. Poster session
ESC
Poster Session
7:45 to 8:30 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Poster Gallery
Participants:

Exploring the Past to Inform the Future: Contextualizing Tarnowsky's Homicide Data (P049) *Lin Huff-Corzine, University of Central Florida; Kylie Parrotta, California Polytechnic State University; Kayla Toohy, University of Tampa*

In her 1908 Les Femmes Homicides, Dr. Pauline Tarnowsky, a first-generation Russian physician, a neuropathologist, and the first woman criminologist provides data on 160 Russian women in prison for committing homicide. They are matched by a control group of 150 peasant women from the middle region of Russia to decrease the chance that they would have any "foreign" blood that she thought could bias the results. Her early work on prostitutes and thieves generally followed that of her primary mentor, Dr. Cesare Lombroso, who developed the born criminal theory. By the time she studied the women who killed, however, she added data to examine psychological and sociological aspects of their lives. We have individual-level information about arranged marriages for many of the women and the type of work in which some of the women were engaged. What has been missing is the larger context, the structure of Russian peasant life for women during the late 1800s; the societal structure in which the homicides were committed. Tarnowsky clearly points out that the social factors and the context in which the women lived were the primary reasons that most of the women committed homicide. She calls upon what we now know as the Social Sciences to study and explain the homicides committed by the women she studied and denounces the importance of Lombroso's theory of born criminals. This poster reports the beginning of our research to provide the larger picture of Russian peasant life for women during the late 1800s and linking their experiences to their homicidal behavior. The goal is to help us better understand why they committed homicide, in general, and specifically why they committed the type of homicide they chose to

commit.

Access to Justice Indicators – a Hungarian Perspective (P001)

Eszter Kovács Szitkay, Centre for Social Sciences Institute for Legal Studies, Budapest, Hungary; University of Public Service Doctoral School of Law Enforcement, Budapest, Hungary

Measuring the functioning and performance of a democratic institution, such as the legal system, is crucial to identify its potential malfunctions, monitoring new reforms, or simply keeping track of its effectiveness. One tool which enables this measuring is „justice indicators", as these indicators can communicate various information about the legal system. The poster aims to draw up the relevant lines of a research concerning the measurement by justice indicators of a particular matter of the justice system, namely access to justice in Hungary. The poster also presents the preliminary findings of the first "mapping out" empirical part of the research, which contains interviews with legal professionals working with vulnerable groups. These preliminary findings give substantive indications for the indicators planned to be developed during the investigation. The interviews map out the relevant nods of access to justice barriers and also touch on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Social Behavior in Adolescence: Exploring the Protective Role of Resilience as a Moderator (P002)

Rafael Franco Dutra Leite, University of Sao Paulo; André Vilela Komatsu, University of Sao Paulo; Pâmela Virgínia Santos, University of Sao Paulo; Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) have been linked to negative outcomes across a variety of domains, including social behavior. Research has pointed out that individuals who have experienced ACEs display a range of negative social behaviors. One aspect of social behavior that is impacted by ACEs is aggression. Studies have found that children who experience ACEs are more likely to exhibit aggressive behavior towards others, including peers and family members. They are also more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors and have trouble with authority figures. Research also suggests that individuals with high levels of resilience are better equipped to overcome the challenges associated with ACEs and may be more likely to exhibit positive social behaviors. Therefore, understanding the relationship between ACEs, resilience, and social behavior is crucial for developing interventions and support systems that can promote resilience and positive social outcomes in individuals who have experienced ACEs. This study aimed to assess the extent to which ACEs are related to social behavior and whether resilience acts as a moderator of this relationship in a sample of 1,343 adolescents (12-18 years old) residing in regions characterized by high levels of social vulnerability. The analysis revealed that ACEs had a weak or insignificant correlation with five types of pro-social or anti-social behaviors. Following this, the adolescents were classified into five groups based on their ACEs scores and a psychosocial adjustment scale: High Resilient, Resilient, Adjusted, Normative, and Vulnerable. Then it was tested whether these classifications had any moderating effects on the relationship between ACEs and social behaviors, but the results indicated otherwise. As a result, the data from the study could not confirm the association between ACEs and social behaviors in adolescence. The limitations, potential implications, and future directions of the study are discussed.

AI for Fighting Corruption (P003)

Cristina Domingo Jaramillo, Universidad de Granada

Public administration is a sector known for its opaque and secretive practices, which often conceal crimes committed by its employees, including corruption. Corruption can have severe consequences at all levels, including economic, social, and political, and in its most extreme forms, it can undermine the rule of law and threaten the democratic system. Therefore, it is essential to establish early detection systems to prevent corruption, and new Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems can play a vital role in achieving this goal. In this research, we conducted a literature review to analyze various AI systems implemented in different countries to fight against corruption and the results obtained. The results show that AI systems can be highly effective in combating corruption. For instance, "botivist" is an AI system that uses bots to connect users on Twitter who are actively involved in fighting corruption. The system initially recruited volunteers to collaborate with activists, where bots were trained to identify potential volunteers based on their use of corruption-related terms in their tweets. The bots then contacted the users and offered them an opportunity to participate in the anti-corruption movement, and if they responded positively, put them in touch with each other. The vast majority of the targeted users responded positively and began to interact and collaborate with each other, making relevant proposals. In conclusion, the use of AI systems in the fight against corruption has proven to be highly effective. The botivist system is just one example of how AI can be used to identify and engage individuals in the anti-corruption movement. With the continued advancement of AI technology, it is expected that more sophisticated and effective systems will be developed to combat corruption and promote transparency in public administration.

Analysing the construction and impact of visual discourse in Loyalist communities through the lens of masculinity (P004)

Paula Ellen Surgenor, Transitional Justice Institute, Ulster University

Traditionally, any analysis of the cultural and social dynamics present in Northern Ireland has tended to maintain and reinforce a two-community agenda, with macro-level solutions failing to unite the residual cross-community divides evident in the socio-political context of Northern Ireland. This research is set amidst such debates and seeks to decipher mechanisms that are operating within iconography, and furthermore examine how the material is deployed within residing communities through the lens of masculinity. Although many academics have touched upon discourses of masculinity to explain the underpinnings and perpetuation of conflict, there are inchoate understandings in relation to Northern Irish visual material. This is perhaps surprising given, even at first glance, the obvious masculinity-related themes of guns and militarism depicted in the murals of key actors and events from the conflict and in the banners, flags and insignia that are so prevalent in many local areas. This research focuses on the production and display of visual material embedded in loyalist communities in Northern Ireland and explore the extent to which it can be viewed as gendered. By focusing on gender, the research seeks to highlight the potential of this dynamic for understanding and responding to common forms of sectarian or politically motivated behaviour. Loyalism can be a multifaceted concept however, for the purposes of this study, the term loyalist specifically refers to members of protestant communities who align themselves, at least in part, with the values of the paramilitary 'groupings in their midst' (Winston, 1997). Which leads to the main reasoning for this research, that in the context of this definition, Loyalism as acted out in local communities, including its nuanced socio-political and symbolic distinctions, can be viewed as a highly gendered process.

Analysis of Multiple Perpetrator Sexual Assault (MPSA) committed in Spain through a sample of court sentences (P005)

Víctor Rodríguez Alonso, Universidad de Alicante; Rebeca Gonzalo Díaz, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

The present research analyzes the phenomenology of gang rapes by examining a sample of sentences corresponding to criminal proceedings held in Spain between 2015 and 2022. The sample consists of 274 guilty verdicts. The data are processed with Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2016, version 1701), for subsequent statistical processing with SPSS 21.0

software. A comparative analysis was also carried out using the chi-square test (χ2) for qualitative variables. (χ2) test for qualitative variables, in order to analyse the possible relationship between some of the variables and criminal behaviour. First, a descriptive statistical study is carried out in order to know the criminal morphology of this type of attack. Then, inferential statistical analysis is applied, with the aim of studying the correlation between the group nature of the event and various available variables on the criminal act, the victim and the perpetrators. Following the empirical analysis carried out on a sample of convictions (N=274), it has been observed that the results obtained are generally in line with the majority of comparative studies, confirming the existence of MPSA as a subtype differentiated from sexual aggression committed by a lone perpetrator. These differences also show the need to find divergent explanatory paths to both phenomena, as well as their own forms of intervention and prevention. Key words: sexual offenses, multiple sexual assaults, criminology, criminal psychology, jurisprudential study, Spain.

Animal attitudes and speciesism in relation to the abuse of farm animals (P006) *Bernardo Hernández, Universidad de La LAGUNA; Cristina Ruiz, Universidad de La Laguna; Andrea Vera, Universidad de La Laguna; Ana M. Martín, Universidad de La Laguna*

The study of psycho-environmental variables that relates to people's reactions against animal abuse involves analyzing their attitudes towards animals and their beliefs about the superiority of the human species. Spanish criminal code labels animal abuse as an environmental crime, differentiating among protected fauna, domestic animals and farm animals. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between people's perception and reaction against the abuse of farm animals, and their attitudes to animals and their level of speciesism. 255 participants of both gender, between 13 and 73 years old, answered an online questionnaire including Spanish adaptations of the Animal Attitude Scale (AAS) (Herzog et al., 1991) and the Speciesism Scale (SS)(Caviola et al., 2019). They were asked to rate ten scenarios, based on press releases, describing the abuse of farm animals. They answered using eight Likert-type scales: frequency, severity, justification, intentionality, indignation, punishment, personal intervention and calling the police. Exploratory factor analyses were conducted to test the structure of the AAS and SS. In the case of the AAS, the results indicate that the 20 items are grouped into three factors, while four of the six items of the SS are grouped into a single factor. Two of the items of SS had to be eliminated because of its improper functioning. Factors reliabilities using Omega were above 0.70 for two of the three factor of the AAS and for the SS. The variables resulting of averaging the items included in these factors were correlated with the variables resulting of averaging the participants' perception and reactions to the scenarios of animal abuse. Correlation values were .30 or lower. These results highlight the need to explore, besides attitudes, the role of other psychological constructs in explaining people's perception and reactions to the abuse of farm animals.

Anti-Beccaria: Regaining the Big Picture (P008) *FLAVIU CIOPEC, Law Faculty West University of Timisoara Romania; VIOLETA STRATAN, Law Faculty West University of Timisoara Romania*

European criminology gained visibility in the mid-18th century Italy with Beccaria's On crimes and punishments. In those times, only few scholars understood the great importance of that little book. Just two years after its publishing, one of the well-known jurists of France, Pierre-François Muyart de Vouglans intensely opposed the essence of the book in his Réfutation des principes hasardés dans le Traité des délits et des peines. The dispute remained rather obscure since Beccaria won the battle. We are aware that the renaissance of European criminology is deeply linked with the recovering of the past since re-birth means a profound dialectical shift. We believe that a full understanding of Beccaria's work is not possible whilst ignoring his greatest opponent. By recovering Muyart de Vouglans as the "anti-Beccaria" we aim at restoring the complete picture of the ideas and fears having opposed a scientific approach to crime at the time. It is in this perspective that we have initiated the translation (for the first time in Romanian) and commentary of Muyart de Vouglans' work. The project is ongoing and will be finished by the end of the year.

Applicability of the 'Good Lives Model' to juvenile offenders of non-consensual dissemination of intimate images (P009) *Silke Van den Eynde, LINC, KU Leuven; Colinda Serie, KU Leuven; Stefaan Pleysier, LINC, KU Leuven*

The 'Good Lives Model' (GLM) is a rehabilitation theory that states that in order to reduce recidivism risk it is important to work towards a higher well-being and a happier, prosocial life of delinquents rather than solely focusing on (their) risk factors. This theory is based on two etiological assumptions about well-being and the explanation of delinquent behaviour: (1) every person pursues a total of 11 'primary goods' that promote global well-being, and (2) human behaviour, including delinquency, stems from the pursuit of these primary goods. Delinquent behaviour is therefore understood as an alternative, antisocial attempt to pursue one's primary goods and global well-being when this failed in a prosocial manner. The GLM was originally developed for adult offenders and is mainly used in the treatment of sex offenders. However, research shows that the GLM can also be a useful tool for the treatment of juvenile offenders. Our study applies the GLM to a group of juvenile offenders of a specific, contemporary sex offence, i.e. non-consensual dissemination of intimate images (NCII). More specifically, we research the applicability of the second GLM assumption to this specific group of juvenile offenders. Therefore we analyzed self-report survey data on well-being, primary goods and NCII from a large group of young people in the Flemish part of Belgium aged 14 to 18 (N = 6.112). From our analyses, we can conclude that offenders of NCII have a lower rate of global well-being. Especially the primary goods of relatedness, knowledge and financial situation appear to be important issues for interventions aimed at rehabilitation of juvenile NCII offenders.

A reflection on elaboration of a research project investigating Police bashing in Belgium (P010) *Emilie Telle, University of Mons; Loïce Gandibleux, University of Mons; Louise Bolle, University of Mons; Audrey Vicenzutto, University of Mons*

Police bashing is defined by negative rhetoric on police profession mainly conveyed through media or political discourses (Gyergyak, 2019). Literature addressing this topic involves a variety of concepts: Ferguson effect (negative effect of police misconducts' media exposure on their missions' quality) (Schultz, 2019); nature (communication or representation), or type of media (television, press, social network) (Miethe, 2019); or media strategies used by police (Williams et al., 2015). The latter are more likely to communicate on operational aspects (information, results) rather than on routine activities or involving public engagement (Kim et al., 2017). Studies highlight media exposure has a moderate effect on public opinion. Repeated exposure to polarised mixed media tends to reduce confidence in police and reinforce negative representations rooted in prior experiences (Boivin et al., 2015; Surette, 2015). Few studies investigate police bashing and its impact on public opinion or on officers' experience confronted with it. Our department is developing a research project based on three articulated methodological designs. First, semi-structured interviews (individual or focus group) will investigate police officers' discourses to clarify conceptual contours of this phenomenon, its potential impact on their professional and private lives, and their management strategies. Additionally, a state of play of media communication strategies used by police services will determine the most and least effective strategies. Secondly, content analysis of media articles, political discourses, and social networks' comments on media coverage on police will identify the type of discourse used (semantic and lexical aspects) and their polarisation. Finally, a survey among the general population establishing their

representations, attitudes, and knowledge on police profession (missions, values, level of satisfaction) will be undertaken. This survey will include the effect of media communication by monitoring respondents' media content consumption habits. This project responds to a request formulated by the police chiefs to improve the police-citizen relationship.

Are you afraid of the dark? (P011) *Brenda Erens, Open University*

Introduction: Approximately 20% of children experience serious fear of the dark (Lewis et al., 2015) which can have detrimental effects on children's development and health (Kushnir & Sadeh, 2011). In treating children's anxiety, there is an increasing focus on testing children's expectations about the situation they fear (Simon, 2020) which can be influenced by feedback they receive. Children are vulnerable for suggestion from adults, which can be a potential problem in for example child abuse cases. Studies have also shown effects of suggestion on aggravation of physiological complaints (Rietveld et al., 1997). This raises the question whether suggestive information can also be used in a positive (therapeutic) way. Our objective is to investigate whether positive misinformation can have an effect on self-reported fear of the dark levels in children age 8-11. We expect that children who receive positive misinformation about their fear report lower self-reported fear of the dark compared to children without this misinformation. Method: We created a between subjects design: children receive positive misinformation (thermometer) after self-reported fear of the dark symptoms, and are compared with a control group (no feedback). Misinformation is followed by a filler task and second self-report of fear of the dark symptoms. We also measure children's personality characteristics and tendency of avoidance. Results: Data collection is in progress and expected in June 2023. Conclusion: If our hypothesis is confirmed, the current data might have practical & clinical implications for the way in which positive misinformation can be used with children.

A Scoping Review on Physical and Psychological Consequences of Violence Against Police (P012) *Isabo Goormans, Ghent University; Agnes Verbouw, Criminology student; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University*

Violence against police is a reality for many officers. Despite the serious individual and societal consequences of violence against police and the large body of research on violence by police, a comprehensive overview of the psychological and physical consequences of verbal and physical violence against police remains elusive. By performing a scoping review (n = 21) of studies and reports identified via database searches, reference mining, and purposive sampling, and published between 2010 and 2023, this article is the first of its kind to map psychological and physical consequences of violence against police, as well as risk and protective factors that respectively increase and decrease adverse consequences. Results indicate that officers experience primary victimization by a range of different adverse consequences, but also deal with secondary victimization. The literature has come to a standstill due to lack of (recent) studies and a confined view on how the topic is studied. We argue that this lack of academic attention might be influenced by predominant societal perspectives and officers' perceived victim status, and discuss the implications for police, policymakers, and research.

A Study on Factors for Maintaining Employment of Released Prisoners (P013) *Aika Tomoto, Seijo University*

In Japan, cooperating business operators, probation officers, and social workers work together to provide employment support to released inmates. This is because it has been pointed out that the unemployed have a high recidivism rate. This study examines the psychosocial factors associated with the employment retention of released inmates through a survey of released inmates. The subjects of the survey are those who received out-of-custody assistance and those who are currently working. The data to be analyzed are the "Adult Career Maturity Scales (ACMS)" that measure the maturity of work and life, the "The Subjective Wellbeing Inventory (WHO SUBI)" that measures desirable life and mental health conditions, and the "Criminal Thinking (JCTI)". . In addition, we asked questions about the situation at the time of release and the current situation with awareness of life. This suggests the importance of a "protective factor" that emphasizes a safe life rather than a "simple" job.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and criminality: a psychological profile of convicts serving prison sentences (P014) *Agnieszka Nowogrodzka, Academy of Justce*

Objectives: ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder. Symptoms of this disorder, as well as the behaviour of the child, the experiences arising from the response of the community to the child's symptoms, as well as the functioning of the community itself, all contribute to the onset of secondary symptoms observe in adulthood. The purpose of this study is to estimate the prevalence of ADHD among Polish convicts serving a prison sentence. To that end, the study will focus on the relationship between the severity of ADHD and early childhood trauma, family relations, maladaptive cognitive schemas, as well as mental disorders. Methods: The study enrolled two groups of first-time convicts and repeat offenders aged between 21 and 65 – 240 participants in total took part in the study. Participants were recruited in semi-open penal institutions in Poland. The control group comprised 110 men without criminal records aged 21 to 65. The DIVA 5.0 questionnaire was employed to identify the severity of ADHD symptoms. Other questionnaires employed in the course of the study included the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, The Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale IV, Young Schema Questionnaire and the General Health Questionnaire. Results: The findings of a pilot study involving two cohorts of convicts (each numbering 20 men) and a control group (20 men with no criminal records) indicate a significant correlation between ADHD and the experience of early childhood trauma. The severity of ADHD also shows a correlation with the assessment of the functioning of the family, with the subjects assessing the relationships in their families more negatively than the control group. Furthermore, the severity of ADHD is also correlated with maladaptive emotional schemas manifesting in the participants. The findings also show a correlation between selected dimensions and the severity of offences.

Balance of RIMES application:Insights for comparative criminal policy (P015) *Elisa Garcia-España, University of Malaga; Anabel Cerezo Domínguez, University of Malaga*

Comparative criminal policy is currently one of the most promising and ambitious areas of research in criminal law and criminology. Díez Ripollés' (2011, 2013) novel proposal of a theoretical model based on the exclusionary capacity of national criminal systems to minimise the social exclusion of those who are the object of criminal intervention contributes to this. Bearing in mind that international comparison is the central objective of this theoretical framework, the best tool to achieve it is the design of an instrument to measure the social exclusion caused by criminal policy. We already have a validated instrument to measure social exclusion, which we call RIMES. This instrument is composed of 39 items - 28 punitive norms and 11 punitive practices. In this poster we present preliminary results from the application of RIMES in seven jurisdictions: California, England and Wales, Germany, Italy, New York, Spain, Italy, New York and Poland. Specifically, we show the position of each jurisdiction on a continuum from the least to the most exclusionary criminal justice system and the comparison between jurisdictions according to the nine thematic baskets that make up RIMES.

Be-ForIntel: Building the foundations of a Forensic Intelligence tool in Belgium (P042) *Caroline Stappers, Researcher at the National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology; Dayle Harvey, PhD researcher at the Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent University; Kuralarasan Kumar, Univesity of Ghent; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent*

University; Tom Vander Beken, Professor and director of the Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University; Fabrice Gason, National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC); Olivier Ribaux, University of Lausanne (Université de Lausanne); Bertrand Renard, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC-INCC)

Various forms of forensic data are well known and widespread within the Belgian criminal investigation. They have been used successfully to solve or prevent crimes and serious incidents. Forensic data is nowadays mainly used on a case-by-case basis as evidence in court. However, this information could be applied on a much wider scale through the use of forensic intelligence. The Be-ForIntel project aims to examine under what conditions and how forensics intelligence can be implemented in Belgium. To this end, we identify three complementary objectives. The first objective is to map the organisations and institutions that generate forensic data in Belgium. Therefore the fundamental conditions (in terms of rules, law, technique, etc.) for the implementation of a forensic intelligence tool in Belgium will be isolated. Subsequently, based on these all the forensic data in Belgium will be identified in order to reflect how they can be managed for a forensic intelligence system. This part of the research is practical and bottom-up to identify opportunities and challenges in building a forensic intelligence tool in Belgium. The second part of the project will assess the feasibility and added value of a forensic intelligence approach in Belgium to demonstrate what can be done at the strategic level instead of a case-by-case basis. Police recorded crime data will be combined with forensic data to assess the added value by using a network analysis and statistical analysis. For the feasibility study a legal study and semi-structed interviews will be conducted. The third and final part will translate the first two objectives into precise guidelines for the actors in the field (e.g., magistrates, police officers, forensic experts, legislator,…), so that they have a roadmap for the practical implementation of a forensic intelligence tool in Belgium.

Between "Falanges" and "Comandos": the sociocritical history of criminal factions from Rio de Janeiro (P016) *Thaíssa Fernanda Kratochwill de Oliveira, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (Brasil); Patricia Constantino, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation - Brazil; Adriano Silva, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (Brasil)*

The incidence of violence at Rio de Janeiro is increased by the action of organized crime groups, including criminal factions. Considering that its operation has effects on life and health of local population, like effects of shootings and other violence dynamics around these groups, this project aims to understand in a deeper way the factions from Rio de Janeiro state - Brazil. Based on the critical criminology method, the research objective is to elaborate a socio-historical reconstruction about criminal factions from Rio de Janeiro, considering the consequences of class struggle in these groups trajectory. As research data sources, we'll analyze posts made on specific YouTube® channels and Facebook® and Twitter® pages that portray events linked to these criminal factions. We expect that the study of factions history can help in understanding their formation mechanisms, as well as the role played by public policies adopted to confront them. In addition, this socio-historical elaboration effort may contribute to qualify the knowledge about factions, supporting reflections around the elaboration of more effective and socially responsible public policies to solve the problems related to these groups. Keywords: organized crime; criminal factions; digital media; critical criminology.

Biological, Psychological, and Social Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents in Japan II ; Focusing on ACEs (P017) *Satoko Kasamatu, Mie Kokugi Gakuen; Masanari Kasamatu, Mie Kokugi Gakuen; Takaharu Ohara, Tokyo Kodaira Child Guidance Center; Naomi Matsuura, Mie University, school of education; Hirosi Tomita, Hokkaido home school; Nobuko Hagiuda, Saitama University, school of education*

Problem and purpose: In Japan, children who are considered delinquent at a young age are admitted to child self-reliance support facilities. About 65% of children who enter such facilities have experienced abuse (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare). However, since the definition of abuse by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare is limited, each case needs to be analysed in more detail according to the criteria of ACEs. Methods: Through a survey conducted from April 2021 to March 2022, we collected data on 112 children in 7 such facilities. We asked the facility staff to answer a questionnaire on the experiences the children may have had with adversity that they were aware of at the time of admission. Our analysis was performed through simple tabulation using SPSS. We obtained the approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the National Children's Independence Support Facility to carry out this research. Results: Of the participants, 85 were male (78.7%) and 23 were female (21.3%), with an average age of 13.3 years (SD = 1.52). An overall 4.5% had no adverse childhood experience, 21.6% had one, 16.2% had two, 23.4% had three, and 34.2% had four or more. Therefore, 95.5% of all the children had some kind of adverse experience. Discussion: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) score in this study was more serious than that in the previous juvenile training school survey: ACE score 0 = 36.5% (Matsuura, 2005) and the inmate ACE score 0 = 36.5% (Suzuki et al., 2020). In the future, we should introduce TF-CBT at children's independence support facilities while collaborating with medical institutions and psychologists to provide support that focuses on trauma care for children.

Biological, Psychological, and Social Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents in Japan III ; Focusing on SDQ (P018) *Nobuko Hagiuda, Saitama University, school of education; Hirosi Tomita, Hokkaido home school; Naomi Matsuura, Mie University, school of education; Takaharu Ohara, Tokyo Kodaira Child Guidance Center; Masanari Kasamatu, Mie Kokugi Gakuen; Satoko Kasamatu, Mie Kokugi Gakuen*

Problems and purpose: Many studies have been conducted on the psychological characteristics of juvenile delinquents in Japan. For example, there are studies that point to problems such as high levels of depression (Hodgins et al., 2010) and low self-esteem (Fergusson et al., 2002). However, the number of surveys among Japanese juveniles is insufficient.Therefore, we focused on depression, self-esteem (SE), and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), and elucidated their actual conditions and relationships. Methods: Through a survey conducted from April 2021 to March 2022, we collected data from 112 children who entered a children's self-reliance support facility for young juvenile delinquents in Japan. At the time of admission, the children were asked to complete a questionnaire on Birleson Depression Self-Rating Scale for Children (DSRS-C), SE, and SDQ. We used SPSS for simple tabulation and correlation analysis. We obtained approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the National Children's Independence Support Facility to carry out this research. Results: We found that the average SE of the participants on the scale was M = 28.8 (SD = 6.40). The percentage (children's) at or above the DSRS-C cut-off was 29.7%. The percentages above the SDQ self-assessment cut-off value (Noda et al., 2013) were as follows: SDQ Emotional symptoms: 31.2%; SDQ conduct problems: 39.3%; SDQ hyperactivity/inattention: 25.7%; SDQ peer problems: 25.7%; SDQ prosocial behaviour: 39.4%; and SDQ total difficulties: 34.6%. The percentage of participants with all SDQ subscales below the cut-off was 22.4%. A moderate negative correlation was found between the SE scale and DSRS-C and SDQ. Discussion: The results indicate that young juvenile delinquents in Japan have various clinical symptoms, including depression symptoms and SDQ emotions and behaviours, in addition to behavioural problems. In addition, the negative association with the SE scale yields valuable implications for potential intervention strategies.

Biological, Psychological, and Social Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents in Japan I Psychiatric characteristics 1; Psychiatric characteristics (P019) *Takaharu Ohara, Tokyo Kodaira Child Guidance Center; Naomi Matsuura, Mie University, school of education; Hirosi Tomita, Hokkaido home school; Nobuko Hagiuda, Saitama University, school of education; Satoko Kasamatu, Mie Kokugi Gakuen; Masanari Kasamatu, Mie Kokugi Gakuen*

Problem and purpose: Japan has a low crime rate compared with other countries. In Japan, the percentage of juvenile delinquents has been declining every year. However, the number of juvenile delinquents with developmental problems has been increasing. In this study, we elucidate the psychiatric characteristics of juvenile delinquents. Methods: Through a questionnaire survey conducted from April 2021 to March 2022, we collected data on 112 young people who entered a children's self-reliance support facility for young juvenile delinquents in Japan. The facility staff answered a questionnaire on the condition of each child at the time of admission. We used SPSS for simple tabulation and $\chi2$ test, among others. We obtained the approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the National Children's Independence Support Facility to carry out this research. Results: Of the participants, 85 were male (78.7%) and 23 were female (21.3%), with an average age of 13.3 years (SD = 1.52). Of these individuals, 55.6% had a psychiatric diagnosis; the breakdown was as follows: 37.5% had attention deficit hyperactive disorder, 24.1% had autism spectrum disorder, 7.1% had reactive attachment disorder, 5.4% had conduct disorder, 3.6% had epilepsy, 2.7% had learning disorder, 1.8% had communication disorder, 0.9% had oppositional defiant disorder, and 0.9% had developmental coordination disorder. When the $\chi2$ test was conducted between the developmental disorder (ADHD) and the delinquency type, we found a significant difference. Discussion: The results indicate that more than half of the juvenile delinquents in Japan have psychiatric issues. One factor for delinquency is likely to be developmental problems. Therefore, when confronting juvenile delinquency, in addition to behavioural problems developmental and psychiatric issues should also be addressed.

Child-to-parent violence from the parents´ perspectives: exploring the role of the parenting practices (P020) *Lourdes Contreras, University of Jaén (Spain); Nazaret Bautista-Aranda, University of Jaén (Spain); M. Carmen Cano-Lozano, University of Jaén (Spain)*

Research on child-to-parent violence has risen in the last decade, generating a great number of studies about the factors related to the development and maintenance of this form of violence. In this regard, some studies highlight the relevance of variables within the family setting, especially some dimensions of the parenting practices. However, most of the studies have been conducted with samples of adolescents, and very few have evaluated the parents. For this reason, the aim of this study was to explore, from the parents´ perspectives, the predictive role of the parenting practices in child-to-parent violence. The sample was composed by 283 parents (58,7% mothers, Mage = 46,62; 41,3% fathers, Mage = 48,65) of adolescents aged between 13 and 18 years, from different regions of Spain. Participants completed the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire, parents' version (CPV-Q-P, Contreras et al., 2020), the Dimensions of Discipline Inventory (DDI, Strauss & Fauchier, 2007) and the Parent-child Relationship Inventory (PCRI, Gerard, 1994). Correlation and hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. Results revealed that, in one hand, child-to-parent violence is positively correlated to physical and psychological punishment by parents and, on the other hand, is negatively correlated to support, satisfaction with parenting, involvement, communication, limits setting, autonomy and role orientation. In addition, in the case of the fathers, child-to-parent violence was predicted by physical punishment and low communication. In the case of the mothers, child-to-parent violence was predicted by

psychological punishment, low limits setting, low satisfaction with parenting and low autonomy. These results confirm that those aspects related to the parenting practices could be key variables to prevent and to intervene in child-to-parent violence cases.

City crime during the pandemic in Brazil: Neighborhood level analysis of Curitiba, Paraná (P021) *Victor Augusto Bosquilia Abade, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) and Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná (PUCPR); Lucas Melgaço, Associate Professor -VUB; Letícia Peret Antunes Hardt, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná (PUCPR)*

Considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on criminality in cities, the present research focuses on investigating how occurrences were distributed in urban spaces. The objective is to verify how offenses spread during the first year of the pandemic at a neighborhood level, using the case study of Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. The methodology focuses on a chronological comparison between the years 2019 and 2020 in two phases, first at a city-level analysis in which police-reported quantitative criminal incidents are verified statistically by typology and by month, and second at the neighborhood level through mapping the number of felonies at each region. The results indicate a general fall in occurrences after the initial social isolation restrictions, mainly led by robberies, or relative stability in monthly distribution. The findings present similar variations when compared to other studies on a global scale. Spatial analysis shows that the southern portion of the city, also the more populated and with less economic power, concentrates crimes in all the felonies verified, exhibiting patterns of a dichotomic violent city divided by safe and non-safe areas related to low socioeconomic indicators. The main conclusion is that there was a similar criminal spatial distribution compared to the pre-pandemic year, suggesting that policies related to urban violence during the sanitary crisis should concentrate on vulnerable neighborhoods. Also, further investigation on the city crime dispersion need to consider other urban elements, such as zoning, street infrastructure, and public amenities, looking at how these variables were pandemic-affected to deepen the analysis.

Constitutional justice at the mercy of organized crime: denaturalization of jurisdictional guarantees & impunity (P022) *Pablo Punin, Grupo de Investigación en Criminología y Ejecución Penal de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra de Barcelona*

Based on a Constitutional State of Rights model, the purpose of constitutional justice is to protect the rights established in the constitution. The main tools to make effective the protection of these rights are the so-called "guarantees", which are legal mechanisms that can be activated before the violation or threat that one of these rights may suffer, in order to protect immediately the person who is suffering the damage. In Ecuador, as in the rest of the world, the figure of habeas corpus is designed to protect one of the most important rights: freedom. On the other hand, precautionary measures are aimed at protecting any constitutional right in the face of an imminent threat. Although these guarantees have a clear nature and scope of protection, the practical reality shows that they are suffering abuse and denaturalization, through which individuals belonging to different organized crime groups are benefiting, guaranteeing impunity through their improper application. Gang leaders, who have been sentenced to high prison terms for the violent crimes they have committed, misuse jurisdictional guarantees to get out of prison without serving even 20% of the sentence imposed. The accelerated growth of organized and violent crime in Ecuador in recent years cannot be explained without addressing the impunity that abounds in the justice system. Thus, the poor application of constitutional justice, conditioned by corruption and lack of training in the judicial system, deepens this problem. Today Ecuador's constitutional justice is a tool at the mercy of organized crime, an issue that merits discussion to find a way to stop this abuse, before the same begins to be replicated in other countries.

Content Analysis of Online Escort Ads in Canada (P023) *Cameron Coutu, University of Montreal; Francis Fortin, University of Montreal*

Sex trafficking is a widespread and growing problem in many countries, including Canada (The Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking, 2021). The rise of the Internet has increased the reach of traffickers and made it harder to detect them by providing anonymity. Indeed, it can be difficult for law enforcement to determine whether an ad was posted by an independent sex worker or a victim of sex trafficking. The language used in ads is constantly adapting to avoid scrutiny. Depending on the target audience, potential indicators of sex trafficking may vary from region to region (Jennex et al., 2022). The poster will present the preliminary results of an analysis based on 500 escort ads drawn from two different Adult Website Services. These results will serve as the basis for the development of a sex trafficking detection tool in Canada. The content analysis was conducted by coding the data according to a set of likely linguistic indicators of sex trafficking suggested by the literature. The strengths and limitations of the methodologies used to measure online sexual exploitation will be discussed.

Convicts addicted to alcohol - opportunities and barriers of therapeutic work in Polish prisons (P024) *Hanna Karaszewska, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań Wieniawskiego 1, 61-712 Poznań Poland*

A prison as a place of therapy for people addicted to alcohol is controversial. The sense of conducting it against convicts who do not want to undergo the treatment but are forced to do so is questioned. However, addicts often only have a chance to start treatment in prison, the chance they would probably not have being in freedom. People serving a sentence of imprisonment enter a prison with numerous problems that do not disappear when they are isolated, often on the contrary, they are increased by it. These are usually financial, family and professional problems an addiction to a criminal lifestyle, which is also related to alcohol addiction. Before starting the therapy, they usually have to solve a number of problems that may not be directly related to addiction, but require the therapist's attention. The aim of the work will be to show the specificity of the convict as an addicted person staying in a prison. The possibilities and barriers to the use of therapy will be presented, resulting from legal grounds, organizational problems of Polish prisons, but also the reluctance of the convicts to undertake treatment.

Corruption: A victimless and harmless crime? (P025) *Natalia Lacerda, Universidad de Salamanca*

Although a rediscovery of the victim is currently taking place in the field of criminal law and criminal policy, this process of revision led by victimology is still on the fringes of economic crime (white-collar crime). The difficulties are innumerable, starting with the complexity of understanding the elements grouped into this category of crime for criminological purposes. However, we are faced with a curious and paradoxical phenomenon: despite a clear expansion of criminal law and other sanctioning spheres to control the socio-economic order, new forms of mass victimisation of a collective and diffuse nature are often denied, especially in the field of corruption-related crimes. The difficulty of identifying individual victims leads to the labelling of white-collar crimes as "victimless crimes", which makes it difficult to admit the construction of substantive and procedural solutions for the treatment of victims. Without knowing the victimisation processes linked to corruption, it is difficult to establish who would be potentially affected, in order to establish how material and immaterial damages could be claimed. Moreover, there is a lack of clarity on the form of redress: could we include specific obligations aimed at restoring opportunities lost as a result of public policies that are no longer implemented? What restorative areas could be useful for victims? First of all, it is necessary to recognise in advance that personal and social harm has occurred and to empower forgotten victims.

Otherwise, we will be left with the problem of collective action that has already been studied so much by the academic world on corruption. In this sense, for the purposes of delimitation, the following problem is formulated: to what extent is corruption, when linked to public policies, capable of producing damage and victims through the loss of opportunities for the realisation of spaces of dignity?

Crime news: genre, specifics, trends (P026) *Lucie Háková, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention*

The poster deals with the media representation of crime and crime news as a specific image of reality. It presents the results of a quantitative content analysis of Czech television crime news, which focused on describing the characteristics of crime news in general and the specific differences between public television and commercial television news. By analysing the media representation of crime types, specific crimes, crime news actors and punishments, the differences in the media construction of crime risk between the two types of news coverage were highlighted.

Crime prediction: a police force's friend or foe? Examining predictive analytics within police work (P027) *Jonathan Allen, University of Surrey*

Data-driven decision-making forms an essential part of police work. Across the last decade, the use of predictive analytics in policing has increased substantially. So-called 'predictive policing' (PP) attempts to identify places or people at heightened risk of crime or criminal involvement using historical data and statistical methods. Interest in PP, its accompanying ethical, social, and technical challenges, and the association of predictive analytics with artificial intelligence, has resulted in a rich literature base. Despite the significant attention, research on PP use in practice (and related organisational implications) is limited. The works of Brayne (2017), Waardenburg (2021), and Marciniak (2022) demonstrate vast differences in the application of PP in police work; including the use of intermediaries to make PP actionable, the non-use or replacement of predictive information, and increased tension between police personnel. Research thus far has been conducted in different countries and varied policing contexts. As the use of PP is only set to continue, a holistic exploration of the use of PP in police work within England and Wales is needed. This project uses a case-study approach to investigate PP in a police force in the south of England. Employing semi-structured interviews with police personnel (including police staff, officers, and leadership) this project contributes to the topic area by examining how police use, integrate, and interact with predictive analytics. This research aims to provide practical considerations for police forces in England and Wales regarding PP decision-making processes, training deficiencies and opportunities, and management best practices.

Criminality in deviant leisure digital contexts (P028) *Myriam Herrera Moreno, Faculty of Law, University of Sevilla; MARÍA JOSÉ BENÍTEZ JIMÉNEZ, University of Malaga*

CIBER-DEVIANT LEISURE, HARM, LEISURE CULTURE, INDUSTRY, RISK, VICTIMIZATION We present our research on digital deviant leisure newly started with the aid of an Andalusian Excellence Project (Universidad de Sevilla, Herrera Moreno IP) which deals with the new risks, crime motives and forms of victimization within the context of recreational comsumption on the Internet. As a conceptual starting point, we stick to the criminological paradigm of deviant leisure (Smith and Rayment, 2018), which establishes a solid framework for analyzing the potential for harm that lies beneath the surface of even the most embedded and culturally accepted forms of leisure (p.1). Nowadays, the so-called post-pandemic digital acceleration no less than the global and massive online entertainment industry call for a new exploring move towards the risks, seductions and addictive forms of a modern "ludic sublime". Therefore, we are concerned with cyber-deviant leisure, be it criminal or normalized as part and parcel of a huge recreational industry. We consider two inextricably intertwined procesess: First, the dynamics of an online

entertainment industry that feeds on consumerist anxieties, networking infantilism and frequent lack of meaningful purpose. This is the case of the overflowing pornography, the proliferation of adolescent viral challenges, the addictive cyber-spaces for gaming, gambling or the next coming artificial Meta-paradises. Futhemore, we address the complexities of deviant pro-sumers who commit crime or cause victimization mainly for recording and disclosing purposes, so as to face the strong attentional competition of the Internet. As an inter-disciplinary research, we aim to give an account of these phenomena, applying a variety of methodologies - such as visual, narrative or cultural analysis or adolescent phocus groups- from disciplines such as Criminology&Victimology, Leisure studies, Psychology, Neuro-science and Criminal Law.

Criminal Justice Interventions Effectiveness to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence: - A Systematic Review (P029) *Johan Stjernqvist, Örebro University; Susanne JM Strand, Örebro University*

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major problem in society. To prevent such violence effective risk management needs to be conducted. The Criminal Justice System (CJS), which consists of police, prosecutors, and courts, conducts a major part of this preventive work. However, the CJS fails to protect victims as recidivism rates are high after victim reporting to the police. The aim of this systematic review was to investigate the effectiveness of risk management interventions used by the CJS to reduce repeated IPV. Method: This systematic review aims to identify what interventions the CJS use to prevent IPV, and how effective they are. Articles involving protection orders were excluded due to previous reviews covering such CJS interventions. The literature search was conducted in five databases, including: a) interventions issued or initiated by the CJS with an outcome on reducing recidivism, b) intervention's effect on recidivism, c) a study population of 18 years of age or older, and d) tertiary prevention interventions. Results: The literature search resulted in 13,100 abstracts. The procedure of reading abstracts, full texts articles and a quality assessment resulted in 11 articles included for the review. They were divided into three deductive themes: Police (5 articles), Prosecutor (0 articles) and Court (6 articles). Overall, the interventions studied did not show evidence for effective prevention of IPV. However, indications of a reducing effect on subtypes of perpetrators were identified. Conclusion: Future research should focus on effect within sub-groups and establish more consensus regarding methodology of studies to enable comparisons between groups of the estimated effect. To conclude, the CJS works with risk management interventions that have not yet shown evidence for their effectiveness to prevent the violence.

Criminal protection of the elderly in Spanish criminal law (P030) *Leyre Hernández Díaz, Basque Institute of Criminology (IVAC-KREI)*

Today's society is undergoing a demographic change in which the elderly make up an increasing percentage of the population. At the same time, society must adapt to this new reality which, on the other hand, brings with it an increase in abuse and discrimination against this group. This criminal phenomenon has specific criminological characteristics. On one hand, because of the passive subject, who is particularly vulnerable. On the other hand, because of the circumstances in which it takes place, often in intimate contexts. Finally, because of the characteristics of the offenders, the caretakers of these people. We are dealing with a complex criminological reality that the Spanish criminal legislator has tackled in its latest penal reforms, and it is now time to analyse the need, effectiveness and sufficiency of these reforms in order to respond to the criminal reality. The research work being carried out aims to analyse all these issues in order to make proposals of lege ferenda for the sake of an effective legal approach to this criminal reality.

Cross-cultural analysis of the pattern of child-to-parent violence among Italian and Spanish adolescents (P031) *María J. Navas-Martínez, University of Jaén (Spain); Sandra Sicurella, University of Bologna (Italy); Raffaella Sette, Universitá di Bologna; M. Carmen Cano-Lozano, University of Jaén (Spain)*

Numerous studies from different countries suggest that child-to-parent violence (CPV) is a frequent phenomenon in families in several cultural contexts, leading to a spectacular increase in research to address this problem. However, countries such as Italy still lack studies that inform on the magnitude of CPV among their adolescents, in addition to the absence of studies that examine possible cross-cultural differences in the pattern of this type of violence. Objectives: To analyze and compare the prevalence and reasons for violence exercised towards mothers and fathers in Italian and Spanish adolescents and the differences according to the aggressor's sex. 526 adolescents participated, 263 Italian (52.5% boys, Mage= 15.5) and 263 Spanish (57.4% girls, Mage= 14.3). Participants completed the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire (Contreras et al., 2019) and the preliminary version adapted for Italian adolescents (Navas-Martínez et al., 2023). Italian adolescents exercise high proportions of psychological (10.9%-28.8%), economic (5.1%-8.8%), and physical (1.4%-4.8%) CPV, similar to Spanish adolescents. Control/domain is the most frequent type of CPV, both in Italians (56.5%-72%) and Spanish (24.5%-46%), with significantly higher percentages in the Italian than in the Spanish sample and in the girls than in the boys of both samples. Psychological CPV and reactive reasons are also more frequent in girls than in boys of both nationalities, while some proactive reasons are more frequent in Spanish boys than in girls. The high presence of CPV in Italian adolescents is found, as well as differences according to the aggressor's sex. In comparison with Spanish adolescents, Italians share some aspects of the pattern of CPV while they differ in others, results that together suggest the need for further studies to improve the understanding of this type of violence in the Italian population and to explain both the common and differential elements of the pattern of CPV between Italian and Spanish culture.

Decalogue of good practices for managing a line-up based on meta-analytical research and experimental studies (P032) *César San-Juan, University of the Basque Country; Noa San-Juan, University of the Basque Country*

A line-up is a police investigative procedure aimed at trying to identify the perpetrator of a crime. It is a relatively common practice that can lead to strengthening or ruling out lines of investigation and also to the conviction of a suspect. The identification parade is usually preceded by the exhibition of a photographic album in which the perpetrator of the acts under investigation can be found. It is also common to ask the same witness to make a description or sketch of his attacker. There are strong suspicions that the linking of these police identification procedures undermines the effectiveness of the eyewitness in identifying the actual perpetrator. The most undesirable outcome of this process is that an innocent person is identified as the perpetrator of a crime. There is also some controversy as to the reliability of the line-up, depending on the age of the witness, the number of people in the line-up, the procedure for conducting the line-up, etc. In order to narrow down the empirical evidence on these issues, a number of recommendations for optimising the reliability of line-ups are detailed. These recommendations are based on a review of current meta-analytical studies and a several experimental studies.

Development of a Measure of Anti-Rape Attitudes as a Potential Protective Factor Against Rape Perpetration (P033) *Evelyn Schapansky, Ghent University; Arne Roets, Department of Developmental, Personality & Social Psychology, Ghent University, Belgium; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University*

The role of attitudes towards women and sexual violence in predicting men's perpetration of rape against women has been well-documented in the literature. Although research on rape perpetration has largely focused on risk factors, limited knowledge

of protective factors has resulted in a lack of psychometric measures to assess attitudinal protective factors. However, understanding these protective factors is crucial to fully grasp the risk of rape perpetration and to advance promising strengths-based approaches. This research describes the development of a new scale to measure anti-rape attitudes in young heterosexual men. Anti-rape attitudes were conceptualized as beliefs that rape is a crime with serious consequences for its victims, involving any non-consensual sexual penetration of the victim's body, and for which the perpetrator is solely responsible. An initial item pool was created using information from sexual violence support service websites and was extended and adapted using the Delphi method. After conducting cognitive interviews and a pilot study, 33 items were used in a follow-up validation study (n = 201). Rape myth acceptance and sexist beliefs scales were also administered to assess construct validity, along with a social desirability scale. The resulting 19-item scale was used in an experimental study and the control group's data (n = 106) was used to further validate the scale. The pooled data (n = 407) on the final scale showed good reliability (alpha = .86) with item-total correlations ranging from .38 to .63. Exploratory factor analyses revealed no meaningful multi-factor structure. The new scale allows for a more comprehensive risk assessment and opens up new possibilities for research into protective factors against rape. Overall, our study is an important step towards strengths-based approaches to sexual violence.

Differentiation of convicts in Czech prisons in numbers and experts' opinions (P034) *Tereza Raszková, The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (IKSP); Petra Zhrivalova, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PREVENTION*

In 2017, the Czech Republic changed its prison system in order to differentiate convicts more appropriately. Now there are only two types of prisons, those with security and those with high security. The court decides in the sentencing judgment in which type the convicted person will serve the sentence. In the case of the first type, the security prison, the prison service itself determines in which of the three departments, distinguished by the level of security, the sentence is to be served. It differentiates according to the criminogenic risks and the needs of the individual prisoner. The process of assigning prisoners within a secure prison is also illustrated by the number of prisoners in each ward and the reasons for changing from one ward to another. The poster also presents the views of prison staff of this prison change (obtained through a survey in the autumn of 2021, spring 2022 and guided interviews in late 2022).

Digitalizing the police: internal and external challenges for the police organization in an inclusive society (DIGIPOL) (P035) *Lies Vande Meulebroucke, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB); Kevin Emplit, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB); Sarah Van Praet, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC)*

The DIGIPOL research project, funded by Belgian Science Policy, includes researchers from the National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (coordinator), the Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the Université Libre de Bruxelles. This project aims to study how the process of digitalization – through technologies like body-worn cameras, multi-tenant platforms and analysis software – affects the everyday work of the Belgian local police. Specifically, it wishes to gain insight in how this process changes the workplace and working conditions, the internal working relationships and police-public relations. In addition, it will concern on how technology should, on the one hand, contribute to police's efficiency, and on the other hand, contribute to police legitimacy. Finally, in this context of expansion of technology-mediated interactions, the organizational and police legitimacy will be questioned. Six police zones will participate in the project: two in Flanders, two in Brussels and two in Wallonia. An inductive approach will be used through which

activities of frontline police officers and executive officers (supervisors) will be studied in situ. Qualitative methods – such as (policy) document analysis, participant observations, semi-directive interviews and focus groups – and collaborative methods – such as workshops with field officers, meetings of professional guidance committee and ad hoc steering meetings with each police force involved in the project – will be used to fill in the objectives. The observations will focus on neighborhood police officers, patrol officers of the intervention team and the direct supervisors of these actors, i.e. middle management. The semi-directive interviews and focus groups will focus on management, middle management and some frontline officers. The fieldwork will continue over two periods of seven months, two months in each police force and time to allow the researchers to withdraw from the field. Forward, these research methods should give insight in the Belgian local police experiences with the process of digitalization.

Does an individualized threat of a suspended prison sentence deter offenders? (P036) *Jakub Drápal, Charles University; Institute of State and Law of Czech Academy of Sciences*

Deterrence is usually considered as general and specific, based on whether an offender experienced the punishment or not. Individualized threat encompassed in a suspended prison sentence is a strange mix of the two: An offender does not experience the punishment stricto sensu, but is expected to react to a threat that is specifically directed to him/her. This threat is the foundational rational behind a suspended prison sentence, albeit its effectiveness has never been empirically tested. To investigate to what extent the threat deters offenders, I take stock of the sudden changes in the level of deterrence by the end of the operational period. Using density-discontinuity approach, I document the reaction of offenders to a sudden decrease in the level of deterrence. Based on a preliminary analysis of Slovak and Czech data, results suggest offenders do not react to a change in the level of deterrence, undermining the already fragile foundations of the suspended prison sentence.

"Doing Gender, Doing Time, Doing Better" (P037) *Elena Faith Tapia, University of Maryland*

I am interested in looking at differences between male and female inmates and their motivations for taking educational programs in prison. I am using the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates to obtain my data. The survey asked inmates who had previously taken or were currently enrolled in educational programs: "how important is participating in education programs to help or improve yourself". I dichotomize this variable into "important/not important" and then use this as my outcome variable and gender as my independent variable while controlling for a multitude of factors such as race, age, having children etc. I hypothesize that women will be more motivated to take educational programs to better themselves when compared to men. The theoretical basis for this assumption is related to "Doing Gender" theory and the real world circumstances regarding women and education. The goal of the research is to ascertain whether current educational differences between men and women, with women dominating the educational sphere, is also occurring in the carceral setting. This quantitative study also adds to "Doing Gender" literature which is overwhelmingly qualitative. This research opens the door for a possible novel observation and shows that regardless of the gender differences, both men and women in prison value education programs and the necessity for both groups to have access to these resources cannot be understated.

Domestic Violence, COVID-19, and Mental Health: A Preliminary Retrospective Analysis in Portugal (P038) *Ana Cunha, School of Psychology, University of Minho; Mariana Gonçalves, University of Minho; Marlene Matos, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho*

Domestic violence is highly prevalent worldwide and increasing rates were of particular concern during the global COVID-19 outbreak. Although the focus has been initially more on the victims' physical health during the pandemic, mental health concerns linked

to the lockdown and violence have quickly risen. In Portugal, where domestic violence is already prevalent, the pandemic may have resulted in more opportunities for perpetrators of domestic violence. This study aims to explore the mental health impact of domestic violence and abuse within the context of the global pandemic. Using a structured protocol, we are conducting a retrospective study among Portuguese domestic violence victims that are currently living in shelters (or were during the pandemic) to understand the impact of the pandemic and violence on their mental health and life quality.

Do psychopathic traits predict public reaction against animal abuse better than empathy? (P039) *Andrea Vera, Universidad de La Laguna; Rosario Marrero, Universidad de La Laguna; Stephany Hess, Universidad de La Laguna; Ana M. Martín, Universidad de La Laguna*

The defence of animal rights is currently an issue of public interest. In Spain, animal abuse is an environmental crime included in the Criminal Code. Research has found that the personality variables most related to animal abuse are the psychopathic trait of callousness (Rock et al., 2021) and the lack of affective empathy (Plant et al., 2019). The aim of this study is to analyse whether psychopathic traits influences people's perceptions and reactions to animal abuse more than empathy, and whether this relationship depends on the type of animal abused. Animal abuse is compared also with other environmental crime that does not directly involve living being, such as illegal dumping. Participants were 402 people of both genders, ranging from 18 to 88 years of age, living in a territory of high environmental protection. They were asked to rate ten scenarios, based on press releases, describing one of three types of transgression of environmental laws: abuse of protected animals, abuse of domestic animals, or illegal dumping. They answered using eight Likert-type scales: frequency, severity, justification, intentionality, indignation, punishment, personal intervention and calling the police. In addition, they answered to the Inventory of Callous Unemotional Traits and to the Basic Empathy Scale. The results show that the variable that explains the highest percentage of the variance in participant's perceptions and reactions is the psychopathic trait uncaring, both for the two types of animals abuse and for illegal dumping. The psychopathic trait of callousness was related to participants' reactions but not to participants' perception, and only when the abuse was against domestic animals. Affective empathy was related to participant perception for abuse of protected animals. The percentages of explained variance highlight the need of studying the role of variables other than personality traits in explaining social perception and reaction against animal abuse.

Early Childhood Subgroups of Aggression and Peer Victimization and Subsequent Delinquency in Adolescence (P040) *Frida Bood, School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University; Karin Hellfeldt, School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University; Brittany Evans, School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University; Henrik Andershed, School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University*

Prior studies have suggested that subgroups of children can be identified based on their level of involvement in aggressive behaviors, and that these subgroups might be associated with delinquency in adolescence. However, most studies have focused primarily on bullying involvement during mid-childhood or early adolescence, and/or have focused such involvement mid-childhood or early adolescence. Less is known about the association between subgroups of general aggressive behaviors (such as primarily aggressors, primarily victims, and aggressive-victims) during earlier stages of childhood and subsequent delinquency. To address this, we aim to examine latent subgroups based on involvement in general aggression and peer victimization in early childhood, and their associations with subsequent delinquency. We will consider various forms of aggression and peer victimization, including both verbal and physical forms. In addition, we will examine different types of delinquency (such as violence, theft, and vandalism), as well as versatility in delinquency. We will also explore possible gender differences. We will use data from a Swedish, longitudinal, multi-informant study that has followed more than 1000 children from the ages of 3-5 years until 14-16 years old. We will analyze both teacher- and parent-rated aggression and peer victimization items using latent class analysis. We will then use these class solutions as predictors in regression models, with different types of self-reported delinquency as outcomes.

Effects of mental reinstatement on accuracy and recollective experience (P041) *Peter Faber, Department of Psychology and Behavioural Sciences, Aarhus University*

Obtaining eyewitness accounts after an event can aid criminal investigations, and Mental Reinstatement was developed for this purpose. However, direct comparisons have identified little effects of Mental Reinstatement during investigative interviews relative to free delivery, and little is known about the effects of Mental Reinstatement on subjective memory characteristics. Here we exposed 234 participants to a naturalistic film and randomly assigned them to either Mental Reinstatement or No Mental Reinstatement before requesting written Free Recall and Cued Free Recall responses, as well as memory characteristics ratings. We observed no difference in retrieval accuracy in the Free Recall task, but the Mental Reinstatement participants delivered significantly more accurate Cued Free Recall reports. In addition, the Mental Reinstatement participants delivered significantly higher ratings of Reliving, Vividness, Re-experience, and Emotions, suggesting a richer recall experience, while Belief/confidence and Scene ratings did not differ.

Effects of sexual scripts on the credibility of statements in a rape case: A scenario-based study (P043) *Yui Fukushima, Waseda University; Ikuo Aizawa, Faculty of Law, Rissho University, Tokyo, Japan.; Maeko Kurei, Ryukoku University; Masahiro Sadamura, No affiliation; Karin Tozuka, Senzoku Junior College of Childhood Education; Tomoya Mukai, No affiliation*

In 2023, Japanese rape law shifted towards a more consent-oriented legal system, albeit belatedly. However, the evaluation of the victim's and defendant's testimonies, rather than physical evidence, continues to play a central role in rape trials. It is crucial to identify possible biases in such evaluations and suggest the need for legal or social treatment. In this context, the present study hypothesized that defendants' statements that conform to three sexual scripts ("real rape," "man as the initiator," and "implicit consent" scripts) are more likely to be judged credible. An analysis of data collected from 768 Japanese adults showed that when consent was claimed to have been initiated by the female victim rather than the male defendant, the defendant's claim that she did not consent was less likely to be judged credible. Moreover, male respondents were more likely to find the defendant's statements credible. In cases where the defendant claimed to have obtained implicit rather than explicit consent, a longer sentence was recommended. Although the study's findings do not support the hypothesis, it revealed an interesting finding that merely maintaining statements that favor the defendant, even those not supported by evidence, can influence legal judgments. A practical implication of this study's findings is that interventions aimed at informing judges and juries about potential biases in the evaluation of statements made by defendants in rape trials are warranted.

Evaluation of Family Meeting Points During 2022 by Judicial Referral in the Basque Country (P044) *Estefanía Ocáriz, Universidad del País Vasco; Laura Ortiz de Arri Olarte, Universidad del País Vasco*

The proposal of these research is to present the key points of the Evaluation of Family Meeting Points during 2022 by Judicial referral in the Basque Country. This resarch has been carried out by researchers of the Basque Institute of Criminology. The investigation provides information about the actions programmed

during 2022, which have been 23.804 and from those the 70% of them have been completed. The evaluation process also contains information related to the methodology that has been carried out as well as the results obtained which are separated in minors and adults. It has also been observed during the evaluation how the higher percentage of the custodies are given to mothers and the majority of the protection orders are given to women. Finally, in the last part, there is information related to the evolution of the Family Meeting Points from 2019 to 2022.   Key words: family meeting points, Basque Country, actions programmed, evaluation,results, minors, adults, evolution.

Everyday Intersections of Law and Order – A Case for Exploring Legal Consciousness within the Police (P045) *Amber Lakhani, SOAS University of London*

Global discourses around crime, justice and policing have become more interconnected as a result of patterns of abuse and due process violations emerging across different regions in varied political regimes, culminating in what has been described as a crisis in policing – both in terms of policing's political foundations, as well as its everyday practices. This paper argues for the exploration of institutional legal consciousness within the police, and for using legal-anthropological modes of inquiry to examine how ideas and experiences of legality, crime and justice amongst the police are constructed (and contested). Legal norms and structures constitute the core of everyday police work, insofar as they invoke the interpretation of legal provisions, as well as mediate relationships between the police, the courts and the community. In this regard, I argue that ethnographic explorations of legal consciousness can unearth fresh insights into current problems of due process in policing and criminal justice; and that examining legal processes in everyday police work can illuminate the impact of socially located ideas of law and crime, as well as institutional dynamics and resource constraints on criminal justice. Drawing from my ethnographic research (conducted between 2021 and 2022) at selected police stations in Karachi, Pakistan, this paper builds on existing literature in legal consciousness to open fresh lines of inquiry into global issues in policing and criminal justice. Moreover, it illustrates the importance of Global South perspectives for illuminating current problems at the intersection of criminal justice, security, policing, and civil rights.

Exemplar of neutralisation tecnhniques in an individual engaging in a sexual activity with adolescents : A case study (P046) *Fabio Delicato, Association Criminiseriali; Laura Sibret, University of Portsmouth*

Techniques of neutralisations are techniques which provide justifications, excuses, and rationalisations that have been associated with offending behaviours. Looking at Sykes and Matsa's work one can see denial of responsibility as one of the techniques. In this poster, we explore the case study of Valerio (pseudonym), a 29-year-old young man who was born and raised in a criminal context of cocaine trafficking. During an interview in prison, he explained his motivations and justifications for his romantic and sexual relationship with a 12-year-old girl, relating it back to how he was raised by his mother. The subject was administered a semi-projective psychodiagnostic Wartegg test, which contributes to the analysis of the subject's libido and internalised parental figures. This case study exemplifies denial of responsibility by justifying his offending behaviour to forces outside of himself.

Experiences of Black women with offending histories in understanding pathways to desistance using storytelling podcasting (P047) *Abigail Shaw, Birmingham city university*

This present study used participatory action research and participants lived experiences to better understand Black African and Caribbean (BAC) women's offending histories within the context of the UK. Their counternarrative storytelling will be disseminated through data verbalisation to understand the racialisation of crime and the CJS (Criminal Justice System) and its impact on desistance and barriers to support. Conducted 90 min semi-structured interviews with low-risk BAC women (N – 6) with offending histories aged 18 or over. The women responded to a 'call for participants' poster distributed to organisations that provide support to women with lived experiences of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). Childhood memories, crime involvement, rehabilitation and desistance were the themes explored. Intersectionality was used to detect the overlapping and co-construction of visible and invisible inequality strands. Thematic analysis was used to identify common patterns, themes, and ideas. Black Feminism analyses Black women's experiences through narrative. Critical Race Theory provides an informed understanding of the experiences of women in the CJS through the lens of the Black experience. It addresses concerns about racism and racial discrimination. Interpretative phenomenological analysis explores lived experiences, provides participants with a space for authentic narrative, and allows them to express themselves without restriction or persecution. Participants reported systemic racism, distrust of services, negative experiences with authority, social isolation and childhood trauma. This research will positively impact the desistance process for BAC women with lived experience of CJS in the UK. The research will inform policy and practice, improve outcomes, and promote culturally competent, responsive, and focused support. This area of research is understudied and highlights inadequate rehabilitation opportunities. Further research is needed which makes recommendations that are more culturally appropriate and culturally informed and tailored to BAC women's specific needs and giving BAC women the best chance of success.

Experiences of Online Rental Scam Victimisation in the University of Edinburgh Student Population (P048) *Oana Petcu, University of Glasgow & University of Edinburgh; Leo Kritikos, University of Edinburgh; Daniela Andrea Mardones Bravo, University of Edinburgh*

In this paper we investigate the issue of 'online rental scam victimisation' in the context of the student population of the University of Edinburgh. We define this as the fraudulent extraction of funds from people navigating the online rental market. Although, a report by the Sentencing Council for England and Wales, recognised this as an 'emerging' type of fraud as early as 2013, the reality is that a decade later there is still a considerable lack of insight and research on the different aspects of this issue. As far as the specific geographical context of our research project is concerned, namely Edinburgh, Scotland, there has been a number of reported instances of online rental scam victimisation of students. So far, there has been no research that has collated these stories or quantified the frequency of this form of victimisation, and as such we are yet unaware of the full scale of this issue. Therefore, this research aims to produce data on the prevalence of this type of victimisation among the student population of the University of Edinburgh. Further, we seek to understand how victims, including near-victims, respond to this type of victimisation, such as the actions in the aftermath of the being victimised (e.g. reporting to the police, seeking support etc.) and the practical and emotional consequences they suffer as a result. We have adopted a mixed methods approach, which consists of an online questionnaire disseminated to the student population of the University of Edinburgh and three focus groups, where students who have been victimised or targeted as prospective victims of an online rental scam have been invited to share their experiences. The findings could help current and prospective students learn about how to identify the early signs of an online rental scam and better protect themselves against becoming victims.

Factors of desistance, criminal past, and motivation: interim results from the project on reoffending and desistance in the Czech Republic (P050) *Eva Krulichová, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences; Renáta Mikešová, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences*

The poster presents interim results of the longitudinal research

project conducted in the Czech Republic, whose aim is to examine significant individual and social factors of desistance. Using data from 250 interviews repeatedly conducted with clients of the Probation and Mediation Service and 1400 questionnaires conducted with their probation officers complemented with data from the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, we analyze clients´ life after their conditional release from prison. Specifically, we pay attention to clients´ housing, employment, financial issues, substance use, family bonds, risky friends, etc. as well as clients´ criminal past and their motivation to desist from crime.

Family treatment court: Parents with substance use disorder and their adverse childhood experiences (P051) *Wendy P Guastaferro, Florida Atlantic University; Danielle Rivers, Georgia State University; Amanda Norris, Georgia State University; Jimmonique Rodgers, Georgia State University; Daniel J. Whitaker, Georgia State University*

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are serious childhood traumas that can result in toxic stress. Serious traumas potentially include exposure to childhood emotional, physical, or sexual abuse or neglect, and household challenges including violence, mental illness, or substance misuse in the home, parental separation or divorce, or incarceration of a household member. While ACEs are common across populations, developmental exposure to toxic stress has been found in 54% of the addiction population. It is estimated that 60-80% of all substantiated child welfare cases in the US, including out-of-home placement care cases, involve parents with substance use disorders (SUD). This study focuses on parents enrolled in family treatment courts (FTCs). FTCs are designed to improve family health and well-being by providing substance use treatment, therapeutic services, social supports, and judicial supervision to strengthen recovery. FTC parents (n=103) were surveyed about their childhood experiences using the 11-item ACE module from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the premier system of health-related telephone surveys about US residents. As the number of ACEs increases so does the risk for negative outcomes. Enduring impacts of Exposure to ACEs can have lasting impact on one's physical, mental, and/or maternal health, risk for infectious or chronic disease, engagement in risky behaviors (substance misuse, unsafe sex), and decreasing opportunities for educational, occupational, and income success. Two-thirds of FTC parents reported three or more ACEs. The most frequent ACEs experienced were living with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (62%) or used illicit street drugs or misused prescription medications (71%) and experiencing emotional neglect (68%). Forty-four percent (44%) lived with someone who was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility. Implications for how FTCs can support successful parenting in recovery and mitigate known risk factors for disease and well-being will be addressed.

Foreshadowing Terror: Exploring the time of online manifestos prior to lone wolf attacks (P052) *Thomas James Vaughan Williams, University of Huddersfield; Calli Tzani, University of Huddersfield; Maria Ioannou, University of Huddersfield*

Research exploring the phenomena of lone wolf terrorism has often highlighted the difficulty to detect and track these individuals before they commit their violent acts. However, previous research has also highlighted the prominent behaviour of lone wolf terrorists to produce and share a manifesto publicly, outlining their frustrations and motivations for their eventual terrorist attack. The research aimed to explore this phenomenon, focussing on the timelapse between when a terrorist manifesto is posted online and when the eventual attack occurs, discussing the time difference between the two events. The results revealed that from the sample of lone wolf terrorist attacks utilised for this research (N=12), the average time lapse between when the manifesto was posted online and when the terrorist attack occurs is one hour, 43 minutes. These findings suggest that the posting of a manifesto might be one of the final steps taken by an individual who will eventually go on to commit a terrorist attack, indicating that the posting of a manifesto might be a valuable signpost for future violent action.

Fraud cases: Using case-based teaching to enhance student fundamental knowledge in financial crimes and victimization (P053) *Mercedes Valadez, California State University, Sacramento*

There is a widespread misconception that white-collar crimes are Wall Street crimes. This assumption is far from reality and diminishes the full scope of white-collar and financial crimes. College students typically do not believe that the course material will apply to them. However, they are amongst the most vulnerable population targeted in financial scams. As such, it is crucial that young adults, particularly those who are pursuing a career in criminal justice, acquire fundamental knowledge in financial crimes and victimization. In this presentation we will discuss the process and techniques we used to create modules and assignments in an undergraduate White Collar crime course aimed at providing students with (1) foundational knowledge in finance and business (e.g., basic financial literacy, definitions, and overview of stock markets and corporate structures), (2) online and social media scams (e.g., romance scams, identity theft, and online shopping scams), (3) scams targeting college students (e.g., fraudulent rentals, job offers, scholarships, and loan forgiveness), and (4) legal controls (measuring offense rates, prosecution procedures, sentencing outcomes, and victim's rights). As part of their culminating experience, students will locate and read public court documents, interpret and analyze legal documents, and present their assessment of a case. One of our goals is to provide students with an opportunity to gain work-place investigative skills that they can integrate into their resumes and help them develop analytical and communication skills and make them more competitive in the job market and/or graduate school.

Future-Proofing Online Offending: Public Policy's Role in Deciding the Fate of New Criminal Offences (P054) *Amelia Shooter, University of Winchester*

In 2021, the author, as part of the Centre for Information Rights, submitted a response to the Law Commission's consultation relating to intimate image abuse. The Law Commission's subsequent report, published in summer 2022, recommended creating a new offence, criminalising the intentional taking/sharing of an intimate image a) without consent; and b) without reasonable belief in consent. This report raises many issues, but two practical concerns are obvious. First, the scope of the offence of taking /sharing images is wide, meaning that the offence would become almost impossible to police, save in the most extreme circumstances. In particular, private messaging services would be virtually immune from police detection, unless reported. Even overcoming this, the public interest and evidence test may prove problematic. Second, the Law Commission's proposals run the risk of becoming outdated quickly. The popularity of online communication media is fast-paced, and while the Law Commission was not media specific, any enacted legislation will almost inevitably fall into obsolescence, just as other legislation covering similar offences. Having adopted these proposals, the UK government has incorporated an offence of … into the Online Safety Bill. The Bill itself has a long parliamentary history, dealing with many legal areas. In addition to the longstanding issues with the Bill, the proposals have been watered down to images of genitals, losing much of its impact. This poster presentation seeks to outline the emerging research in this area, applied to this element of the Bill. It evaluates current progress in the area, speculates on the impact of the proposed creation of this offence, and criticises its potential implementation, providing the Bill is not subject to major amendments. The author would welcome feedback from colleagues working across the criminal justice system, and will continue to develop her research as the legislative and implementation processes continue.

Gender and class (in)sensitive responses towards women

defendants accused of killing their newborns in Argentina (P055) *Belén Mattos Castañeda, Durham University*

Since the removal of the offence infanticide from the Argentinean Penal Code in 1994 –which functioned as mitigation of homicide–, women accused of killing their newborns receive convictions for 'aggravated murder due to family bond' or 'person abandonment', with sentences ranging from eight years to life imprisonment. These criminal offences typically occur in contexts of extreme vulnerability, which are disregarded as relevant factors in the judicial responses. In some instances, women who had undergone involuntary obstetric emergencies, such as miscarriages or stillbirths, were held criminally liable. This research enquires into the underlying gender and class biases that permeate the discourses of judicial officials and legal practitioners in Argentina, reflected in criminal sentences of women convicted for causing the death of their newborns between 2019-2022. The analysis will be qualitative, combining Applied Thematic Analysis and Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis. The former will avail identifying key topics and trends regarding implicit and explicit gender and class biases, as well as contrasting and comparing the responses of lower and higher courts. Moreover, employing the latter will be helpful to unravel implicit social judgments in court players' discourses regarding women and motherhood in connection with class, and to assess their impact on the judicial decision-making process and outcomes in terms of violence/discrimination against women. The aim of the research is to identify and expose the biases, as they might be detrimental to women's right to a trial in conditions of equality and non-discrimination. Furthermore, it seeks to determine whether the courts' practices constitute 'institutional symbolic gender-based violence' according to Law no. 26485 (2009) of 'Comprehensive protection of women against violence'.

Gender differences in prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Antisocial Behavior among Adolescents from Socially Vulnerable Areas in Brazil (P056) *Pâmela Virgínia Santos, University of Sao Paulo; André Vilela Komatsu, University of Sao Paulo; Rafael Franco Dutra Leite, University of Sao Paulo; Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo*

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) can lead to long-term developmental harm. These events can occur both in the private sphere, such as family neglect and maltreatment, and in the public sphere, such as exposure to crime and police violence. One of the negative outcomes of exposure to ACEs is the impaired development of social skills and negative socioemotional management, which may affect (pro/anti)social behavior during adolescence. It is known that there are gender differences in the incidence and assimilation of ACEs, as well as higher incidence of ACEs among people from more vulnerable strata. However, there are few studies on gender differences regarding ACEs in global south countries. Thus, the present research proposed to investigate the relationships between exposure to ACEs and antisocial behavior, considering gender differences, among youth living in communities demarcated by indicators of social vulnerability. The 1343 adolescents who participated in this study were from two cities in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, with ages between 14 and 17 years old. The youth filled the Adolescent Adverse Adolescent Experience Screening Scale and the Self-Report Questionnaire on Antisocial Behavior in Adolescents. The analyses indicate that girls, compared to boys, experience more adverse events. However, it is worth noting that the prevalence of some specific categories of adverse events are higher among boys, such as involvement in accidents and peer aggression. Conversely, boys manifest more antisocial behaviors than girls. Exposure to community violence did not differ between boys and girls. There are many complex social, cultural, and psychological factors that contribute to the differential victimization and perpetration rates of violence between genders. However, some of the most commonly cited reasons are: Socialization, Routine, Power/Control, and Cultural norms. This paper discusses these factors as explanations for gender differences in the prevalence of victimization and perpetration of violence.

Genocide in Francoist Spain as a planned activity (P057) *Leanid Kazyrytski, University of Girona*

This poster examines whether Francoist repression in Spain during the Civil War 1936-1939, in which the Republican and Nationalist camps clashed, can be interpreted as genocide. The main focus is on the possible existence of mens rea for this crime. It is widely known that during the consolidation of the Francoist dictatorship in the Spanish Civil War, the totalitarian regime implemented a policy of mass repression of political dissidence resulting in large numbers of ideological dissenters being imprisoned or physically eliminated. As a result of the implementation of this repressive policy, more than 150,000 civilians were executed, which has been interpreted by some criminologists as an act of genocide. Nonetheless, to determine the presence of the crime of genocide in accordance with international legislation, it is important to also show that in the process of repression there was intent to totally or partially destroy the persecuted groups. In this sense, in this presentation, firstly, attention is paid to the academic controversy regarding whether the repression carried out against the Republicans was a planned activity. Secondly, some factors are noted that allow us to perceive the Francoist violence as a premeditated activity which aimed to eradicate the Republicans. Thirdly, as proof of the existence of genocidal intent, the collaboration between the Franco regime and the German National Socialist regime is described, as a result of which thousands of Republicans were exterminated. Finally, the conclusion shows the existence of a series of indicators that allow us to perceive the Francoist repression in Spain as a planned activity with the goal of totally or partially destroying the representatives of the Republican side.

Good drawers have a good eyewitness memory (P058) *Hiroshi Miura, Kyorin University; Kayo Matsuo, Osaka Kawasaki Rehabilitation University*

Many studies on eyewitness memory have been conducted because accurate and sufficient eyewitness information is necessary to find the truth regarding incidents. Most studies have required participants to write or speak their memory, whereas some studies have required to write it with sketching. As investigative interviews are often conducted after a lapse of several days from witnessing an event, examining the effect of initial recall immediately after witnessing on later recall is needed. The effect of initial recall by sketching may interact with individual drawing skill, but the study considering drawing skill is lacking in the existing literature. Therefore, in this study, we had two groups (sketching and writing) regarding initial recall, and compared the performance on later recall between the two groups. Furthermore, we examined the relation between drawing skill and the performance. One hundred and twenty-five participants were randomly assigned to one of the two groups. They saw a video about fictional car break-in and provided information about the scene by sketching or verbal description. Then, they reported the details of the crime by written free recall (subsequent recall). After a week, they again reported the details by written free recall (delayed recall). Finally, they drew a picture to estimate individual drawing skill. Multiple regression analyses were performed to explore the prediction of the items recalled from the initial-recall type, the drawing skill, and the interaction. The results showed that, both in the subsequent and delayed recall, a main effect of the drawing skill was significant, whereas a main effect of the initial-recall type and the interaction were not significant. These suggest that good drawers recall more information than poor ones, when not only reporting their memory with sketching but also with verbal description. Further research revealing the cause of this superiority of good drawers is needed.

Hate-motivated violence and policies for managing cultural diversity: keys for expanding the protected groups (P059) *Iñigo Gordon Benito, UNESCO Chair for Human Rights and Public Authorities, University of the Basque Country*

Hate crimes are not committed in a vacuum, nor do they find a sufficient explanation within the boundaries of a legalistic approach. On the contrary, being aware of its necessary cross-cutting understanding from the most varied academic disciplines, this universal sociological phenomenon is characterised by a powerful cultural motivation constituent. Firstly, hate offenders find legitimacy within the oppressive cultural framework surrounding them. They blame all social inequalities on members belonging –or supposedly belonging– to groups that have been systematically singled out and exposed to hate violence due to their identity features. Hence, an empirical and historically established hostility against a group identity within a national reality exists. Secondly, hate crimes jeopardise the visibility and preservation of minority cultural expressions, as victims are silenced. All of the above must be borne in mind to address or optimise appropriate prevention strategies, especially when the normalisation of prejudice in a society escalates into intolerant attitudes, one-off criminal acts or full-scale humanitarian catastrophes. Depending on the meaning attributed to «cultural», it is possible to partly understand the foundational bases that have determined the protection of a growing number of groups for reasons related to sexual orientation, gender, disability, and so on. These victimised groups also acquire closely related names (social, cultural or minority groups), whose meanings are blurred and should be clarified. Indeed, even the very genesis of modern anti-hate crime legislations can be better understood if we look back at how the State has managed cultural diversity (multiculturalism versus assimilation). In short, policies for managing cultural diversity and hate-motivated violence maintain common links that are worth addressing to better understand our challenging present. Within the hate crimes domain, the marginalised or vulnerable groups that may be eligible for protection in the future will also be open for discussion.

Healing Circles in LGTBI+ violence. A community response from the Basque Country (P060) *idoia igartua laraudogoitia, EHU/UPV*

Overall, healing circles can be a powerful tool for promoting healing, emotional well-being, and community building among LGBTQ+ individuals who have experienced violence or trauma related to their sexual orientation or gender identity. They provide a safe and supportive space to process their experiences, connect with others, and find the resources and support they need to move forward. They may also incorporate trauma-informed practices or other techniques to help participants regulate their emotions and manage any anxiety or stress they may be experiencing. In addition, healing circles focused on LGBTQ+ violence may also provide resources for participants to help them manage the impact of violence and access appropriate support services, such as counseling or legal assistance. Participants may also be encouraged to develop strategies for self-care and to build supportive networks within their community. From this perspective, the work presented is an approach to the healing circle in progress related to a series of crimes that occurred in 2021 in the Basque Country, involving seven legal proceedings for homicides of gay and bisexual men (two attempted homicides and five possible accomplished).

How has cooperation between China and the EU in the fight against transnational crime since 2015 helped China's anti-corruption campaign? (P061) *YANG LI, Doctoral Researcher at the Ghent University; Ruoqi Zhang, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent Univeristy*

Abstract: Since 2021, China and the EU have become each other's largest trading partners. Due to the increasing flow of people, goods, and services between China and the EU, transnational crime may have seriously threatened these countries' social order. The anti-corruption campaign "Skynet" launched by the Chinese government in 2015 is a vital instrument to locate and repatriate fugitives accused of corruption abroad. The campaign attracted global attention and raised questions about its effectiveness, legitimacy, and impact on China's relations with other countries.

This research focuses on how China's anti-corruption campaign has benefited from cooperation with the EU in their fight against transnational crime. China's "Skynet" operation is an example in case. The "Skynet" campaign is a significant operation deployed by the Chinese government in April 2015 to target corrupt fugitive elements. The research will first look into the characteristics of cooperation between China and the EU in the fight against transnational crime, so as to further understand the mechanism involved in China's and the Eu's collaboration to combat international crime. From this, it will be shown how this collaboration influences China's domestic anti-corruption campaign. This study could therefore provide a perspective on China's and the EU('s collaboration in the fight against international crime, and into the relation of China's authoritarian domestic politics with regard to the cooperation between China and the EU. It will also give insights into the workings of China's juridical system. The hypothesis of this research is that China's anti-corruption campaign since 2015 has benefited from EU-China cooperation with respect to the fight against transnational crime. Based on criminological and political theory, this study uses China's "Skynet" campaign as case study, will archive analysis on China's government reports, as will use interviews with China's political and legal officials. Key Words: transnational crime, anti-corruption campaign, "Skynet" operation

Human Rights and Imprisonment: The Legitimacy of the Penalty or a Path to Abolition? (P062) *Paula Rosa, Northumbria University; Sofia Larriera Santurio, University of Amsterdam*

The relationship between criminal law and international human rights law (IHRL) has always been paradoxical: IHRL has either limited States' punitive power or protected fundamental rights using the criminal justice system. When it comes to punishment, IHRL has been a powerful tool to fight cruel and inhumane methods such as corporal punishment and the death penalty. On the deprivation of liberty, there is vast jurisprudence on limiting the use of pre-trial detention, and a substantive number of decisions addressing violations of human rights committed within the prison system. However, imprisonment as the main legitimate criminal punishment remains largely unchallenged, even though its violent intrinsic nature has been recognised several times by international human rights bodies. In the Inter-American Human Rights System, for instance, prisons have already been recognized as 'total institutions' and as the site of ongoing, systematic and deep-seated human rights violations. Furthermore, there are several international instruments and articles dedicated to guaranteeing humane treatment and punishment, once again showing how prisons are a fertile environment for different types of violence and render vulnerable those subjected to them. Abolitionist theories have risen through the recognition of the prison and criminal justice system as sources of violence and its failures in achieving goals such as rehabilitation and deterrence. Therefore, the proposed research analyses the approaches of IHRL towards prisons and its violations combined with abolitionist theories. The hypothesis is that the amount and nature of violations of human rights as found by regional and international bodies reveal the intrinsic violent nature of the prison, destining prison to have its use and legitimacy progressively reduced, until abolition or, at least, removing it from the post of main criminal punishment.

Hunting Our Relatives: A Crime Script Analysis of Primate Poaching in Uganda (P063) *Alexandra Lebron, Florida International University*

Primate poaching brings humans into contact with closely related apes and monkeys, heightening the risks of zoonotic disease transmission, endangered species decline, and lost cultural heritage. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) in Uganda is home to 11 distinct species of primate that include monkeys, baboons, galagos, chimpanzees, and half of the world's remaining mountain gorillas (IUCN, 2022). Primates are removed from the wild for illicit purposes such as bushmeat consumption, the international pet trade, or as wildlife trophies for wealthy buyers. The non-profit

organization Conservation Through Public Health operates a Reformed Poacher Project, which provides alternative livelihood opportunities to those who have previously engaged in illegal hunting activities within the Park. In 2024, I plan to conduct a comprehensive crime script analysis through interviews with the Project's former primate poachers to elucidate the complex criminal processes behind primate hunting and trafficking at BINP. The goal of this research is ultimately to effectuate more targeted responses to primate poaching by enabling law enforcement efforts to focus on the typically more destructive patterns of organized traffickers rather than local subsistence hunters (Viollaz et al., 2021). Crime scripts have traditionally been used to study the spatial, temporal, and motivational aspects of crime in urban environments (Lemieux, 2020; Wortley & Townsley, 2016) and their use in deconstructing wildlife crimes is still nascent. However, the step-by-step approach has been increasingly explored by conservation criminologists over the last decade who have applied them to poaching (Hill, 2020; Skidmore, 2021), product-based analyses (Lemieux & Bruschi, 2019; Whittington-Jones et al. 2020), and financial crimes driving the trade (Viollaz et al., 2018). A crime script analysis revealing the opportunity structures that underlie primate poaching, specifically, has not yet been developed and has the potential to advance both the field of criminology as well as practical solutions to illegal wildlife trade.

Identifying TTPs with Cyber Threat Intelligence (P064) *daiji hario, Setsunan University*

Introduction: Currently, cybercriminals are launching various attacks on individuals, businesses, and public institutions. In order to prevent such attacks and minimize their impact, detection and classification methods for cybercriminals have been developed. This study focuses on several cases of ransomware attacks that have occurred in Japan, analyzes the attack patterns using the ATT&CK framework, and reports on the issues related to cybercrime investigations for each incident. Objective: This study attempts to assess risk with facets consisting of the pattern of cyber attack. Methods: We will conduct TTPs analysis on ransomware attacks targeting healthcare and educational institutions in Japan using the ATT&CK framework. TTPs stands for Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures, which refers to the characteristics of cyber attackers' attack objectives and patterns. ATT&CK divides the cyber attackers' attack phases into 14 stages and reveals the details of these TTPs. As for the issues related to cybercrime investigations for these incidents, we will report based on the interview survey we conducted with the investigators.

Impact of geopolitical threats on subjective perception of security in Lithuania (P065) *Egle Vileikiene, Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania*

Due to Russia's war in Ukraine the geopolitical situation of Lithuania has changed. Inevitably, the changed situation affected subjective perceptions of security of the people. This paper examines subjective perception of security and public safety regarding a risk of becoming a victim of crime. In addition, this paper looks at behavioural strategies that people develop in response to the threats. This paper is based on empirical data from numerous representative surveys that were conducted in the period of 2006-2022 at the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. As the research data shows, there is a positive tendency in peoples' attitudes regarding their safety. Data shows a significant increase in the number of people who feel safe in their immediate environment, have a positive assessment of the criminogenic situation and believe that a risk of becoming a victim of crime is low. However, the study reveals as well that the unfavourable geopolitical situation and Russia's war in Ukraine affected people's attitudes and adjusted perception of risks. The number of people who consider Lithuania a safe country decreased from 76% in 2021 to 69% in 2022, while illegal migration, violent crimes, cybercrimes and crimes related to drugs, as well as corruption, remain important public security issues for the people.

Incremental beliefs and attitudes toward restorative justice: the cases of sexual, violent and property offenses (P066) *Inbal Peleg Koriat, Yezreel Valley College; Dana Weimann Saks, Yezreel Valley College*

Restorative justice (RJ) is oriented to respond to crime in ways that would repair individual, relational, and social harm. This study examined the relationship between type of offense and public attitudes toward RJ, in addition to the psychological mechanisms undergirding this relationship. We examined a model of three offense types (sexual, violent, and property) and their differential effect on support for RJ. Moreover, we examined whether this relationship was mediated by incremental beliefs, i.e., that human character is malleable. We also explored two control variables previously found predictive of attitudes toward punishment: perceived seriousness of the offense and fear of crime. Participants (N = 608) read a definition of one offense and completed a survey regarding incremental beliefs, fear of crime, perceived seriousness of the offense, and support for RJ. The findings indicated main effects of offense type on attitudes toward RJ. Additionally, differences between offense types were found in incremental beliefs and attitudes toward RJ, such that for both variables, sexual offenses were rated the lowest followed by violent and property offenses. An indirect effect of offense type on attitudes toward RJ through incremental beliefs was also found, but not through fear of crime or perceived seriousness.

Information and communication technology (ICT) fraud in Spain: evolution and phenomenology (P067) *César Guardia, University of the Basque Country*

Data from the Spanish Public Prosecutor's Office show that, among all ICT-related crimes in Spain, fraud is the most prevalent. Indeed, in 2021 (the last full year for which data are available), 75.5% of the ICT-related criminal proceedings initiated involved the fraud offences. These findings point to the fact that criminal activity in cyberspace in Spain is mainly of a financial nature, involving fraudulent activity. Starting from this, the evolution of ICT fraud in Spain over the last five years is presented, based on data provided by the Attorney General's Office and the Home Office, showing the considerable increase that this criminal phenomenon has experienced. Likewise, and regarding the phenomenology in relation to this offence, this study analyses the main types of fraud against individuals that have been registered by the National Institute of Cybersecurity, such as Phishing, Smishing, Vishing, SIM swapping, identity theft and account hijacking, among others.

Intellectually disabled in penitentiary isolation in Poland (P068) *Ewelina Katarzyna Silecka-Marek, University of Adam Mickiewicz Poznań Poland*

In this study attempts to describe the psychosocial functioning of people with intellectual disabilities (with particular emphasis on mild disabilities), who become offenders of criminal acts. Attention was drawn to the difficulties in an unambiguous assessment of their behavior in court and criminal proceedings, which result from the conditions of the intellectual disability itself along with other accompanying it behavioral or mental disorders. Selected aspects of the penitentiary situation of people with disabilities in Poland and the approach to prisoners with this kind of dysfunction are shown. The study is based on the literature, legislation, available research results and the autor's knowledge on the issue of imprisonment for people with intellectual disabilities (supplemented with current statistical data). It is important to propose solutions that will improve the effectiveness of social rehabilitation interactions.

Intergenerational Transmission of Victimization to Maltreatment: A register-based study (P069) *Laura Mielityinen, Faculty of Social Sciences, Tampere University; Joonas Pitkänen, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki; Noora Ellonen, Research director; Mikko Aaltonen, Faculty of Law, University of Eastern Finland; Pekka Martikainen, Population Research*

Unit, University of Helsinki, Finland

Earlier studies suggest that children's victimization to physical maltreatment correlates with parental victimization to physical maltreatment. In the literature this is referred as intergenerational transmission of victimization. In previous research, two dynamics have been identified to underlie this. Victim-to-victim refers to intergenerational continuity of victimization describing situations where a person experiences childhood maltreatment and later has a child who also experiences maltreatment, regardless of the perpetrator's identity. Victim-to-perpetrator refers to situations, where the victim becomes a perpetrator, describing situations where a parent, who has been a victim of maltreatment, uses maltreatment towards their own child. There are studies reporting the rates and correlates of victim-to-perpetrator cycles. Less is known about the victim-to-victim cycles. These cycles need to be assessed separately as previous research indicates that prevalence rates as well as risk and protective factors differ between cycles. There is also very little risk factor -oriented research on victim-to-perpetrator cycle, and even fewer large-scale longitudinal studies combining individual-level data on both parents and children. The analysis in this article is two phased. First, we will use a longitudinal register-linkage hospital data to analyze the correlations between parents' victimization to physical maltreatment before the age of 12 and their children's victimization to physical maltreatment before the age of 12 maltreatment (victim-to-victim cycles). Second, we will use a longitudinal register-linkage police data together with the hospital data to explain parental violent behavior towards their children (suspected cases reported to police) with parents' hospital care caused by victimization to physical violence when SES, mental health problems and substance abuse are taken account (victim-to-perpetrator cycles). In addition, we will compare if the victims in police data and victims in hospital data are the same. This article will produce unique, life history-based information on intergenerational physical maltreatment and on the risk factors deepening the cycle.

Intra and extra-familial child sexual abuse: The role of empathy (P070) *Marta Sousa, University of Minho; Olga Cunha, Lusófona University of Porto, Portugal; Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves, Universidade do Minho; Andreia Castro-Rodrigues, ISPA - Instituto Universitário*

Although treatment providers very often use empathy training in sexual offending treatment, there is a need for further investigation into the predictive capacity of this construct for committing a child sexual offending. This study aimed to examine the relationship between empathy and different types of offending behavior (i.e., child sexual offending and non-sexual offending). The sample was composed of 113 male individuals who sexually offended minors (ISOMs), and 146 individuals convicted of nonsexual crimes. Four separate binary logistic regression analyses were conducted controlling for sociodemographic variables. Only cognitive empathy emerged as a predictor for committing a sexual crime against a minor, with ISOMs being more likely to score less in cognitive empathy than the nonsexual group. Therefore, extrafamilial ISOMs are more likely to score higher in cognitive empathy than intrafamilial. This study highlighted the importance to address cognitive empathy in psychological intervention for ISOMs.

Investigating Students' Misconceptions in an Introductory Police Psychology Course (P071) *Olafur Orn Bragason, University of Iceland/National Police/UNAK*

While public and expert perceptions of psychology often differ, research suggests that misconceptions among police officers are particularly common (Aamodt, 2008). This study aims to investigate the prevalence and persistence of misconceptions among students in an introductory course on Police Psychology at the University of Akureyri, many of whom are in their first year of police science and third year of psychology. Specifically, we examined students' misconceptions at the beginning and end of the course, and identified the most persistent ones. We administered a questionnaire based on Shaw and Woodworth's (2013) work, consisting of 22 true/false statements on forensic psychology issues, which was translated into Icelandic by the author. Preliminary results show that, on average, students held 15 misconceptions at the beginning of the study. We plan to conduct further analyses to compare responses between police science and psychology students, as well as explore differences in misconceptions based on gender and age. We will discuss the practical implications of our findings for teaching methods and future research.

Invisible Offenders - LGBTQ+ Offenders of Coercive Control and Domestic Abuse (P072) *Anna Wehren, Loughborough University*

The current research on domestic abuse neglects and erases the existence and experiences of people in same-sex relationships, trans women and men, and people of non-binary gender. But it is known in victimology studies that LGBTQ+ people are at a higher risk of being victimised by almost 70%. So who is doing the offending? Why don't we know about them? How can we identify them?

Juvenile Criminal Justice in a Dilemma: Punishment or Resocialization? - Under the background of lowering the age of criminal responsibility (P073) *Ying Wang, Wuhan University, China; Heidelberg University, Germany*

With the Criminal Code Amendment 11th in 2021, China reduced the minimum age of criminal responsibility for children to 12 years in order to combat the "serious juvenile delinquency". In contrast, in 2019, UNICEF appealed "Lowing the age of criminal responsibility is against child rights", and according to the Act on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in 2021, "the best measure for the juvenile offender is education". Retribution and punishment or crime prevention and resocialization in the juvenile criminal justice? The worldwide juvenile criminal justice is faced with this choice and balance. The Chinese juvenile criminal justice is also in a dilemma: with the extreme cases reports and the increasing of public fears of "juvenile predators" the dependent juvenile criminal legislation is getting tougher, but the special correction needs of juvenile offenders are underestimated and cannot be fulfilled. Thus, the recidivism prevention becomes unpredictable. Under this background, this article is dedicated to draw the discussion on lowering the age of criminal responsibility in Germany and China firstly. Secondly, the discussion will then focus on recent developments of juvenile criminal justice in China, in particular, the new legalization, the restorative justice and the community corrections. Thirdly, the dilemma of present Chinese juvenile justice is to be analyzed, and then the reasons on the legalization and judiciary would be revealed, which European juvenile criminal justice could serve as a lesson in the past. Drawing upon the accumulated research and analyses on the subject matter, the article highlights the different approaches and significant challenges such as juvenile criminal justice guidelines, special interventions and correction measures for juvenile offenders. Finally, the question "Do we need an independent juvenile criminal law in China?" is to be addressed and the future of Chinese juvenile criminal justice is to be prospected.

Law enforcement and community cooperation and training approach to prevent radicalisation by ensuring refugees' successful inclusion: The IN2PREV project (P074) *Leonardo Conde, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Vânia Sampaio, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Pedro Liberado, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems*

Refugee crises have been pressingly affecting Europe since 2015. On top of the millions of individuals reaching European shores throughout the last decade, new migration challenges rose from Russia's war against Ukraine, leading to a massive new wave of immigration in European neighbouring countries (and beyond). Throughout the years, these inflows coincided with terrorist attacks

in the EU, deepening a mediatised fear of terrorists hiding in refugee flows and, although research states the unlikelihood that refugees arriving in Europe will become radicalised in the short term, their vulnerability to radical ideologies may increase if they do not fully integrate into host societies. This vulnerability arises due to risk factors associated with their experiences and needs, challenges during their journey to Europe, and discrepancies between their expectations and reality (i.e., difficulties they tend to encounter during resettlement). It then becomes essential to prioritise refugees and asylum seekers' successful integration to mitigate these risks and vulnerabilities to which they are susceptible. To this end, as NGOs and LEAs are critical stakeholders who can play a significant role in reducing the risks through the implementation of inclusive policies and tailored security measures, ensuring collaborative efforts between these two sets of actors is paramount. Considering such necessities, the IN2PREV 'Law enforcement and community cooperation and training approach to prevent radicalisation by ensuring refugees' successful inclusion' project focuses on improving LEAs' and NGOs' response to refugees and asylum seekers in European host and transit countries, while ensuring successful inclusion and integration pathways (thus preventing radicalisation). This will be achieved by promoting cooperation between frontline practitioners (i.e., IN2PREV's network establishment), creating a tool to assess these individuals' vulnerability to radicalisation (based on a RAN best practice), developing a mentoring programme for refugee/asylum seekers' inclusion, and capacitating frontline professionals (notably in the use of the later instruments).

Leaking as a Warning Sign for Intimate Partner Homicides in Current Relationships (P075) *Tanita Rumpf, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin; Morgane Kroeger, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin; Kristin Goebel, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin; Rebecca Bondü, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin*

Intimate partner homicides (IPH) often occur in current relationships. Although they are often considered as being affective or impulsive offenses, but retrospectively, in most cases, there are cues for long-lasting relationship problems and other warning signals for the offenses. These warning signs can be summarized under the term "leaking". Leaking comprises all offense-related statements, behavior, or actions expressing the perpetrator's thoughts, fantasies, ideas, interests, feelings, intentions, plans, or positive evaluations of an own violent act or previous similar offenses prior to the own attack. It needs to be potentially observable by third parties who may disapprove of the offense and still allow for an intervention. So far, the construct has merely been researched in homicide offenses targeting the public sphere, but it may also provide valuable opportunities for the prevention of IPH. Based on prosecution file analysis, preliminary results on frequencies, forms, contents, recipients, and potential sex differences of leaking in the context of IPH will be presented. Implications of the findings for risk assessment and prevention will be discussed.

Leisure activities and criminal behavior in adolescence (P076) *Xosé Antón Gómez-Fraguela, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela; Olalla cutrin, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela; Lorena Maneiro, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela; Sara Piñeiro, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela; Beatriz Diaz-Vazquez, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela*

Participation in unstructured and unsupervised leisure activities has been considered one of the most important risk factors of delinquency in adolescents. The objective of this study is to analyze the usefulness of a set of scales elaborated by Tanner et al., (2012) for the assessment of leisure activities in adolescents . Data were collected in two samples: 1) a sample of 748 community adolescents (Mean aged=16.90, SD=2.21); and 2) a sample of 407 adolescents who were complying with judicial measures in different geographical areas of Spain (mean aged=16.65, SD=2.36)The scales of peer leisure and risky leisure activities showed good internal consistency. The sample of juvenile justice youth obtained higher scores in both the peer leisure and the risky leisure subscales. Regarding self-improving leisure, lower internal consistency values were found and young offenders displayed lower levels of involvement. However, sex moderated this relationship, indicating that girls in the juvenile offender sample had lower levels of self-improving leisure in the youth crime sample a lower implication in this type of leisure in the girls, whereas the opposite pattern was found in the community sample. The results of this study support the role that leisure activities can play in assessment the level of risk of violence in adolescents and their usefulness as a possible target for intervention to facilitate the reintegration of juvenile offenders.

Lost in Translation? Evaluating the Spanish Adaptation of the Attitudes toward Prostitutes and Prostitution Scale (P077) *Eva Aizpurua, NatCen Social Research; Carmen Maria Leon, University of Castilla-La Mancha; Tatiana Quiñonez, University of Castilla-La Mancha*

Understanding public attitudes towards prostitution and prostitutes is essential when addressing this phenomenon from both social and legal perspectives. Spain presents an interesting case for exploring public opinion on prostitution, as it lacks a clear nationwide regulation, resulting in regulatory inconsistencies across the country. While previous research has examined the preferred regulatory approach to prostitution among the Spanish population, little is known about social attitudes towards this phenomenon and the women engaged in it. Validating instruments in different cultural contexts and populations is crucial to ensure their applicability and effectiveness in assessing social attitudes accurately. The aim of this study is to evaluate the psychometric properties of the "Attitudes toward Prostitutes and Prostitution Scale" (APPS; Levin & Peled, 2011) in a sample from a non-probability panel in Spain (N = 1,603; 51.6% women). The Confirmatory Factor Analysis did not provide support for the four-factor structure suggested in the original version (CFI = 0.60; TLI = 0.57; RMSEA = 0.11; SRMR = 0.18), with seven items having low loading on their respective factors (λ < 0.40). Additionally, the subscale "Prostitution as normativeness/deviance" exhibited low internal consistency (α = 0.63; ω = 0.58), while the other scales had acceptable values. We also analysed the convergent validity of the scale by examining the relationships between the Spanish version of the APPS and two other variables: rape myth acceptance and legal stance towards prostitution. Overall, the APPS does not appear to be a reliable and valid measure for assessing public opinion towards prostitutes and prostitution in Spain. These findings suggest that further research is needed to develop and validate measures for evaluating attitudes towards this phenomenon and the women involved in it. Keywords: attitudes, metric properties, online survey, prostitutes, prostitution, scale validation.

Mental illness and Criminal law in Spain (P078) *Virxilio Rodríguez Vázquez, University of Vigo; Natalia Torres-Cadavid, University of Vigo*

Nowadays the European society demonstrates concern about the possibility of recidivism of the person convicted of a criminal offense. The society has demanded a progressive increase in security, even if supposes reducing freedom and other fundamental rights. The European legislative authority has responded to this demand through a criminal policy of control, opting for the increment of criminal frameworks for certain crimes, the abandonment of the vicarious system for others, the incorporation of "the permanent prison reviewable" in the case of Spain, etc. The definition of legal consequences against crime, penalties and remand measures, depends on the dominant idea of the dangerousness of the person diminishing the importance of the objective of re-socialization. This tendency has special incidence referring to people who suffer from mental illness and who has

committed a criminal offense. The decisions of criminal policy adopted in the last decade can be especially counterproductive in relation, precisely, to the population in prison who is affected by mental illness. The main objective of this research project is to analyse the regulation of mental illness in the Spanish criminal law system. This project is divided into five parts: (1) Provisional detention of a person affected by a mental illness who has been accused of committing a crime. (2) Mental illness in the determination of criminal responsibility. The regulation in the Spanish Criminal Code. (3) The treatment of mental illness by the Courts of Justice. (4) The execution of legal consequences against perpetrators of criminal offenses who have been declared criminally not responsible because a mental illness that persists and requires treatment. (5) Complications of the clinical condition of the prison population suffering from a mental illness during the execution of their sentence. The analysis of the increase of these mental problems in people with long stays in prison.

Merging corporate compliance with restorative justice to respond to violence against ecosystems and animals: Beyond greenwashing (P079) *Gema Varona, Senior researcher at the Basque Institute of Criminology (University of the Basque Country)*

This poster presents the theoretical framework for the second phase of the research project Restorative justice for crimes against the environment and against animals, financed by the Spanish Ministry of Science. After contrasting that criminal law practice is very selective with corporate crimes, a theoretical framework has been constructed to be tested in 2024 in different economic sectors. Drawing from the theoretical intersection between green criminology, white-collar criminality, restorative justice and organizational culture studies, it is argued that informal social control in relation to cognitive, emotional and psychosocial needs of the corporation in order to prevent and respond to harms has to do with notions of the efficacy of corporate self-control and self-governance, linked to the concepts of reputational fear, risk managerialism and predatory capitalism versus a learning accountability approach that transcends mere symbolism of social responsibility to favor a cultural and structural transformation. Applying the multiple streams framework to analyze current changes in criminal policy, this poster suggests that favoring restorative compliance in this field needs to consider the 2022 UN resolution on the human right to a sustainable environment, the UN Decade on environmental restoration standards, the UN perspective on "One Health", the EU Directive on whistle-blowing, and the 2022 EU proposal to develop a binding Directive that establishes obligations for companies in relation to due diligence on human rights, the environment and corruption, as well as the EU victim legislation enhancing the forms of reparation for harm and the consideration of animal welfare and sentience. All these norms have to be put in conversation with the frameworks of ecological injustice and interspecies injustice to avoid the risk of impunity, related to absence of (i) true participation of different affected communities, (ii) balance of power and (iii) transformation, particularly if the victimizers are large transnational corporations and states.

MetaCrimes. Criminal accountability in the Metaverse (P080) *Gian Marco Bovenzi, Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa*

The research addresses a topic whose precise boundaries are yet to be defined: the criminal accountability for crimes committed in the metaverse. Given its features, the metaverse represents an extended application of the techniques of AR and VR, giving its users a real-life experience. Considering its expected effects on individuals and society the impact of the metaverse on the real-world is likely to be extremely relevant, generating safety and security-related issues. Particularly, the main problem raised by the research is whether an action taken against a person, that in real-life would represent a crime and be punished accordingly, is considerable as a crime in the Metaverse as well. The current state of the art is nearly inexistant

(as only a little has been said), but two recent summary reports by the Interpol have stressed the importance to not underrate that criminals and criminal organizations might use the Metaverse as a new domain to commit crimes. Further major issues are relevant in the areas of investigations and law enforcement: the more decentralized the metaverses will be, the more difficult it will be for the police and the prosecutors to rely on the support of service providers for the liability of perpetrators. This given, several steps have to be taken in order to deepen the research: 1) to identify the types of crimes potentially committed in the metaverse; 2) to evaluate whether there is room for criminal accountability: an in-depth legal analysis shall be undertaken, since considering someone liable of a crime requires a stress test versus several legal principles introduced in the Constitutions throughout the centuries; 3) to assess the victims' perspective, in order to understand whether a legal interest and good actually suffers a damage in the virtual world; 4) to understand how the investigations should be conducted.

Minimum age of criminal responsibility from the perspective of the public and practitioners (P081) *Jan Tomášek, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention*

Determining the minimum age of criminal responsibility (MACR) is a long-standing but also very current topic of criminology and criminal policy. In the Czech Republic, since 1950, the MACR has been associated with the completion of 15 years of age. However, despite a decrease in the number of crimes committed by children in the last twenty years, the voices calling for a lower MACR are repeatedly heard, especially when news of a serious crime committed by a person under the aforementioned age appears in the media. The poster offers a unique comparison of the opinions or attitudes towards MACR held by different groups of respondents. The data come from an extensive research currently being carried out by the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention and targeted on youth crime. Both the public and practitioners (judges, public prosecutors, probation officers, social workers and the staff of educational institutions for delinquent youth) were interviewed by a questionnaire. It turned out that the majority of the Czech public would keep the current limit of MACR. However, among some practitioners, the demand for its reduction came up surprisingly often.

Misogyny and Restorative Justice (P082) *Lisa Mary Armstrong, University of Glasgow; Tânia Nascimento, University of Strathclyde*

This article begins by tracing how misogynistic behaviour is currently caught under criminal laws in the UK and internationally before focussing on the developments in Scotland with the proposed Misogyny and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act. It discusses the challenges of using the criminal law as a tool to tackle misogyny before evaluating whether restorative justice has the potential to be utilised in cases involving misogyny in the same way it is used for hate crime and other serious offences such as domestic and sexual abuse.

Mobilizing bystander interventions to prevent sexual assault among Danish upper secondary students (P083) *Terese Hartmann-Petersen, Aarhus University*

Background: International and emerging Danish evidence indicates that challenging stereotypical misconceptions about sexual assault (i.e., rape myths) and providing youths with skills to intervene in risk situations (bystander behavior) are promising avenues for prevention. Bystanders are defined as third-party witnesses to situations in which there is a potential risk for sexual assault. Although Danish research on sexual assault prevention is on the rise, and a handful of recent studies have investigated youths' experiences and perceptions of sexual violence, no existing studies explore the feasibility and development of a Danish evidence-based bystander intervention targeting sexual assault. Systematic investigation is needed to determine suitable content of such interventions in the Danish context, and to identify what students,

teachers, and school leaders point to as the most acceptable and feasible ways of implementing them. The current study aims to generate this knowledge by adopting a holistic social-ecological perspective that recognizes the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal characteristics that may be present in sexual risk situations. Method: 1400 students and 126 teachers and leaders are currently being recruited at a Danish High-School to complete two separate anonymous questionnaires measuring bystander barriers, self-efficacy, intention to intervene and opportunity for behavior, as well as practical implementation possibilities. The questionnaires will be comprised of validated measurements recommended by international literature as well as a few single items investigating earlier victimization. Results: We expect that descriptive results will give a quantitative overview of students' attitudes regarding sexual assault and perceived barriers to intervening, as well as teachers' wishes and immediate challenges in relation to sex education and implementation of a possible bystander intervention. Conclusion: Insights from this study will form the basis for the development of teaching materials regarding a bystander intervention against sexual assault in Denmark.

Neighbourhood Crime and Major Depression in Sweden: A National Cohort Study (P084) *Sanjay Thompson, Lund University*

Background: The association between neighbourhood crime and major depression (MD) has been described before but previous studies may be limited by biases in self-reported data and the use of homogenous study populations. Our study aimed to examine the association between neighbourhood crime and clinically diagnosed MD among the immigrant and non-immigrant populations in Sweden. Methods: A retrospective cohort study was performed, which included non-immigrants and first- and second-generation immigrants residing in Sweden, who were born between 1960 and 1996. We used linked Swedish national registers, geospatial analysis and multilevel logistic regression models to examine the potential effect of neighbourhood crime on the odds of major depression between January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2015. Results: Overall, individuals living in neighbourhoods with high levels of neighbourhood crime had higher odds of MD than those who did not. There was a significant interaction by immigrant status; the odds of MD among those with non-immigrant backgrounds were more strongly associated with increases in neighbourhood crime, after adjusting for potential confounders. Male and female immigrants born outside Sweden did not seem to be affected by increases in neighbourhood crime. Conclusion: The apparent effect of increases in neighbourhood crime on the odds of MD seemed to differ between those of different immigrant statuses. Future research should aim to explore the possible mechanisms behind the differences in the rates of MD among the non-immigrant and immigrant populations in neighbourhoods with high crime.

Neo-Melodic Music: a lens into the cultural legitimation of Organised Crime in Italy (P085) *Giuseppe Serrantino, Middlesex University London*

Although organised crime, both in Italy and around the world, has received, and still does receive, a conspicuous amount of academic and journalistic attention, there have been not so many attempts to approach this criminal phenomenon from a cultural point of view. An effective way to adopt such approach is to exam the so-called Neapolitan neomelodica, with small doubt, the dominant music genre in the most marginalised and low-income urban peripheries of Naples and other big Southern Italian cities. Its Neapolitan language lyrics and melodramatic melodies depicts and often glorifies individuals affiliated to the Camorra, describing their lives, feelings and emotions as family-men and at the same time as men of honour who struggle and suffer to protect their families from other men of honour or, more importantly, from state authorities. Singers, occasionally affiliated to clans, have been often paying homage to clan bosses in jail or into hiding, telling their deeds and stressing their moral rectitude (Ubbidiente, 2019). Since the mid-1990s, the neomelodica saw an exponential grow (Giusto, 2021),

becoming a sort of soundtrack of the Camorra, and other Mafia syndicates, involving a copious number of mostly male singers who began to perform during family-crime private parties and ceremonies (such as weddings and baptisms) as well as in local pirated radio and TV stations (Pine and Pepe, 2013; Giusto 2019). By carrying out a content analysis of 4 of the most popular neomelodica songs' lyrics depicting the figure of the camorrista, this paper aims to explore what set of values such genre promotes so to establish if it reinforces organised crime subculture within and with that of if it can be considered yet another way through which organised crime in Italy gain popular consensus and cultural legitimation especially among the most underprivileged classes.

Network Structures of Psychosocial Emergency Care after Terrorist Attacks (P086) *Mika Josephine Moeller, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin; Vincenz Leuschner, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin; Olaf Neumann, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin*

The terrorist attack on the Berlin Christmas market in December 2016 was a drastic experience for emergency personnel, first responders and victims. Psychosocial Emergency Care (PSNV) provides on-site support for those affected and, if necessary, mediates further appropriate assistance. By analyzing the activities that have taken place, the "PSNV-Net" project was drawing up conclusions and recommendations for the organization of psychosocial acute assistance and for preparatory action in the network structures. The current "PSNV-Net Plus" project aims to determine the implementation of the recommendations under the meanwhile changed framework conditions and to integrate them into a comprehensive action concept that strengthens the resilience of the urban society in the long term.

Neuroscience in criminology (P087) *Franco Posa, NeuroIntelligence (Private Institute of Research in Forensic Neuroscience and Criminology); Francesco Sclavi, NeuroIntelligence; Matteo Posa, NeuroIntelligence; Jessica Leone, NeuroIntelligence*

Forensic neuroscience today offers an increasingly consolidated innovative experimental contribution in creating a link between science and jurisprudence. Italian jurisprudence has assumed a pioneering role in Europe in the criminal evaluation of data provided by brain exploration techniques and behavioral genetics investigations. However, the United States remains, to this day, the main scientific reference from both a qualitative and quantitative perspective. Defensive arguments based also on neuroscientific evidence have almost always been aimed at guiding the evaluation of the defendant's capacity to understand and will within the framework of the judgment of imputability. Attempts to explore the neuroscience of free will are also increasingly interesting in their results and future prospects. The neuroscience of free will currently includes two main fields of study: volition and agency. Since 2016, an innovative neuroscientific research has proposed a methodology also based on fractal geometry to objectively demonstrate the volumetric dimensions of brain areas involved in criminal behavior. Ethical aspects that cannot be overlooked are today one of the major limits in the applicability of neuroscientific principles in criminal proceedings. Our poster aims to promote interdisciplinary dialogue and inspire the development of policies based also on neuroscientific evidence that can effectively contribute to the complex assessment of criminal behavior.

Online hate speech: Silencing women's voices? (P088) *Uxue Martin Silva, University of the Basque Country*

Discriminatory, hostile or intolerant behaviour based on gender has existed since the dawn of humanity. Still, it has not been until recently that this behaviour was included among hate crimes. Nowadays, many states have included gender and/or sex as protected characteristics in their hate crime laws, believing that gender-based hate is equally severe to hatred based on other protected characteristics. There is no need to say that, in a

constantly evolving society, crimes are no longer only committed in person but have found a new scenario that provides endless opportunities for their commission: the virtual world. Gender-based hate crimes are, unsurprisingly, no exception. The above has led to the birth of a new and exciting area of research that is increasingly studied, online misogynistic hate crimes. However, it is noteworthy that the way this type of online crime affects its victims has not received much attention in the criminological literature, despite the increasing importance of virtual communications in our daily lives. This paper, therefore, analyses online misogynistic hate crimes from a criminological point of view. The main objective is to conduct a brief theoretical review of their impact on women to determine how they affect their daily lives. The focus would be on their fear of hate crime and how women strategically change their online behaviour to avoid being targets of online hate. Ultimately, the aim is to examine whether the misogyny present in this new digital space could end up silencing women and preventing their equal participation in the public online arena.

Online sexual grooming of children and youth – a literature review (P089) *Maja Feng Mikalsen, Norwegian Police University College and Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo*

Frequent use of digital technologies and various forms of digital communication provides new opportunities for individuals with potential sexual interest of children and youth. One type of abusive behaviour and deceptive crime is online sexual grooming (OSG). OSG refers to an interpersonal process and social manipulative behaviour applied to gain trust and relational access to a minor using cyber-technology (e.g., mobile telephones, internet games and chat rooms), with the aim of arranging a sexually abusive situation with the child or youth. This type of deceptive crime requires an ability to create an interpersonal bond, and may result in potentially long-lasting emotional exploitation of children and youths. The literature review outlines and reports on national and international academic and policy-relevant OSG literature. This review is part of the ongoing PhD project, "Grooming: phenomenon and holistic consequences". The literature review sample is based on conducting both database searches and snowballing- and citation searches. Only publications written in a Scandinavian language or English are included in the review. The poster will present an account of the phenomenon including: (1) OSG characteristics, (2) victim- and perpetrator characteristics, and (3) individual impacts and harms. The poster will focus on nationally context specific issues and highlight considerations regarding preventive police work- and approaches, as well as provide key issues and implications for future research and practice based on the results from the review.

Online Trade of New Psychoactive Substances in a Cross-Border Context (P090) *Jessica Noack, Maastricht University*

Despite their potential for serious harm, new psychoactive substances (NPS) have become increasingly available and popular in recent years. As the substances in this broad category by definition "are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances", legislation on regulating specific NPS varies widely between different jurisdictions (UNODC, 2023). This can in turn lead to inefficiencies when attempting to enforce drug laws across countries, in addition to the already crime-facilitating influence of borders for drug criminals (Nelen, Spapens & Noack, 2022). An important component in the distribution of NPS is the fact that they are often (legally) purchased via the internet – more specifically, the surface web, e.g. in so-called smartshops, and without even having to resort to the more hidden market places on the dark web. While there is an increasing body of literature dedicated to the latter exploring such crypto markets, much less research has focused on drug sales on the surface web, despite the fact that there exist strong links between the trade in NPS and markets in established controlled drugs (EMCDDA, 2020). However, researching the modus operandi and characteristics of NPS networks can help to better understand the motivations, incentives and dynamics of those involved in the (il-)legal drug market, and consequently inform prevention, detection and enforcement measures, as well as interventions to reduce harms associated with the use of these drugs. This proposed research aims to address these issues by taking into account the different (cross-border) contexts of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany, and to illuminate the challenges and opportunities law enforcement officials are presented with in their respective jurisdictions. EMCDDA, 2020. New psychoactive substances: global markets, glocal threats and the COVID-19 pandemic. Nelen, Noack, & Spapens, 2022. Druggerelateerde criminaliteit in de Euregio Maas-Rijn. UNODC, 2023. https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Page/NPS

Out of the shadows: tax reform as a means to "lighten" the corporate shadow economy (P091) *Vincentas Giedraitis, Vilnius University; Erstida Ulvidienė, Vilnius University; Andriy Stavytskyy, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv; Ganna Kharlamova, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv; Vytautas Kaktinas, Vilnius University; Irma Meškauskaitė, Mykolas Marcinkevičius Hospital, Vilnius, Lithuania*

Our preliminary research shows that tax reform can have a meaninful impact in reducing the corporate shadow economy of a society. Countries are constantly trying to apply lower tax rates to attract large businesses to their territory. They are also trying to improve the efficiency of tax collection in their area of jurisdiction. Our research examines how economic growth can reduce the corporate shadow economy due to changes in Lithuania's tax collections. Based on quarterly data from 2002-2022, ARDL models for the main types of taxes were considered. Thus far, we find that for all types of taxes, the models have the same structure, which allows comparing the impact of gross domestic product on tax collections both in the short term and in the long term. Our analysis showed that the largest reserves are found in the corporate sector, where the growth in tax revenues exceeds gross domestic product growth by 115%. The long-term effect for general taxes is almost 19% higher than the growth of the tax base. Thus, the Lithuanian economy as a whole has a tendency for a reduction of the shadow economy, which means that there are significant opportunities for further improvement.

Panel study on perceptions of Crime and Offenders (P092) *Anika Radewald, Zentrum für Kriminologische Forschung Sachsen e.V.; Deliah Bolesta, Zentrum für Kriminologische Forschung Sachsen e.V.; Flavio Azevedo, University of Groningen; Rowenia Bender, Zentrum für Kriminologische Forschung Sachsen e.V.; Aaron Bielejewski, Zentrum für Kriminologische Forschung Sachsen e.V.; Kristin Weber, Kristin.Weber@zkfs.de; Frank Asbrock, Zentrum für Kriminologische Forschung Sachsen e.V.*

This longitudinal study is the first of its kind in Germany and represents an important addition to the literature and offers the opportunity to understand correlations and the development of perceptions of crime and offenders. The representative panel study on perceptions of crime and offenders (PaWaKS) investigates predictors of crime perception and criminality and analyzes the connection to socially relevant topics. An initial sample of N = 5000 German citizens will be interviewed every six months for five points in time (t1 = March 2022). The perceptions of crime and offenders are not based solely on facts, but also on a complex interplay of psychological, sociological, and environmental factors: Threat perception can lead to negative attitudes towards minorities, the rise of authoritarian attitudes, and discrimination against minorities. Longitudinal studies have many methodological and informative advantages over cross-sectional surveys in recording effects and changes in a meaningful way. Thus, insights on the interrelations and temporal stability of, for instance, victimization, fear of crime, trust in the justice system, conspiracy mentality, and perceived crime development can be drawn from the PaWaKS

study, even on a regional basis. First cross-sectional and longitudinal results as well as potential future pathways will be presented.

Parental warmth and child-to-parent violence through moral disengagement in Spanish adolescents (P093) *Nazaret Bautista-Aranda, University of Jaén (Spain); Lourdes Contreras, University of Jaén (Spain); M. Carmen Cano-Lozano, University of Jaén (Spain)*

There is considerable consensus on the relationship between low perceived parental warmth and child-to-parent violence. However, it is important to explore further this relationship and consider the impact of other cognitive variables. The objective of this study was to examine the role of moral disengagement in the relationship between the perceived parental warmth dimension (warmth-communication y criticism-rejection) and the child-to-parent violence toward both the father and the mother. The sample included 1.868 Spanish adolescents aged between 13 and 18 years (57,9% female, Mage = 14,94, SD = 1,37). Participants completed the Child-to-Parent Violence Questionnaire (CPV-Q), the Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement Scale (MMDS), and the Warmth Scale (WS) during childhood. The results showed that perceived paternal warmth is negatively and significantly correlated with moral disengagement, while perceived maternal criticism is positively and significantly correlated. Likewise, moral disengagement is positively and significantly correlated with child-to-parent violence. The relationship between perceived maternal criticism during childhood and child-to-parent violence is mediated by moral disengagement. Moreover, the mediational model was replicated for both child-to-parent violence towards the father and towards the mother. The study emphasizes the importance of considering the influence of other variables, such as moral disengagement, when investigating the relationship between parental warmth during childhood and child-to-parent violence. It also highlights the need to address maternal criticism and moral disengagement in the prevention and treatment of child-to-parent violence.

Patterns of polyvictimization and polyaggression among male and female Italian middle school students (P094) *Anna Sorrentino, Università degli studi della Campania 'Luigi Vanvitelli'; Margherita Santamato, Università degli studi della Campania 'Luigi Vanvitelli'; Antonio Aquino, University of G. d'Annunzio Chieti and Pescara, Chieti, Italy*

Violence against children and teens is a worldwide occurrence and a widespread public health issue (Ford & Delker, 2018; UNESCO, 2017), violence in all its forms is a universal problem, and family violence and youth violence are interrelated (Farrington & Ttofi, 2020). Research suggests that youth may experience "polyvictimization" or exposure to multiple types of victimization (Semenza et al., 2019; Hamby et al., 2018). Over the last several decades, researchers have identified multiple types of peer victimization in physical and digital spaces and the co-occurrence of aggressive and antisocial behaviors among youth (Espelage et al., 2022; Espino et al., 2022; Fernandez et al., 2022; Ingram et al., 2020). Bullying and cyberbullying (Vismara et al., 2022; Kowalski et al., 2019; Marciano et al., 2020; Cosma et al., 2020; Kwan et al., 2020) and Teen Dating Violence (Tomaszewska & Schuster, 2021; CDC, 2020; Spencer et al., 2020) are the most researched types of violence because they affect young people worldwide due to their higher prevalence and severe consequences. Several studies have found similar and shared risk factors for bullying/cyberbullying, TDV perpetration, and victimization (Hannah & Kuperminc, 2020; Zych et al., 2019). To this aim, a longitudinal study involving a sample of 239 Italian students aged between 10 and 14 years (M=11.72, SD=0.71) was carried out to assess the prevalence, possible overlaps between aggressive behaviors, characteristics and risk factors related to the involvement in multiple violent behaviors at a six-month interval, separately for boys and girls. The results are discussed to increase knowledge on polyvictimisation, polyaggression, and effective prevention strategies.

Peer harm reduction on the darknet: a mixed-method research concept (P095) *Ákos Szigeti, University of Public Service; Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University; Tibor Kiss, University of Public Service*

After a steady increase in the 2010s, the volume of drug trade via darknet markets has been decreasing in the last couple of years. However, the overall level of online drug trade probably has not decreased, with the emergence of encrypted messaging applications being named as the primary reason for the fall of darknet drug trade. Either way, it remains essential to monitor the evolution and explore the nature of drug trade via online platforms. This research was designed to explore and evaluate peer harm reduction within the darknet community. While harm reduction is a well-researched topic in general, only a few studies have examined how harm reduction works in the darknet context. This research applies a mixed-method approach, in which the findings of qualitative content analysis of a darknet forum is assessed in focus group interviews actively involving harm reduction practitioners. To provide a transnational context with different national approaches to drug policy, focus groups will be implemented in Hungary and Canada as well. The expected outcome of this research is a deeper understanding of peer harm reduction on the darknet and the evaluation of this knowledge among experts. The research is designed to facilitate the development of targeted interventions and the evidence-based policing of the darknet drug trade.

Police Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs): the application of this emerging technology in Greece (P096) *Erifyli Bakirli, PhD in Criminology, Panteion University, Athens*

Aim of the present study is the use of Police Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) (as a proactive policing approach mainly) by Hellenic Police agencies and more specifically those of OPKE (Group of Prevention and Suppression of Criminality) and Drasi (which means police action). Crime control is being exercised lately at a distance since it has become more technologically driven and diffuses to the society as a whole. Individualized surveillance of the beginning of the twentieth century has given its place to 'mass surveillance' or 'liquid surveillance' of postmodern societies. We examine BWCs as an emerging actuarial technology that represents one of the latest innovations to permeate policing, something that has been proved to exist by the rapid speed with which law enforcement agencies have adopted it internationally. Technology has become a major source of expenditure and innovation in law enforcement and is assumed to hold great potential for enhancing police work. At the same time, the application of technology in policing, raises questions about the possible outcomes, such as work efficiencies, effectiveness in crime control, or improved police-community relationships. We, thus, try to present the situation of the recent technology adoption and outcome effectiveness in policing in Greece.

Police use of specialized units: Results from a national survey (P097) *Janne Gaub, UNC Charlotte*

Police use of specialized units has expanded substantially in the past century, yet very little is known about the prevalence of their use. Importantly, there is virtually no information about their perceived benefit to the police mission. Drawing on survey data from U.S. municipal police departments and county sheriff's offices, this study analyzes the prevalence of multiple types of specialized units and their perceived connection to the overall role or mission of policing.

Positive Criminology: An Innovative Approach to Crime Prevention in Latvia (P098) *Aldona Kipane, Riga Stradins university*

The aim of the study is to describe the content of positive criminology by analyzing the preventive methods and means aimed at the resocialization of a criminal. It should be acknowledged that criminal rehabilitation is a challenging objective that requires

continuous and creative innovations. As a general rule, persons engaged in criminal activities show an increased level of egocentrism (Ronel, 2000, 2010). In this context particular attention should be paid to crime prevention, preventive activities with criminals and support of a victim of a criminal offence. This is especially acute in relation to minors. The offence committed by a minor as a socially deformed behaviour indicates that the rights of a child in question have already been violated and his/her interests have not been respected or have been neglected at some point (Judins, 2010). In the author's opinion it is time to bring a positive direction to the science of criminology in Latvia. With this study the author would like to launch a discussion on the need to develop and improve research into criminology in Latvia. Why does not one develop positive criminology, i.e. a positive approach to crime prevention in Latvia, within the framework of criminology science?

Post-release challenges: A survey and interview based study for Finnish prisoners about to be released (P099) *Chris Alexandra Carling, University of Helsinki*

The Finnish prison population is a heterogenous yet disadvantaged part of the population. The support and services of the Prison and Probation Service of Finland (RISE) and their stakeholders is paramount for rehabilitation and re-integration. According to criminologists, integration back into society should begin in prison and continue far into the time post-release. Previous research in Finland has looked on individual measures (eg. housing and employment); however, no studies have assessed the situation overall. Applying mixed methods through a survey and qualitative interviews, this study explores post-prison challenges and needs of prisoners once released from the control of RISE, as well as prisoners' views on the rehabilitative measures provided. This study seeks to find out how re-integrative measures and activities are distributed and experienced between different segments in the prison population. The results of this research can be utilized in the operations of RISE and its stakeholders. The study is partly financed by RISE. 500-700 Finnish prisoners will be asked to participate in the survey so that the results are geographically representative and representative of the heterogenous structure of the prison population. Prisoners will also be interviewed pre-release to deepen the questions posed in the survey. This study is part of my larger doctoral thesis "The transitional phase of the release from the penal system". In the 2023 ESC seminar, I will be able to present preliminary results of this study's survey as the data collection is ongoing during spring and summer 2023 in Finnish prisons.

Post-traumatic symptoms, anxiety and depression in prison: the effects of the Covid-19 infection on the Alexandrian penitentiary population (P100) *Franca Bo, ASL Alessandria; Benedetta Giagnorio, ASL Alessandria; Gessica Barbero, ASL Alessandria; Martina Uras, ASL Alessandria; Roberto Stura, ASL Alessandria*

The Italian prison context has been affected by the strong consequences caused by the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. This has heightened the need to pay attention to mental health in prison which is one of the most serious issues in the Italian penitentiary system where around 50% of inmates are already suffering from mental illness. In this direction, a research was launched in the Alessandrian penitentiary institutes with the aim of investigating the post-traumatic, depressive and anxious symptomatology related to the Covid-19 pandemic, through the Italian adaptations of the Impact of Event Scale - Revised, Self-rating Anxiety Scales and Beck Depression Inventory. The scales, always accompanied by a clinical interview, were administered to 91 male prisoners divided into three successive measurements. The first measurement was carried out in a group of inmates who experienced the Covid-19 infection at the height of the 2020 pandemic, the second measurement was carried out in 2022 in a group of inmates who were infected by the virus but in a following time and after a first dose of vaccine, while the third measurement, again in 2022, in a

group of prisoners who never had virus infection. Results show how Group 1, the one who experienced the Covid disease inside prison during the full health emergency of 2020, obtained significantly higher scores in all three questionnaires than Group 2 and Group 3. In particular, Group 1 had greater difficulty in adapting to the traumatic/stressful experience and greater anxiety-depressive symptoms. The second group does not differ from the third in anxious/depressive symptoms but shows a greater number of subjects with a score above the cut-off for medium-severe symptoms on the post-traumatic symptom scale, probably linked to prison conditions of forced isolation, uncertainty and paranoia towards infections.

Prevention of antisocial behaviors in sport: Design of dynamics in the Málaga female water polo (P101) *MARÍA JOSÉ BENÍTEZ JIMÉNEZ, University of Malaga*

This project focuses on the interest in competitive sports, practiced in an organized manner and with expectations of continuation and/or success over the years. The prevention and fight against antisocial behaviors and intolerance in sport is a historical concern of the institutions and education has been considered to be the key element of readjustment, turning it into an end and also a means to correctly develop the spirit sports. A fundamental piece of education in sport is the figure of the coaches. The Club Deportivo Water Polo Málaga offers an innovative vision of training in sports values, including a gender perspective, being the first water polo club in Andalusia that managed to have women's teams in all categories. The general objective of the first part of the exploratory pilot study is to pass four measurement instruments, which respectively incorporate a questionnaire for female water polo players at the Club Deportivo Water Polo Málaga; an interview for coaches; another for referees and another for families. Other interests pursued as specific objectives were added to this claim: Obtain information about antisocial behaviors and its consequences; To know to what extent competitiveness/pressure can lead to violent behavior in the players. Assess the role of trainers Assess the role of referees Appreciate the role of the family Develop some prevention indicators (help prosocial behaviors) In the second part of the work, the objective is to develop a dynamic of action that is consistent with the results obtained in the first part of the work. A tangible and plural dynamic that stimulates prosocial behaviors (TPPD) will be designed, and changes and/or adjustments will be made to the TPPD according to the various categories, to offer ad hoc answers according to the age of the players.

Project "Mapping Cybercrime in Croatia - MACCRO" (P102) *Dalibor Dolezal, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Department of Criminology*

Cybercrime as a criminological phenomenon has been present since the 80s of the last century, but it became recognizable as a global criminological phenomenon in the early 2000s. Although there is still no single definition, all relevant actors involved in combating this phenomenon agree that this form of crime is becoming more and more ubiquitous, the damage of which is measured in millions of euros. Although there is coordination on the territory of the European Union related to the suppression and prevention of cybercrime, the countries of the European Union are still establishing systems of effective preventive measures. Although the Republic of Croatia has also adopted several acts related to the suppression and prevention of cybercrime, there is still a lack of scientific research that would investigate the particularities of cybercrime and its consequences for the Republic of Croatia. Therefore, the goal of this project is to investigate the peculiarities of cybercrime in the Republic of Croatia, to examine the sufficiency of current measures for the suppression and prevention of cybercrime, and to encourage interdisciplinary cooperation to better understand this phenomenon in the Republic of Croatia. The poster will present the available data related to cybercrime in Croatia and the planned activities within the project.

Psychological Violence against Women in Brazil: Expanding

Criminal Law to a new path on domestic violence (P103) *Regina Helena Fonseca Fortes-Furtado, Universidad de Oviedo*

Recently, Brazil has passed a Bill criminalizing violence against women in article 147-B of the Brazilian Penal Code. Psychological violence has been identified as a strategic priority for Brazilian policy makers, yet there has been relatively little academic consideration of how psychological violence operates in domestic violence against women. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of the Domestic Violence against Women Act 2006 (Maria da Penha Law), and the new legislation aimed at transforming Brazil's lack of normativity, to understand the psychological harm caused by emotional abuse and coercive control. Preliminary findings indicate that there are varied understandings of, and responses to, psychological violence, not only for the organisational and operational response, but also for the experience of those reporting psychological violence. The poster explores the varied typology of psychological violence against women to highlight the need for a clear understanding of women's circumstances to better frame their responses and provide adequate support to them and their children, and to improve the mechanisms of the governmental "Red Light Programme" designed to address cases of domestic violence against women.

Psychopathic personality traits, empathy, and parenting style (P104) *Saray Harel, Ashkelon Academic Collage; Tal Ben-Yaacov, Ashkelon Academic Collage*

Until today, few studies have examined the relationship between psychopathy and various parenting styles. Although many studies have examined the relationship between psychopathic personality traits and different levels of empathy, the complexity of the relationship between psychopathy, parenting style, and empathy has not yet been fully examined. The current study is an exploratory study that examined how psychopathy factors (the emotional–interpersonal factor and the social deviation factor) are related to empathy and parenting style. The sample included 92 male and female students who received self-report questionnaires through Google Docs, including a demographic questionnaire, a psychopathic personality questionnaire, an empathy questionnaire, and a parenting style questionnaire. Participants were asked to complete the questionnaires online in their spare time. In a series of Pearson correlation analyses, negative correlations were found between measures of psychopathy and measures of sub-scales of empathy. Furthermore, differences were found in the sub-scales of empathy between those with psychopathic personality traits and those without, as reported in the literature. In addition, a two-way ANOVA analysis found a significant effect for the presence or absence of psychopathy on levels of empathy among mothers and non-mothers. A significant effect was also found for the presence or absence of psychopathy in relation to permissive parenting style, as perceived by the women in the sample - mothers and non-mothers, regarding their parents parenting style. However, these findings were not found regarding authoritarian or authoritative parenting styles. We also found, regarding the perceived permissive parenting style of the women participant's parents (as perceived by them), a significant interaction between psychopathic traits and the presence or absence of children. These findings shed light on the complexity of the relationship between psychopathy, empathy, and parenting style, and suggest the need for further research in this field.

Psychopathy and online fraud among women (P105) *Etty Efrat Golan, Ashkelon Academic College & Bar Ilan University*

This study examines the relationship between online fraud and the tendency to psychopathy among women and the degree of perceived reliability among online fraud made by primary psychopaths' women vs. non-psychopaths. The hypothesis was that primary psychopaths would lie more than non-psychopaths regarding their details, and, in addition, would be perceived as more trustworthy compared to non-psychopaths. The sample comprises 123 women who filled in personal information and Levenson's-

Primary and Secondary Psychopathy scales. Based on these questionary 67 primary psychopaths and 30 non-psychopaths were identified. These participants got a link that offered a job with a significant financial profit. In the ad, certain personal characteristics were specified as preferred for getting the job, thus challenging the participants to cheat to get the job. The participants were asked to submit an online application form including personal details, and to convince in free text why they are suitable for the position. The results showed that primary psychopaths lie more than non-psychopaths about their characteristics to match the job requirements. The second part of the study included 300 men and women, whose role was to evaluate the nomination forms collected in the first study. It was explained to the judges that some candidates gave true details, and some candidates gave false details. The judges were asked to assess the credibility of the nomination forms. It was found that psychopaths were found to be more persuasive than non-psychopaths. Findings suggest that psychopathic women, similar to what was found in previous studies on men, choose to lie to receive a benefit or achieve a goal or satisfaction. From this, we can learn that deception can be expected among psychopathic women like psychopathic men.

Queer confinement: An empirical analysis of queer strain and criminal convictions in the United States (P106) *Jessica Raskauskas, University of Maryland- College Park*

This poster proposes a path model of queer strain theory that examines both theoretical and methodological answers to questions about queer incarceration. Using the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates federal and state data, a multinomial logistic regression is performed to learn what crime types queer individuals are most likely to be incarcerated for. Expected findings of this study include that queer individuals are most likely to be incarcerated for commercialized vices and drug trafficking, especially when compared to violent crimes. These expected results are rooted in queer strain and the notion that queer individuals are more likely to commit crimes that will result in social or financial capital as a way to supplement the losses that may have occurred as a result of their non-normative gender or sexuality.

Rebooting protest policing? Hypotheses regarding technology-informed protest management practices by command post operators (P107) *Donatella Van Biervliet, KU Leuven*

The use of internet sources by protesters has several implications for public order policing, as mobilisations scale up more quickly and crowds are more likely to consist of non-hierarchical structures and unstable relations (Tarafdar & Ray, 2021). Partly in response to these changes, the police have adopted varied technologies to 'reboot' their public order policing. Criminological research until now has focused on the emergence of protests or the risks of those technologies (e.g. privacy, discrimination and freedom of moment concerns). The ways command post operators (e.g. police executives, dispatchers and government officials) manage protests and the role played by technologies in those protest management practices, however, have remained understudied. The presentation will present the conceptual framework and preliminary test case results of a study regarding protest management practices of Belgian command post operators during protests, with the aim of gathering feedback on the developed hypotheses. Specifically, the study adopts the crisis management framework of Boin et al. (2016) to understand how Belgian command post operators implement the five tasks of 'sense-making', 'decision-making', 'meaning-making', 'ending and accountability' and 'learning', and what role technologies and other conditions play.

Receiving medication for opioid use disorder: The role of the US criminal justice system (P108) *Laura Lutgen-Nieves, University of Southern Indiana; Wendy P Guastaferro, Florida Atlantic University; Brent Teasdale, Illinois State University; Deborah Koetzle, John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

Medication coupled with psychosocial treatment and support are the most effective approach to treating opioid use disorder (OUD).

Treatment need outweighs availability of treatment in the United States, leading to empirical questions about health equity across subsets of the population. This research compares characteristics related to receipt of medications for OUD (MOUD) across individuals referred by the criminal justice system and those referred by other sources (e.g. referred by health care provider, employer, or self-referred). Individuals involved with the criminal justice system experience disproportionate rates of substance use disorders and related challenges to their health, well-being, and safety. The current study utilizes 639,199 cases from the US Treatment Episode Data Set-Discharges (TEDS-D) from 2018. TEDS-D is a data repository of publicly funded substance treatment admissions and discharges to treatment service providers who received government funding; these data account for approximately 80% of all treatment episodes in the US. We include measures of demographics, substance use history, type and frequency of substance use (past and at discharge), polysubstance use, treatment setting, length of time in treatment, type of health insurance and geographical region. MOUD receipt is more than twice as likely in the non-criminal justice sample than the criminal justice sample (33% compared to 15%, respectively). The impact of demographics, polysubstance use, need for and characteristics of treatment, and access to treatment on MOUD receipt vary considerably across the two samples. Understanding characteristics that inhibit and facilitate MOUD access can strengthen the public health approach to intervention, particularly for individuals involved with the criminal justice system.

Reconceptualizing bibliotherapy as an intertextual therapeutic practice with prisoners (P109) *Daniel Williams, Cardiff Metropolitan University*

Author Name: Daniel Williams Author Affiliation: Lecturer in Professional Policing and Criminology - Cardiff Metropolitan University, Cardiff. Wales. Contextual Introduction: I propose a poster presentation that discusses the early conceptual framework of my current doctoral thesis work on repositioning and recontextualising bibliotherapy as an intertextual therapeutic practice. My current research looks at the ways in which bibliotherapy can be used as a therapeutic tool within prisons and argues that these practices, which are traditionally text-based, should also encompass the varied forms of media that are commonplace today, such as audiobooks, comic books, video games, and immersive tabletop games. Abstract: Historically, bibliotherapeutic practices have been dominated by clinical professionals prescribing cognitive behavioural therapeutic texts to service users, (Frude, 2004a, 2004b, 2005, 2008a, 2008b, Hicks, 2010). Contemporary research has demonstrated, however, that creative texts can also provide the same therapeutic benefits to personal health and wellbeing, (McNicol and Brewster, 2018). However, the texts traditionally used in these more literary based therapies have often been criticised as following some form of intellectual or cultural elitism, where only specific texts deemed to have cultural merit have been used, (Brewster, 2017). Whereas other mediums are often seen as being of lower quality than these elite forms of literature, but their value to the reader, our service users, cannot and should not be disregarded. It is my contention that there should be a diversification in the types of practices used in therapeutic bibliotherapy, to adopt the wider format of storytelling mediums and reach a wider audience in a more inclusive and encompassing manner. I further contest that these expanded formats, do not exist in isolation – rather they exist along a continuum of service user and professional reading stances that should be taken into consideration when defining and reconsidering the nature of bibliotherapy as a more inclusive practice.

Reparation for victims of sexual violence in Spain: a jurisprudence study (P110) *Víctor Rodríguez Alonso, Universidad de Alicante; Celia López Mariño, Universidad Camilo José Cela; Ara Millán Hernández, Universidad Alfonso X el Sabio*

The recently approved LO 10/2022, of 6 September, on the protection of sexual freedom -colloquially known as the "Law of yes means yes"- assumes, as it announces in its explanatory memorandum, a victim-centred approach. Among the measures it implements, it establishes that the economic compensation to victims of sexual assault must guarantee the economically assessable satisfaction of a series of elements: the physical and psychological damage caused, the loss of opportunities, the material damage and loss of earnings, the social security damages and the therapeutic treatment needed by the victim. Despite listing elements, in case law it is often extremely complex to establish an amount. When it comes to moral damages, there is no objective proof that allows quantification, so judicial courts usually take into account the gravity of the facts, the real or potential entity of the offended parties. Research suggests that the setting of the amount does not follow established rules and can be very disparate. Moreover, payment in criminal proceedings is often ineffective. In this research, a sample of convictions (N=274) has been analysed in order to examine what criteria are being applied in the field of damages. The data are processed with Microsoft Excel, for subsequent statistical processing with SPSS 21.0 software.

Restorative justice in a time of war. Katerina Soulou & Anna Matczak (P111) *Anna Matczak, The Hague University of Applied Science*

The Russo-Ukraine war, like any other armed conflict, has created and amplified the need for extreme militarisation and securitisation, accompanied by war rhetoric and propaganda. This war has been responded to internationally by deformed 'mediation' attempts with complete disregard for essential elements for a successful mediation to occur. For restorative justice scholars and practitioners, the time of war puts to test the applicability of restorative justice values and practices, as war time favours and maintains bipolar interpretation of events, conflicts, and human suffering. However, the relevance of a restorative approach should stem from the values it promotes and the possibility it offers to deal with strong emotions of injustice, which are very present in any war. The poster outlines the preliminary argument about the impossibilities and possibilities of restorative justice in a time of war. The limitations of restorative justice are argued as intrinsic and necessary from a legal perspective to qualify the harmful acts, which is a prerequisite for criminal responsibility and an important step on the road to justice. Indeed, restorative justice begins where guilt is not in question. The potential of restorative justice is then seen twofold. First, as the vast range of bottom-up, micro-level restorative practices (e.g. to deal with the refugee crisis), which have not been successfully mobilised yet in the context of the Russo-Ukraine war. Second, as an opportunity to think differently about this war in the light of the restorative value of truth, particularly the concept of "parrhesia" as courageous and honest speech that can activate people's ethical capacities. Then, far from a rhetoric of the "peacemaking" potential of restorative justice, the concept of "parrhesia" can be a thread to distinguish between individual, collective, and media truths in order to reclaim a story.

Richard Rameriz: An American Serial Killer-Similar to or Unlike the Others? (P113) *Lucas M Maness, University of South Carolina; Charisse Coston Tia Maria Coston, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; Devin R Carbonaro, University of North Carolina at Charlotte*

This poster assesses background variables which could explain the eitiogy of Rameriz's serial sex murders. Psychological, biological and sociological background data prevalent in Richard Rameriz's early life are compared to research done with other serial killers. Similarities and differences are explored. Finally, strategies aimed at answering what could have been done to prevent or stop him from killing serially are outlined.

Risk factors associated with home burglary in the metropolitan area of Barcelona: a multilevel study (P114) *Marta Murrià Sangenís, Institut Metropoli; Jose Maria López-Riba, Institut*

Metropoli; Cristina Sobrino Garcés, Institut Metropoli; Juanjo Medina, University of Seville

Within the VIPOLIS (Victimisation in place: Routine activities, neighbourhood structure and the spatial distribution of journey to victimisation before and after COVID) research project, we are conducting a multilevel study of the risk factors associated with home burglaries in the metropolitan area of Barcelona. The main objective of the research is to map the incidence of burglaries in the metropolitan area of Barcelona and to stablish the risk factors associated to this type of offence at three levels of analysis: the individual, the census section, and the municipality. Linear mixed-effects model is used to analyse the data, assuming data have a hierarchical structure, with observations grouped at different levels, and allowing for the effects of independent variables to vary both at the group level and at the individual level. Additionally, random terms are included to capture the variability between different groups and within each group. The variables included in the model are related to the type of building and its conditions, the income and sociodemographic characteristics of the people who live in them, the sociodemographic, urban, and economic features of the census sections and municipalities where the property is located. The main source of data is the Victimization Survey of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (merging the annual datasets from 2015 to 2022), conducted by the Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies of Barcelona, and it is complemented with data from the census and urban and land use plans. The main hypothesis is that households with higher incomes, in less densely populated areas and upper-class residential neighbourhoods will be at higher risk of burglary. This presentation will outline the main results of this ongoing research.

Risk factors of child-to-parent violence in Spanish youth (P115) *M. Carmen Cano-Lozano, University of Jaén (Spain); María J. Navas-Martínez, University of Jaén (Spain); Lourdes Contreras, University of Jaén (Spain)*

Child-to-parent violence has experienced an increase in recent years, becoming a social problem that generates great concern among researchers, professionals and society in general. To date, most of the research has focused on adolescents without investigating the factors related to violence perpetrated by young adults still living with their parents. The objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between child-to-parent violence and various individual variables (impulsivity, emotional regulation and drug use), family (discipline methods and forms of implementation, victimization by parents and observation of family violence) and social (social support from peers, family and relevant people, and the influence of the peer group), as well as the predictive value of these variables in this population. The sample was composed by 1,158 Spanish youth (48.5% men, 51.5% women, Mage = 21.4; SD = 1.9) aged between 18 and 25 years. Participants completed the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire -youth' version, the Barratt Impulsiveness Questionnaire, the Emotional Regulation Questionnaire, the Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Scale, the Conflict Tactics Scale, the Exposure to Violence Scale, the Deviant Peer Scale, and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Multiple linear regressions and correlations were performed to examine the predictive value of the variables in child-to-parent violence. The most relevant predictors of child-to-parent violence were drug use, victimization by parents, and low social support. Impulsivity, observation of family violence, and conflictive peer group were also significant predictors of child-to-parent violence. It is necessary to advance in the analysis of child-to-parent violence in young people to identify the prevention and intervention strategies best suited to the needs of this age group.

Safeguarding victims of honour-based violence – risk assessments, interventions, and collaborations between agencies (P116) *Emma Källvik, Örebro University*

Honour-based violence includes a wide range of expressions of violence, control, and actions which is based on patriarchal and collective structures where heteronormativity and girls' and women's sexuality are essential. While there is quite extensive research about different reasons, motivations, and explanations of honour-based violence, there is a lack of research on risk assessments and risk management in this field of research. Professionals must have evidence-based methods and interventions to rely on to strengthen, develop support, and ultimately safeguard the victims. This research will provide novel knowledge about this particular issue. The overall aim is to examine how schools, police, and social services in Sweden assess and manage the risk of honour-based violence and what it means for the outcome of the victims. To do so the project is guided by the following research questions: How do the police and social services formulate and describe risk in relation to the assessed level of risk? What are the schools, police, and social service's experiences of identifying and assessing risk? How do schools, police, and social services collaborate in cases of honour-based violence? The project uses a mixed model of qualitative and quantitative data, deriving from documents of investigations from the Swedish social services, register data from Swedish social services and police, judgments from Swedish courts, and interviews with professionals. Data collection is currently ongoing, and the first results are expected to be published in 2024. The project will contribute to, and improve insights about: • the relevance and associations of risk factors and assessed risk levels. • how assessed risk levels are associated with different interventions. • revictimization for honour-based violence victims. • collaborations between schools, social services, and police.

Security and Justice: A reality in rural areas of Extremadura (P117) *JORDI ORTIZ GARCÍA, Universidad de Extremadura; Miguel Ángel Rufo Rey, Universidad de Extremadura*

The management of security and justice in rural areas has been a subject little studied by criminologists. The lack of public data on crime and an image from political operators and citizens as safe and crime-free areas may have been the main cause of the lack of interest on the part of the criminological community during all these years. This research is part of the project of the University of Extremadura called "The necessary reform of public administrations and the Spanish territorial model in the face of the demographic challenge in Extremadura", and has two main axes: to analyse the perception of insecurity and fear of crime in rural municipalities and to study the effects that the new reform of the organisation of public justice services may have on citizens in rural areas. The spatial framework of the research is the province of Cáceres in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura (221 municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants and 65% of the population). For this study, a questionnaire has been developed to analyse issues such as: Perception of insecurity; causes of insecurity; access to justice and the role of police services and magistrates' courts. First, a study was carried out in a town of 1,500 inhabitants in the province of Cáceres. The aim was to carry out a pilot test to improve the validity of the instrument to be used in the research. The sample obtained consisted of 315 respondents. The main results show that 83% feel safe, the main cause of insecurity is the lack of police services and 61% believe that a greater police presence in the municipality is necessary.

Sexual consent negotiation: exploring expectancies, beliefs, and behaviors in an Italian sample (P118) *Benedetta Barchielli, Department of Dynamic, Clinical Psychology and Health, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Giulia Lausi, Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Cricenti Clarissa, Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Giannini Anna Maria, Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome.; Stefano Ferracuti, Department of Human Neuroscience, "Sapienza" University of Rome.*

Sexual consent negotiation involves the actions of initiating, refusing, or consenting to sexual activity, and it is crucial in

identifying consensual and non-consensual sexual intercourse. Establishing sexual consent is important for legal implications and for defining sexual coercion, as the lack of consent is a key factor to prove rape. Consent is a continuous and cumulative process that relies on both verbal and nonverbal cues. This study aims to investigate the expectations related to sexual consent processes and the heteronormative belief that women typically say "no" to engaging in sex with a man when they mean "yes", and how this relates to interpersonal relationships. Based on an online cross-sectional survey of participants in Italy, the study examined beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors related to how sexual consent is negotiated between partners. The study's main findings will be presented in the poster, including the differences in internal and external sexual consent among genders. The study's implications and limitations will also be addressed.

Should We Seek Collaboration or Cooperation? Exploring Private and Public Interactions Through the Experiences of Cybercrime Law Enforcement Officers (P119) *Marie-Pier Villeneuve-Dubuc, Université de Montréal; David Décary-Hétu, Université de Montréal; Benoît Dupont, University of Montreal*

Policing response to the ever-increasing number of cybercrimes is a global concern. Many studies have focused on identifying legal, political, and structural policing issues that impede an adequate and effective law enforcement response. One proposed solution is improving interactions between public and private institutions. Therefore, this research aims to understand how investigators collaborate with private companies to share information and obtain digital evidence. This study is based on the continuum of the 3 C's (cooperation, coordination, and collaboration). Cooperation is defined by sporadic ties between actors (Keast et al., 2007; Whitford et al., 2010), whereas collaboration is defined as a high-level and high-intensity interaction (Cigler, 2001; Keast et al., 2004; Keast et al., 2007), and is motivated by the desire to achieve common goals by working as a team (Agranoff, 2006). This conceptualization posits that stronger ties will lead to greater collaboration (Whelan, 2017). However, getting two parties working together with different goals and agendas is laborious since many legal, political, and cultural constraints hinder this mutual aid. This exploratory research seeks to identify the main challenges police officers face. This poster will also highlight possible solutions and explores the avenue of mandatory reporting from the police's point of view. Finally, our study determines whether the interactions between the two parties represent actions within the scope of collaboration or cooperation and how this impact those relationships. We conducted a thematic qualitative analysis using a corpus of 51 interviews collected in 2021-2022. Participants represent eight countries (Canada, United States, United Kingdom, Australia, France, Italy, Netherlands, and Sweden) and hold different positions within law enforcement (i.e., detective, sergeant, special agent, chief inspector, civilian analyst, captain, etc.). This research provides practical recommendations based on empirical evidence for practitioners and leaders. Moreover, our analysis allows us to identify many research avenues.

Strategic Ignorance and the Prevalence of Forced Labor: Evidence from Uzbekistan (P120) *Sanne Kruse-Becher, Ruhr-Universität Bochum*

Uzbekistan has been one of Central Asia's main cotton suppliers since the Russian Empire forcefully annexed the country in the late 19th century (ILO, 2022, p. 7) and kept this role in Soviet times, having to fulfill enormous production quotas with little mechanization (see Pomfret 2002, p. 186) leading to statewide labor efforts that were only voluntary in name. The systematic forced labor continued even after independence in 1991 (ILO, 2022, p.11). The international community remained largely oblivious (ILO, 2022, p. 4). After a formal complaint to the World Bank, the ILO was tasked with monitoring forced labor in the cotton harvest from 2015 onwards (ILO, 2022, p. 29). Their earlier reports were unable to find signs of systematic forced labor or sometimes any cases at all and even introduced new categories such as "reluctant workers" (ILO, 2022, pp. 22, 24, 36). We seek to understand the role of the ILO and the Uzbek government in the connivance, sustainment or promotion of state crime. Did the interaction of the Uzbek government and the ILO promote different types of ignorance with respect to labor conditions in Uzbekistan? Our empirical analysis is based on government documents, NGO reports and expert interviews, which we analyze using a deductive approach based on Mayring's qualitative content analysis. In particular, we seek for techniques of neutralization (Sykes and Matza, 1957) and relate them to strategic ignorance concepts (Thiel and South, 2022). Preliminary results suggest that the use of forced labor in Uzbekistan is embedded in an institutional setting, which promotes a strategic partnership in crime between the Uzbek government and the ILO. The ILO's role of an expert seems to be helpful in the process of denial: "If the experts didn't know it, nobody could" (McGoey, 2012, p. 564).

Strategizing Through Hell: Family members coping with a loved one loss in cold cases homicide (P121) *Diana Cantini Vaisman, Bar Ilan university; Tomer Einat, Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University*

Various studies have been conducted in the field of secondary victimization following a homicide, the majority focused on the multidimensional negative affect that characterizes secondary victims of homicide through a wide variety of areas; Among them are the mental, physical, social, financial, occupational and familial spheres. Despite these findings, no study has yet conducted examining the relationship between the negative affects characterizing coping with a murder of a loved one and facing a cold case investigations (unsolved case). This lack of research is astonishing since the literature has already presented that coping with homicide lead to complicated grief and increases post traumatic symptoms and vice versa. Let alone, that a cold case homicide, per se, increase both symptoms of complicated grief and post traumatic disorder gradually. The present study qualitatively analyzed the ways and strategize in which family members cope with the loss of their loved one in cold case homicide.

Supervision Outcomes in Juvenile Court: Does Neighborhood Social Disorder Matter? (P122) *Jae Eun Lee, University of Maryland, College Park*

Few researchers focus on the decision-making processes of judges in juvenile court, despite the fact that they exercise a uniquely large degree of discretion in the absence of a jury. Considering the disparities in juvenile sentencing, recent developmental research on adolescents, and current efforts to balance rehabilitative and punitive functions, it appears critical to provide more insight into the contextual factors that might tip a sentence one way or the other. In contrast to the prevailing focus on race, ethnicity, gender, and age, neighborhood-level indicators of disorganization have generally been excluded from broader questions of extra-legal determinants and judicial discretion. The present study aims to address this gap by investigating whether neighborhood social disorder is a consequential factor that influences judges' decisions to sentence adjudicated youths to formal supervision. Interactions between neighborhood social disorder and offender legal and demographic characteristics are also analyzed. Data is drawn from the Pathways to Desistance study, a large-scale, two-site longitudinal examination of serious juvenile offenders from 2000 to 2010 post-adjudication (N = 1,350). Preliminary findings from linear probability models suggest that a juvenile offender's neighborhood may be taken into account by judges when moderated by other relevant variables of prior criminal history and race.

Technology-Facilitated Abuse in Relationships: Psychometrics of the Scale among Portuguese Adolescents (P123) *Maria Vale, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho; Marlene Matos, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho*

Introduction: Technology-facilitated abuse in relationships refers to a pattern of repeated, intentional, and unwanted abusive behaviours that a current and/or former partner exerts over the other through information and communication technologies: threats, humiliation, monitoring/control, and sexual coercion. Even though it victimizes a significant proportion of adolescents and causes a host of deleterious health-related consequences, it has awakened a lack of Portuguese measurement-related research, limiting the diagnosis of the phenomenon as well as the development of assessment, prevention, and intervention strategies. Objectives: To address this gap, this study aims to: (1) forward-backward translate and culturally adapt the scale of technology-facilitated abuse in relationships; (2) analyse its psychometric properties; and (3) determine the prevalence. Method: A sample of 1855 adolescents (12- to 18-years-old) from schools in northern and centre of Portugal answered self-report online questionnaires in a classroom context and in the presence of the researcher responsible for the study. Results: The translation, back-translation, and adaptation are complete. After its analysis, it is expected that the technology-facilitated abuse in relationships scale will have adequate psychometric properties and therefore will be considered a reliable multidimensional measure. Discussion and conclusion: Theoretical and practical implications for research, clinical, forensic, and public policy purposes will be elaborated.

The child welfare's handling of child abuse in the intersection with the family law system (P124) *Gabriella Knutsson, Örebro Unversity, School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Sweden; Robert Lindahl, Örebro University*

Previous research has found that in many cases Child Welfare Services (CWS) has not protected children from violence or given them support for the violence they have been exposed to. Studies in Sweden have identified how ethnicity, gender, class and age can affect CWS decisions and assessment process. However, the question of what family law disputes regarding custody, residence and/or parental contact can mean for CWS handling of child abuse and children's right to support and protection has not been addressed. The purpose of this study is therefore to analyze how information about child abuse is understood and managed in CWS investigations in Sweden when the child's parents are active within a family law dispute. The method is a qualitative content analysis of 40 CWS investigations concerning children up to 12 years old, which contains information of violence and where at the same there are a family law dispute ongoing or recently finished. CWS investigations are collected from municipalities of different sizes in Sweden. A pre-conceived theoretical perspective is the theory of regulative, normative and cognitive elements (Scott, 2014) to analyze how different factors can influence and guide the CWS workers' assessment and investigative practice. To analyze how violence is understood and considered by the CWS workers in the investigation texts Leira's concepts of validation and invalidation (1990) will be used. Preliminary result will be presented at the conference.

The criminalisation of poverty and homelessness in the Spanish criminal system (P125) *Isabel García, University of Salamanca*

The criminalisation of poverty through the criminal system is not just a thing of the past. The objective of this research was to analyse the criminalisation of poverty in the Spanish criminal system, although it also extended to administrative sanctioning law. The target group was people experiencing homelessness. It has been identified that this group suffers from the criminal system through: (1) primary criminalisation. Nowadays, behaviours such as begging or sleeping on the streets are no longer punishable by prison sentences. However, these activities, together with the satisfaction of psychological needs, are contemplated in the municipal ordinances of numerous cities, such as Salamanca or Barcelona. Likewise, the increase in petty crime has also had a negative impact on the poorest people; (2) secondary criminalisation. It was found

that police officers and judges arrest and convict homeless people for petty crimes, with selectivity as a key variable; (3) tertiary criminalisation. Penitentiary Institutions, far from the rehabilitation objective embodied in the Spanish Constitution, perpetuate their exclusion. In conclusion, the punishment and imprisonment of the most economically disadvantaged people, though it seemed an old and outdated tactic, is the order of the day.

The dissemination of offenders' personal data post-sentence: between free speech and reintegration (P126) *Mikel Anderez Belategi, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)*

In the field of penal intervention, the explosion in the use of ICTs has led to an extraordinary expansion of the scope of dissemination of information on the convicted person's past. Beyond the classic debate on criminal records and post-sentence state intervention, the emergence of new private actors, such as search engines or social media corporations, is increasingly affecting the reintegration process of the convicted person post-release. This poster addresses the fundamental keys of a criminological and legal discussion marked by the permanent tension between freedom of information and expression and the right "to be forgotten" of the convicted person.

The distinct role of guilt and shame proneness among people in custody in promoting restorative justice processes (P127) *dana weimann saks, yezreel valley college; Inbal Peleg Koriat, Yezreel Valley College*

Considering the difficult psychological and emotional consequences that the traditional criminal justice system may have, in recent decades, criminal justice system has begun acknowledging alternative methods for settling criminal disputes. One of these methods is restorative-justice (RJ). The RJ approach views a criminal offence not only as a deviation from standard norms of criminal law, but also as a dispute between the offender, the victim and the community. The aim of RJ is to redress the harm caused by the offence by identifying the needs resulting from it. Studies found support for the positive outcomes of RJ on offenders and victims. The current research examines psychological factors that affect attitudes toward RJ among incarcerated individuals. Study 1 (n = 110) examined the correlation between participant guilt and shame proneness and willingness to participate in an RJ. It revealed that proneness to guilt, but not to shame, was correlated with willingness to participate in an RJ. Mediational modeling showed that guilt proneness predicted willingness to participate in an RJ via its strong correlation with regret and remorse. Study 2 (n = 133) examined whether shame and guilt proneness affects the effectiveness of an RJ practice. It revealed that high guilt proneness predicted high willingness to participate in RJ, whereas shame proneness moderated the effectiveness of an RJ practice. Innovation and research contribution: This study contributes to the literature both theoretically and practically by providing in-depth understanding of the role-played by proneness to guilt and shame among people in custody participating in RJ. The study creates an interdisciplinary integration between the field of RJ and the psychology of emotions and expands the limited empirical knowledge regarding RJ in prison. On the practical level ,the results can help practitioners and researchers develop interventions to promote the effectiveness of RJ in prison.

The effectiveness of forensic interview techniques in child sexual abuse cases: A systematic review (P128) *Delfina Fernandes, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho; João P. Gomes, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho; Marlene Matos, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho; Pedro B. Albuquerque, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho*

Child sexual abuse is widely recognized as a global public health problem. The child's testimony is essential to the case outcome, given the frequent absence of physical or biological evidence. Thus,

the forensic interview used to collect the child's testimony plays a decisive role in the criminal investigation. A previous scoping review developed by the authors identified and described the judicial procedures for collecting child sexual abuse victims' testimony using an evidence-based approach and a structured methodology. Thirty different forensic interview procedures were found. However, the examination of effectiveness, empirical validity, and reliability of each procedure to collect the child sexual abuse testimony was not analyzed. Thus, the main aim of the systematic review is to analyse the effectiveness of procedures used to collect child sexual abuse testimony. The systematic review followed PRISMA-ScR guidelines and it was registered on PROSPERO. Studies were identified through manual reference checking and in four electronic databases: PsycARTICLES, PubMed, SCOPUS, and Web of Science according to the defined inclusion criteria, i.e., empirical studies identifying a measure of the effectiveness of judicial procedures to collect child sexual abuse victims' testimony, published in English or Portuguese. Therefore, it is intended to contribute to the development of the best judicial practices based on empirically validated knowledge. In order to achieve child-friendly justice, it is proposed to increase the training of professionals working in this field and to improve judicial practices aimed at the promotion and protection of victims of child sexual abuse.

The evaluation of the Restorative Justice Service of Navarra (Spain). Quality as horizon (P129) *idoia igartua laraudogoitia, EHU/UPV*

In accordance with international standards (Basic Principles of the United Nations on the Use of Restorative Justice of 2000 Restorative in Criminal Matters; Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)8 of the Council of Europe; and Directive 2012/29/UE), the development of restorative justice services require evaluation in order to verify their adherence to international standards of good practice in relation to the processes carried out and the people involved, as well as to assess the impact of restorative processes over time in the penal system and the well-being of the participating and affected persons and different professionals, in quantitative and qualitative terms. From this perspective, the work presented is an approach to the ongoing evaluation of the Restorative Justice Service of Navarra, Spain. The methodology used in the research is mixed, with a quantitative exploratory study of a sample of interviews with participants in 2022. In parallel and as the main focus of the research, a qualitative analysis is developed, following a novel ethnographic study with non-participant observation of preparatory interviews and processes, subsequent self-reflection tasks and discussion groups with different key agents, qualitative data analyzed electronically.

The evolution of cybercrime in Spain (2017-2021): special reference to recorded delinquency in Basque Country (P130) *Isabel Germán, University of the Basque Country. Basque Institute of Criminology*

The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has experienced a considerable increase in recent years, especially since 2020. Social, economic and political activity, and even the way of understanding personal and organizational relationships in all areas of human activity, has been unquestionably transformed by the use of ICT. However, this new situation, which has clearly perceptible advantages, also entails significant risks arising from this increased exposure to cyber threats. Considering the above, the data on cybercrime in Spain are presented in order to show its evolution over a five-year period (2017-2021) considering the main crimes committed through ICTs. The rising trend of such offences will not be identical throughout the national territory, showing specifically the situation of the Basque Country, where the evolution of cybercrime is not identical to the whole of Spain. In this respect, special attention will be paid to the displacement of the frauds, as many of these types of offences, that used to be committed in person, are now committed using new technologies, a

fact that must be considered in order to make a correct interpretation of crime evolution in the Basque Country.

The fight against CSAM: the surveillance state under the sway of surveillance capitalism? (P131) *Nena Nicole Decoster, Ghent University*

This project analyses the increasing automation and privatisation in the automated fight against child sexual abuse material (CSAM) and the effects this may have on democratic principles and police operations, studied from the perspective of surveillance capitalism as a theoretical framework. Currently, CSAM found on online media platforms (Facebook, Google, etc.) is detected by big tech giants through utilising privately manufactured algorithmic software to scan images circulating their platforms. Furthermore, many NGO's rely on similar technologies to determine whether or not reports contain CSAM to be sent to relevant law enforcement agencies. Subsequently, law enforcement agencies are the last actors in the report-chain to receive those files for their investigations. Law enforcement is given unprecedented chances to access big data, notwithstanding the fact that other actors have a significant impact on the reports they receive. Throughout this entire process, private actors have started executing tasks that are normally performed by judicial players. Driven by the alarming growth of CSAM on the internet, steps are taken daily to take automated data gathering and public-private cooperation to a deeper level on an (inter)national and EU-level. Nevertheless, the risks this may entail for individual's privacy, democratic governance, oversight, and control as well as transparency and participation in the decision-making process are currently not sufficiently addressed. Private companies acting under the guise of eradicating CSAM are granted quite some leeway to handle personal data and images, possibly facilitating a function creep towards unjustified forms of surveillance. On top of this, this all could have implications for law enforcement-investigations and operations, following a possible lack of control and oversight. The envisaged methodology for this project will combine a qualitative content analysis with qualitative interviewing to provide answers to the central research question: ''To what extent is the automated fight against CSAM affected by surveillance capitalism?'.

The Impact of potentially traumatic events identified during the Career of Police Officers on the Development of a mental disorder (P132) *Loïce Gandibleux, University of Mons; Emilie Telle, University of Mons; Thierry Pham, University of Mons; Audrey Vicenzutto, University of Mons*

Police officers experience Potentially Traumatic Events (PTE) with some recurrence and intensity (Colwell et al., 2011). Hence, they are at greater risk of developing trauma (Violanti et al., 2016). Additionally, exposure to PTE is positively associated to developing mental disorders (e.g. acute stress, post-traumatic stress, anxiety, depression; Stevelink et al., 2020). This paper aims to investigate impact of PTE identified during the police officers' career on development of a mental disorder. Sample includes 152 Belgian police officers (MeanAge = 41.46; SDAge = 8.9) from 15 police aeras and Federal Judicial Police. PTEs reported by the participants were investigated through an anamnesis and categorized in three types: violent, non-violent, and in-workplace events. Mental disorders were assessed as follows: acute stress disorders (ASD; SASRQ; Cardena et al., 1996), posttraumatic stress disorders (PTSD) and depression (TraumaQ; Damiani & Pereira-Fradin, 2006), and anxiety (STAI-Y; Spielberger et al., 1993). Associations between variables were investigated through Spearman's correlations and, subsequently, multiple linear regression using backward methods. Sexual assault on minors is the main predictor of the development of ASD (R^2 = .06 p = .002), PTSD (R^2 = .05; p = .004), and depression (R^2 = .02; p = .029). Workplace suicides positively influence anxiety-state (R^2 = .07; p = .000), and the degree of perceived PTE positively influences the development of ASD (R^2 = .15; p = .017) and PTSD (R^2 = .32; p = .002). Results are globally in line with literature. Indeed,

interpersonal PTEs are related to development of ASD, PTSD, and depression (Colwell et al., 2011; Santa Maria et al., 2017). However, results highlight it is primarily PTEs involving child victims that are related to development of a mental disorder. Furthermore, facing a child victim leads to significant emotional, cognitive, social, and behavioral consequences (Powell et al., 2015).

The impact of the Barnahus Model in Spain: a victimological and legal perspective (P134) *Beatriz Martínez, Universitat de Girona*

Keywords: Barnahus, secondary victimization, underage victims, preconstituted evidence One of the defining characteristics of the criminal process throughout history has been the systematic abandonment of victims, increasing the possibility that they do not receive sufficient protection from the system that should recognise their expectations of justice. Secondary victimization reflects the effects derived from the victim's contact with the criminal justice system that increase the harmful damage caused by the crime, being especially worrying when the victim is a minor since they are at greater risk of developing long-term sequelae that could have a negative impact on their emotional and cognitive development. In response to this problem, the Barnahus Model emerged in Iceland at the end of the 1990s, proliferating among the Nordic countries as an alternative that respects the two opposing arguments in terms of victim rights: the dignified and respectful treatment of underage victims; and the correct functioning of the process together with the safeguarding of the procedural guarantees of the accused. To this end, a centralised and specialised unit is orchestrated with the intervention of experts that allows the recording of the testimony of the minor victim in suitable facilities to be introduced in oral proceedings as evidence. In view of the positive results obtained from the implementation of this system on Europe, Spain inaugurated its first Barnahus in Tarragona in 2020. In this context, in view of Spain's intention to extend the Children's House project, this proposal focuses on the pilot project initiated in Tarragona. The aim is to assess both the strengths of this model, especially with regard to the psychosocial well-being of minors and its impact on the functioning of the process at national level, and the difficulties arising from its implementation in the face of Spanish legal regulations on the pre-constitution of evidence.

The incel phenomenon: Understanding the who, why, and how of online misogyny (P135) *Renée Pattyn, Ghent University*

Based on a shared lack of romantic and/or sexual relationships with women, the "involuntarily celibate" have congregated online in misogynistic cyberspaces to vent their personal issues, their feelings towards women, and their frustration about society in general. While their hostile attitudes and support for both online and offline violent rhetoric and actions have already been frequently studied, the question remains as to how the community pushes certain people towards adopting (extreme) misogynistic beliefs. Therefore, the aim of this ongoing project is to further our knowledge on the community and its members, online misogyny, and radicalisation towards misogynistic extremism. For this purpose, the project will delve into the following elements: (1) the characteristics of people who identify as incels and join the community, (2) their reasons for joining and participating, and their experiences on these platforms, and (3) how the community contributes towards online misogynistic radicalisation by developing, sustaining, and spreading the incel ideology and online misogyny. The incel phenomenon will be studied from an interdisciplinary perspective shaped by literature on radicalisation, feminist scholarship on gender, masculinity and misogyny, (social) psychology, online communities etc., and combined with a mixed methods approach. The basis of this virtual ethnographic study is formed by non-participant observations on three forums, where a thematic analysis based on the writings of the members and quantitative analysis of forum statistics will provide a view into the inner dynamics of the observed forums. This data in turn will shape the subsequent qualitative interviews and quantitative survey with self-identified incels, where specific themes that emerged during the first phase can be more deeply explored. By studying the incel phenomenon from various perspectives using several methods and focusing on both personal and social factors, this study will shed light on the dynamics of online gender-based hate and radicalisation.

"The legally-relevant effects of online conspiracy narratives and their impact on the justice system" (P136) *Piotr Lewulis, University of Warsaw*

Conspiracy narratives, once seen as inherently wrong or dangerous in social sciences, are now being better researched after a more neutral definition has been adopted. However, it must be remembered that these narratives are often indeed wrong and can lead to dangerous and legally-relevant (often criminal) effects. This has been especially evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, where rejection of accepted knowledge in favor of 'alternative' explanations proposed by conspiracy theories has been reinforced by the mechanisms of digital information flow. The issue of conspiracy narratives has been addressed in criminal justice and legal disciplines to only a very limited extent, despite having many legally-relevant effects, some of which may affect the justice system itself. These narratives can inspire crimes, result in frivolous or unfounded lawsuits, and increase court proceedings (e.g. due to a belief in the existence of a 'court and prosecution conspiracy'). At the same time, representatives of the judiciary and the broader legal community often use the phrase 'conspiracy theories' in a contemptuous manner, creating a conspiracy meta-narrative within the justice system. This poster presents the general assumptions, hypotheses, and research methods adopted in the planned study of the impact of existing conspiracy narratives on the administration of justice. The proposed research will focus on the legal implications of conspiracy narratives, and their effects on the justice system and its actors. The results of the study are expected to provide a better understanding of the legal implications of conspiracy narratives and suggest practical solutions for improving the justice system's ability to effectively address the problem.

The Organizational Coaching Model for Probation & Parole (P137) *Shelley Johnson, University of North Carolina Charlotte; Deborah Koetzle, John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

The current study proposes to implement and test the Organizational Coaching Model (OCM) across three probation/parole sites to evaluate the model's effectiveness. This model draws from RNR, effective community supervision practices, organizational design, and implementation science to change the focus of probation and parole practices from managing individuals to coaching them through the behavioral change process. The OCM is a comprehensive training and redesign model aimed at restructuring both the individual role of the officer as well as the agency's infrastructure in which they operate. This presentation will describe the model and the plans for the 5 year evaluation study.

The process of identity formation for police officers at the intersections: race gender and sexuality (P138) *dipak Panchal, University of Warwick*

Gaining police officer's participation for interviews is no easy task, even where the researcher is a former police officer and even where the researcher works closely with their former police force. Could it be due to the former police officer's racial identity or their gender identity, or both? Perhaps it is the subject matter? Are there solutions, tactics or approaches that can encourage police forces to cooperate? Nonetheless, interviews have been conducted, and early indications suggest interesting and rich data. How and to what extent can these be explored, and are they worthy indicators of the need to revisit the remit of the research itself? To what extent is narrative inquiry and autoethnography a compatible means of investigating identity formation for police officers? So far, rich and unexpected data has been obtained, but the participation is small, does this matter? This poster presentation seeks suggestions from

experienced researchers in the field of police identity, gender, sexuality and neuronormativity.

The Prosecutor as a (Substitutable) Trial Party: Who Decides, Who Represents the Indictment, and How? (P139) *Alena Žibřidová, Faculty of Law, Charles University*

The public prosecutor, although long over-looked by doctrinal and empirical research, is a vital element that guides the dynamics of criminal proceedings. Depending on the characteristics of the criminal prosecution system, their position varies within the system and the discretion under which they exercise their authority. Prosecutors' powers thus range from the image of the public prosecutor as a political figure to a civil servant or a quasi-judge. This paper studies the mutual substitutability between prosecutors in the Czech Republic during criminal trial. Given this institute has not been studied neither theoretically nor empirically, I first propose a theoretical framework of when this institute should be applied and how. I then test this theoretical framework using empirical data obtained from 86 district level prosecution offices in the Czech Republic. Specifically, I present situations when the institute is employed, who selects, which prosecutor attends the court hearing, and which factors play a role in this decision-making process. I find that the extent and the ways in which this institute is being applied importantly vary across the districts. Therefore, I aim to shed some light on the issue at hand, open up the long-needed discussion about this topic, and point towards areas open for potential future research.

The protection of child victims of sexual violence: The Istanbul Convention (P140) *Ivana Larrosa Ibañez, Universidad San Jorge (Zaragoza, Spain) / Ministry of Justice; Isabel Germán, University of the Basque Country. Basque Institute of Criminology*

The Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence provides for the condemnation of all forms of violence against women and domestic violence and furthermore expressly recognises that children are victims of domestic violence, including as witnesses to violence in the family. Its scope of application includes all forms of violence, including sexual violence, regardless of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. In this way, sexual violence, including rape, is considered to be violence, and the States Parties undertake to adopt the necessary legislative or other measures to classify it as a special offence, when committed against victims who are women and/or minors because they are women. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating violence against women and domestic violence, recognises minors as victims of gender-based violence and establishes a series of protection measures, especially in the case of sexual violence. A study carried out by the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary on crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity shows that in the last two years 70.9% of crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity have been committed against minors, and 1 out of 3 cases in the minor's family environment, which indicates the need for special protection for minors given their vulnerable situation. Based on all these results, important reforms have taken place. Throughout this study, the benefits that these changes have brought about in the protection of minors will be presented.

Therapeutic Aspects of Psychological Evaluation in Criminal Cases (P141) *Akira SUTOH, Bunkyo University; Kazuaki Hashimoto, International University of Health and Welfare*

In Japan, psychiatric evaluation is used to examine the culpability of criminal defendants. On the other hand, psychological evaluation is used to clarify the influence of abuse, neurodevelopmental disorders (ADHD, ASD), family pathology, and other problems on the motive for the crime and the psychological process of the criminal act. Especially since the introduction of the jury system in 2009, the need for psychological evaluation has increased. This is because psychiatric evaluation alone is insufficient to clarify the influence of various problems other than mental illness on the crime. The expert witness reports the results of the psychological evaluation in writing and also orally at the trial, and is further questioned by the defense counsel, the prosecutor, the judge, and the jury. If the results of the evaluation are later adopted as evidence, they are taken into account when considering the defendant's sentence. While the main purpose of a psychological evaluation is assessment, it also has a therapeutic effect. Many defendants who have committed serious crimes have traumatic experiences in their lives related to poverty, abuse, and marginalization. These are internalized as their dominant story, but as they are interviewed in the psychological evaluation, they begin to retell their past and tell a new narrative, or alternative story, for the future. This leads to the motivation for rehabilitation. The presenter, Sutoh, takes a narrative approach to psychological evaluation from this perspective. Co-presenter Hashimoto also focuses on the cognition of defendants who have been abused, including its transformation. We believe that our presentation will clarify the therapeutic aspect of psychological evaluation and that our research can be positioned as part of therapeutic jurisprudence. On the day of the presentation, we will present specific cases to further clarify our aims.

The reevaluation of the CCTV's ability to prevent crime by leveraging the latest AI technologies (P142) *Yae-eun Lee, Kyonggi University; EuiGab Hwang, Kyonggi University*

CCTV plays a crucial role in crime prevention and fear of crime policies. Its mechanical surveillance deters potential criminals by increasing the risk of being detected. CCTV has been explosively increased all over the world, and various studies have been conducted on the crime prevention effect of CCTV. However, the crime prevention effect of CCTV varies depending on the study design and has been underestimated as CCTV is usually combined with other Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) elements or other crime prevention practices. With the development of artificial intelligence technology, however, CCTV is expanding its role from a passive observer to guardian through systematic and automated monitoring technology and fast situation propagation systems. This study aims to contribute to the reevaluation of the CCTV's ability to prevent crime by leveraging the latest artificial intelligence technologies in context of Korean public space. Additionally, abnormal behavior classification machine learning and performance evaluation were conducted for real CCTV monitoring automation. The possibility of proactive crime prevention through artificial intelligence CCTV will be discussed based on the findings.

The role of congruent and incongruent actions in remembering an event (P143) *Debora Ginocchio, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia; Nicola Matteucci, Università di Bologna; Giovanna Laura De Fazio, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia; Raffaella Nori, Università di Bologna*

Several studies have shown that our actions influence our memory of events (Ianì, 2019). During the coding phase, people record perceptual and motor information, and subsequently, when asked to remember an event, these representations are reactivated (e.g. sensorimotor simulation model, SSM; Kent & Lamberts, 2008; Bietti, 2012). Most of the work supporting multimodal memory and the influence of body position during the acquisition and retrieval of an eventcomes from research on autobiographical memory while, to our knowledge, no empirical study has yet explored how posture and body movement during the observation of an event can influence the subsequent memory retrieval of an event. The present study was conducted to investigate the role of congruent and incongruent actions in the memory of an event, starting from the hypothesis that the congruence between the actions of a person observing and one who is observed could lead to the creation of false memories, in case of similar actions in the motor sequence, but with a different meaning. If the motor sequences of two actions with different objectives are similar, the meaning of the action

performed could interfere and change the memory of the action observed and carried out by the other person. It was also envisaged that the creation of false memories could occur even if the two actions were conceptually the same, but different in motor sequence. The results of the study can make a cognitive contribution in the field of Legal and Forensic Psychology, in particular as regards witnesses.

The role of territorial inadmissibility on the grounds of serious criminality in sentencing proceedings (P144) *Meritxell Abellan Almenara, University of Montreal*

Under section 36.1 of Canada's Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA), non-citizens (including refugees and permanent residents) convicted of certain criminal offences may be declared inadmissible to Canada on grounds of serious criminality. This inadmissibility clause was introduced by the Liberal government's 2001 Bill C-11, as part of a national strategy to "close the back door to those who would abuse [Canada's] generosity" and to "see that serious criminals, threats to national security, violators of human rights, participants in organized crime and members of terrorist organizations [we]re barred entry to Canada" (Hon. Elinor Caplan, 2001, 26 February). Despite concerns that the clause would amount to "a denial of the rights of citizens with permanent status" (Judy Wasylycia-Leis, 2001, 4 June), the inadmissibility on grounds of serious criminality clause was adopted by the Parliament and has been enforced by immigration authorities since the coming into force of IRPA, on 28th June 2002. Despite the clause not being directly enforced by criminal courts, judges in such tribunals have inevitably come across its effects and consequences when deciding on the imposition of a fit sentence on a non-citizen. Based on the review of 57 decisions involving the criminal conviction of a non-citizen issued by Quebec courts since the contemporary IRPA came into force in June 2002, the article explores the role played by inadmissibility on the grounds of serious criminality in criminal sentencing proceedings in Québec. Shifting away from traditional research focusing on the correlation between the defendant's nationality and sentencing outcomes, this article focuses on the way Quebec judges reason and justify their decision to include or exclude immigration consequences of a conviction in the sentencing reasoning and what role, if any, they assign to the potentiality of removal of the defendant in the sentencing process.

The Strengths/Structured Assessment for Youth (S/SAY): the strengths interest within a reoffending risk assessment tool (P145) *Nadège Brassine, PhD candidate in criminology; Cécile Mathys, Ph.D. and professor; Geneviève Parent, Ph.D. and professor*

The assessment and intervention of justice-involved youth in order to their social reintegration is a central aim of juvenile justice. Currently, assessment focuses on the prediction of recidivism by mainly examining risk factors through the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RBR) model. In French-speaking Belgium, the University of Liege has been working on integrating strengths alongside risk factors in the assessment of justice-involved youth within S/SAY (Strengths/Structured Assessment for Youth). A strength is defined as the adolescent's internal or external capacities that enable them to meet their life goals in a prosocial manner, whereas the assessment of risk factors is based on the classic YLS-CMI assessment adapted to Belgian justice-involved youth. First, we will outline the conceptual distinction between a protective factor and a strength. We will discuss this distinction in terms of their definition, operationalisations, and mechanisms. Second, we will present S/SAY and emphasise its specificities. Third, we will present the research protocol and design, as well as the methodology for evaluating the psychometric qualities of S/SAY. Thus, on two settings (one in Quebec and the other in Belgium), the goals of reliability (the consistency of the S/SAY items and indicators scores), predictive validity (associated with the reoffending risk) and incremental validity (the added value associated with the addition of strengths), but also social validity (the perception that social workers have of the S/SAY use) will be presented. This research protocol combines mixed data and two types of samples: the first one is composed of justice-involved youth's files (girls and boys) who are prosecuted for an offense, the second one is composed of social workers using S/SAY (social workers in juvenile detention centres for Belgium and probation officers for Quebec). Finally, this poster will discuss the implications of a partly strength-based assessment in the management of justice-involved youth.

Tougher Penalties as Criminal Policy Solution – Problem Representations and the Construction of Criminal Law (P146) *Sigrid Nikka, Faculty of Law, Lund University*

The rate at which punitive changes to criminal law have been enacted has increased in contemporary Swedish criminal policy, especially since the mid-2000's. The previous government claimed to have initiated more than 70 such legislative proposals between 2014 and 2022. Despite that, the current government intends to achieve even tougher penalties, mainly through an increased use of imprisonment and through longer prison sentences. Such sanctions are presented as just and proportional to the crimes committed, and as an important tool for the government to effectively combat crime. But how are these notions of justice, proportionality and effectiveness conceived, and how are they used to legitimize this kind of penal reform? My research will make visible why criminal law changes through an understanding of how it changes. I analyse how tougher penalties are constructed in Swedish crime policy, and how such changes construct the boundaries of criminal law. What can and should criminal law do, what is made and thought possible, and what is not? Through a framework that utilizes two ways of reading criminal law, I examine and problematize how tougher penalties are represented, justified, and used in crime policy. A doctrinal reading provides a description of criminal law, the structure and conditions of criminal law as a concept that shapes and is shaped by legislative changes. In tandem, a reading through the lens of discourse analysis provides the tools to analyse what and how the problem is represented to be, how it changes and how the meaning of different concepts and practices are constructed, and the consequences thereof. Through this framework, my research facilitates new possibilities for interacting with, challenging, and exploring criminal law and policy, as they are, and as they change.

Trauma-focused psychological intervention programs for children who have experienced domestic violence: A systematic review of efficacy and effectiveness (P147) *Virgínia Alves, Psychology Research Centre (CIPsi), School of Psychology, University of Minho; Marlene Matos, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho; Mariana Gonçalves, University of Minho*

Objective: This study aimed to identify and analyze the efficacy and effectiveness of psychological intervention programs, trauma-focused, for children who experienced domestic violence. Method: Two independent judges followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA-P) guidelines and proceeded with the search, selection, extraction, and blind screening of articles, in two phases (title and abstract; full reading). Through the research question ("How effective are trauma-focused psychological intervention programs for children and adolescents who have experienced domestic violence?"), the judges searched for articles published between 2002 and 2023, in eight electronic databases, resulting in 208 articles. Of these, 106 were duplicates. The authors screened 102 titles and abstracts, according to the inclusion criteria, and 20 were fully read. Six articles were included, and their quality was assessed using the Crowe Critical Appraisal Tool. Results: All studies (n = 6) were longitudinal, and five of them were Randomized Controlled Trials. In three studies, the trauma-focused therapeutic approach was implemented (Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy), in the other studies a program based on the community of specific factors was

used ("It's my turn now!"), but all included a component with caregivers. All control groups also implemented structured approaches (e.g., eTAU: Eye Movement Desensitization & Reprocessing, Cognitive behavioral therapy; "You belong"). The number of sessions ranged between eight and 16. The total number of participants was 1236: 678 children (boys and girls, between five to 17 years) and 558 caregivers. The most evaluated areas of impact were trauma symptoms, psychological and behavioral functioning in children, and parenting. These studies showed improvements between baseline, post-intervention, and follow-up, however, some didn't find differences between experimental and control groups. Discussion: This communication will present the preliminary results of this Systematic Review. Keywords: Systematic review; efficacy; effectiveness; trauma-focused intervention programs; children; domestic violence.

Trauma-Informed Practice for Workers in Public Service Settings (P148) *Laura Hein, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Stephan Parmentier, KU Leuven; Mina Rauschenbach, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Charlotte François, KU Leuven*

The number of persons in Europe suffering from PTSS (post-traumatic stress syndromes) is likely to increase in the years to come. This is due to conflict-related refugee flows and migratory trajectories, Covid 19 and its consequences, and natural disasters like earthquakes, fires, floods, etc. Thorough needs analysis reveals that especially in the public sector many professions are confronted in their work with clients with PTSS. These professionals have their specific professional experience but no medical or psychiatric training how to deal with a person suffering from PTSS. Between November 2021 and October 2023, the University of Leuven (KU Leuven, Belgium) coordinated a consortium composed of seven European partners (from Austria, Croatia, Greece, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia) involved in the Erasmus+ funded project "Trauma-Informed Practice for Workers in Public Service Settings (TIPS)". The aim was to raise the awareness about the occurrence of PTSS and to equip professionals working in the public sector with skills to help them identify PTSS among their clients and promote their inclusion. The poster presentation will give an overview of the project background, objectives, target groups and project outputs until date. The project consortium is working on different kinds of awareness-raising and training materials in order to enable the application of trauma-informed approach in counselling work, including: user-oriented guidelines with information and first-line management recommendations; a case studies collection with a modular range of awareness raising and demonstration materials; and a resource pack with interactive training and e-learning activities and quizzes. All these materials will be accessible online through an interactive e-platform and a mobile application.

Trial In The Shadow Of The Bargaining Range (P149) *Yosef Zohar, Western Galilee College, Department of Criminology; Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law*

The "bargaining in the shadow of the trial" model, which has dominated the legal literature for the last fifty years, argues that the decision to extend, accept, or reject a plea bargain reflects the probable trial outcome. Critics of the model note that structural-legal and psychological factors often result in plea-bargaining outcomes that diverge significantly from trial outcomes, thus suggesting that the model requires modification. Our proposed model "trial in the shadow of the bargaining range" aims to better account for the relationship between plea-bargaining and trial outcomes. Specifically, our model explains why plea bargains catalyze a dynamic feedback cycle that leads to a continuous widening of the bargaining range and increased sentencing disparities in similar cases. To test this prediction, we defined measures that have never been used in the literature to estimate punishment disparities. These measures are based on the sanction ratio—the ratio of sentencing severity in a plea bargain to expected

trial sentence. Finally, we confirmed our model's predictions through an empirical analysis of 2,761 cases in which defendants were found guilty of violating Israel's law against aiding illegal aliens between 1996 and 2007, a period during which the rate of plea bargains increased. Results also suggest, contrary to the dominant model, that exogenous changes in the level of sentencing affect the sanction ratio.

Trial in the Shadow of the Bargaining Range: The Sentencing Disparities Effect of Plea Bargaining — A Theoretical and Empirical Study (P150) *Jonathan Hasson, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law, Centre for Criminology; University of Haifa, Faculty of Law; Yosef Zohar, Western Galilee College, Department of Criminology*

The "bargaining in the shadow of the trial" model, which has dominated the legal literature for the last fifty years, argues that the decision to extend, accept, or reject pleas reflects the probable outcome of the trial. Critics of the model note that structural-legal and psychological factors often result in plea-bargaining outcomes diverging significantly from trial outcomes, thus suggesting that the model requires modification to account for plea-bargaining realities. Our proposed model "trial in the shadow of the bargaining range" aims to better account for the relationship between plea-bargaining and trial outcomes. Specifically, our model explains why introducing plea bargains into a legal system catalyzes a dynamic process that ultimately leads to a widening of the bargaining range and increased sentencing disparities in like cases. It also suggests, in contradistinction to the dominant model, that exogenous changes in the level of sentencing impact the sanction ratio, that is, the ratio of sentencing severity in a plea bargain to probable sentence at trial. Finally, we confirmed our model's predictions through an empirical analysis of 2761 cases in which defendants were found guilty of violating Israel's law against aiding illegal aliens.

Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence for Police Applications (VIKING) (P151) *Steven Kleemann, Berlin Institute for Safety and Security Research (FÖPS Berlin); Hartmut Aden, Berlin School of Economics and Law*

The use of AI-based applications in the context of police applications and law enforcement poses a particular challenge. Legal research has so far concentrated on individual police AI application fields, especially predictive policing and facial recognition. In the VIKING project, the AI-specific questions concerning the legal assessment of police AI applications and their limits are brought together with the already established legal framework of data protection, police and criminal procedure law, which has been researched in greater depth. This applies, for example, to the transparency requirements that were also enshrined in EU data protection law in 2016. VIKING thus contributes to the interdisciplinary concretisation and the (technical) implementation of high legal requirements for police data analysis with AI applications. The VIKING sub-project Legal Requirements for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence for Police Applications, supervised by FÖPS Berlin, is a central element of the integrated, interdisciplinary approach pursued in the VIKING project. The sub-project is developing the legal elements of a catalogue of requirements that sets out concrete, operationalisable ethical and legal prerequisites and limits for the development and use of AI procedures in police applications. The legal sub-project is therefore closely linked to the ethical and technical sub-projects. The legal-ethical requirements flow into the design of the technology to make compliance with these requirements as independent as possible of the subsequent users.

Underage perpetrators of violent crimes in Italy 2007-2021 (P152) *Laura Secco, University of Padova; Alessandro Cinquetti, University of Padova; Claudio Terranova, University of Padova*

Introduction Analysis of trends of characteristics of violent crimes

by minors at a national level could provide useful information to assess the phenomenon and develop preventive strategies. The first aim of the present study is to analyze the trends of the number of subjects under the age of 18 arrested for violent crimes in the period of 2007-2021. The second aim of the study is to compare data on both minors and other age groups. Materials and methods This is a population-based study on the number of subjects under the age of 18 charged/arrested for violent crimes in the period 2007-2021. Data derive from the Italian Institute of Statistics. Murder, attempted murder, personal injuries, sexual violence, and robbery are considered. Data are analyzed in relation to gender, age, ethnic group, and changes over time. Individuals under the age of 18 are compared to other age groups. Descriptive statistics will be provided. A linear regression model will be used to assess the trend of the number of subjects arrested for different felonies. Results Preliminary results showed that 71718 minors were charged/arrested in the period 2007-2021 for violent crimes; specifically 370 for intentional homicides, 1104 for attempted murder, 37543 for personal injuries, 4251 for sexual violence, and 28450 for robberies. The number of minors charged/arrested for personal lesions and robberies increased in 2021 compared to the previous years (regarding 2007,+46%). When considering the total population of subjects charged/arrested, the percentage of minors shows an increasing pattern in the same years. In 2021 the 13.76% of charged/arrested subjects for robberies were minors where in 2007 the percentage was 9.08%. Discussion The preliminary analysis suggest an increase in some types of felonies committed by minors. This data should motivate an effort to analyze more deeply the phenomenon and propose specific preventive strategies.

Unlikely Targets: An examination of why cautious people believed a scam just once (P153) *Emmet Nicol Robins, Simon Fraser University; Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University*

Masquerading as law enforcement agents, bankers and entrepreneurs, cyber criminals rely on a variety of premises to socially engineer and defraud their victims. Despite efforts by public and private institutions to raise awareness about various types of scams, the RCMP estimated that at least $500 million was stolen from Canadians in 2022 - an increase of 40% from the previous year. Research has found characteristics such as advanced age, weak financial literacy, and low self-control to be common vulnerability factors amongst victims. While these findings have helped create profiles of likely targets, they do not address the context-specific reasons why an individual would believe the premise of a scam. Given that many Canadians receive fraudulent texts, calls and emails on a frequent basis, this paper relies on in depth, semi-structured interviews to examine the individualized reasons why someone would fall victim to a cyber scam just once, despite fending off fraudsters on countless occasions. Several participants in the study indicated that they were defrauded because the offender displayed exceptional communication skills and presented fabricated proof of their legitimacy, contributing to their uncharacteristic victimization.

Victims in transitional restorative justice: Participation as a guarantee of rights satisfaction? (P154) *Silvana Avendaño, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (Open University of Catalonia)*

This doctoral research project aims to analyze the relationship between victim participation in the Colombian transitional justice system, specifically the Special Jurisdiction for Peace –the judicial component of the system– and the satisfaction of their rights in terms of restorative justice. This is extremely relevant considering that (i) in the Colombian transitional justice system, restorative justice is conceived as a "guiding paradigm" of the system, and (ii) the literature has identified both complementarities and tensions between restorative justice and transitional justice. To achieve this general objective, three specific objectives are proposed. The first is to develop a theoretical framework on restorative transitional justice, exploring concepts such as restorative justice, transitional justice, and restorative transitional justice, as well as the relationship between victim participation and practices such as deliberation and dialogue. Concepts such as victim rights satisfaction and the different types of participation in restorative justice, transitional justice, and restorative transitional justice processes will also be addressed. The second objective is to analyze how restorative transitional justice has been developed in the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, establishing criteria for collective victim participation and their relationship with the comprehensive satisfaction of their rights. The third objective is to empirically study the relationship between victim participation and the satisfaction of their rights in terms of restorative justice in the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, contrasting the decisions taken by this institution with the perceptions of the victims about the use and application of these criteria, and their perception of collective participation as a mechanism for the satisfaction of their rights.

Violence in thought is always violence. The psychological mechanisms that support vindictive rape (P155) *Marialaura Di Tella, Department of Psychology; Sara Veggi, Department of Psychology; Agata Benfante, Department of Psychology; Franco Freilone, Department of Psychology; Lorys Castelli, Department of Psychology; Georgia Zara, Department of Psychology*

Violence against women, particularly in the form of intimate partner violence and sexual violence, is a human rights violation and a major public health concern. Attitudes supportive of vindictive rape are a concern in criminological research because they tend to punish women who do not fit the roles prescribed by conventions and stereotypes. Vindictive rape refers to a set of justifications and beliefs that condone men who sexually assault women and endorse reactions to punish woman who have broken social rules concerning sexuality. In many cultures there is the expectation that those who break the rules (or cheat) will be punished (Hanson, 2020). This is perceived as a form of altruistic punishment (Masui et al., 2011; Seip et al., 2009). To gain a deeper understanding of the psychological factors that contribute to the development of these misconceptions, this study aims to examine the role of the dark triad of personality traits (i.e., Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism), empathy, and sadism, that make individuals more likely to endorse or justify vindictive rape. To explore these aspects, convicted offenders responsible for a crime against women (e.g., sexual assault, femicide, domestic violence, etc.) as well as individuals from the general public, comprise the sample of this ongoing study, which began in spring 2023. By identifying potential intervention targets, tailored strategies can be implemented to counteract dysfunctional dynamics between intimate partners and reduce the risk of violence escalating. Overall, this study contributes to our understanding of the complex psychological mechanisms underlying attitudes that condone violence against women per se, as well as the attitudes that foster a social climate conducive to increasing divisions about what women can and cannot do, and should and should not do in our society.

Voices behind bars: Rehabilitation processes among broadcasters in prison radio (P156) *Irit Adamchuk, Bar Ilan University and Ashkelon Academic College; Tomer Einat, Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University*

Multiple studies have indicated the highly stressful nature of prison life, whether due to the prisoners, most of whom have had a troubled life before incarceration, or due to the prison environment, and its negative effects on the inmates' physical and mental well-being. Radio Focus – a station operated by and for prisoners – was launched by the Israeli Prison Service (IPS) in 2017 in Ayalon, a maximum-security prison facility. Its objectives are to promote cognitive and behavioral processes among its listeners and enable prisoners who work on the radio to express themselves creatively and practice normative social skills such as teamwork and interpersonal communication. The station broadcasts 24/7 on a

closed circuit to all criminal prisons in Israel, with contents including news and current affairs, economics, sports, health, and music. All programs are produced and edited by the prisoners employed at the station, with the help of external experts. The main objective of the current qualitative study is to analyze the impact of working in a prison radio station on prisoners' rehabilitative and therapeutic processes. Main findings: Prisoners broadcasting on the prison radio have experienced three significant changes: a. internal change – they gained positive self-concept, b. behavioral changes – they became persistent at the workplace, increased their participation in treatment and rehabilitative programs, and avoided physical and verbal violence, c. interpersonal change - they improved their communication skills and their relationships with family members, other prisoners, and prison staff. Main Conclusion: Involvement in all aspects of producing and broadcasting radio programs and intensive interactions with normative members of society, reduces the pains of imprisonment and improves prisoners' well-being.

We The North Market: Uncovering the inner workings of an Canadian illicit market fraud (P157) *Mélanie Théorêt, Université de Montréal; Fyscillia Ream, University of Montreal; Benoît Dupont, University of Montreal*

The number of illicit markets for exchanging fraudulent products and illegal services has increased drastically in recent years. Some of these underground marketplaces are operated from Canada, where fraud is a very present problem. It has been observed that Dark Web cryptomarkets facilitate the task of fraudsters in their criminal activities. This exploratory research focuses on exchanges between fraudsters on the Canadian illicit market called We The North. A content analysis of the products for sale and the discussions in the marketplace's fraud forums was conducted. The results show that the characteristics of the products offered on the market vary according to their type. The most common types of fraudulent products are credit cards (CVV), credit reports and stolen identities. Buyers report satisfaction with the products, and sellers can achieve gains that can exceed $50,000 through various sales strategies. Forum analysis shows that fraudsters use threads to share their opinions of sellers and their products, advertise, research products and services, help each other and share tips. This research maximizes knowledge on a topic that has yet to be studied in the literature.

When love is an excuse. The romantic motive for violence increases the perceived victim's responsibility for the situation (P158) *Martyna Sekulak, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Faculty of Management and Social Communication; Kaja Glomb, Jagiellonian University in Krakow*

The poster presents the results of preliminary research focused on legitimization of intimate partner violence (IPV). The term refers to the process by which violent acts are justified or deemed acceptable by individuals, groups, or institutions in a given society and leads to belittling the perpetrator's responsibility and placing co-responsibility on the victim. Although the scale and social consequences of the phenomenon are under political and medial debate, there is still a lack of systematic research that captures the causal relationships between the legitimization of intimate partner violence and some psychological mechanisms. The aim of this study was to examine how activating the concept of romantic love can influence the moral and criminal judgement of the perpetrator. Building on previous research – mostly qualitative - we conducted an online experiment (n = 52) in which we examined differences in the assessment of perpetrator and victim's responsibility and the severity of the potential sentence depending on the motivation for the violence. Subjects read short press releases that differ only in the stated motive for the crime. The results show that the subjects rated the victim's responsibility for the act of violence significantly higher when heartbreak was given as the motive of the crime than when a financial motive was indicated (t(50) = 2.34, p = .023; d = .65). Although the subjects were willing to rate the perpetrator's

responsibility lower when the romantic motivation was mentioned, the difference between the groups was not found to be significant. The results of this preliminary study are a contribution to the discussion on such formulation of forensic and media narratives that result in silencing victims of domestic violence and result in social permission for it.

Why do we share intimate images of others? Perceptions of 15 to 25 years old Belgian youths (P159) *Océane Gangi, University of Liege; Cécile Mathys, Ph.D. and professor; Aurelie Gilen, University of Antwerp*

A limited number of studies have investigated the perceptions of young people regarding the non-consensual distribution of intimate images (NCII), especially the question of the perpetrator's motivations. In many definitions of cyberviolence, the intentionality of the perpetrator is included such as for revenge porn. The aim of this study (a part of a large study based on cyberviolence) is to explore the perceived motivations of NCII. The sample is based on twenty-four heterogeneous Belgian youths, both French and Dutch speakers, aged 15 to 25 years (average age = 19.83 years) presenting at least one experience of NCII. Participants were selected based on various factors (gender, sexual orientation, cultural background, and self-reported status linked to NCII). Semi-structured interviews have been conducted by two researchers and inductive analysis has been used for analysis. Main categories emerged through blind coding directed by four researchers. At the end, four categories related to the perceived motivations of NCII were identified such as immaturity (e.g. impulsivity), intentional motives (e.g. manipulation), emotional motives (e.g. jealousy), and social motives (e.g. group effect). Behind the most common motive based on intentionality, three other ones have been expressed by the participants. These results will be discussed in association to empirical cyberviolence knowledge and developmental issues of adolescence.

WiFi-Security in Austria (P160) *Patricia Jessner, Austrian Road Safety Board*

Cybercrime has become a rapidly growing field of crime in Austria in recent years. This is shown by the crime statistics published Ministry of the Interior. Even when comparing 2021 to 2022, there has been an increase in reported cybercrimes. However, it's not just PC systems that are affected by cybercrime. Almost all Austrians use smartphones. Internet-enabled devices are constant companions and high-performance computers in pocket size for users. Important information is read and stored through them. But dangers are not only lurking on the internet; it is potentially possible to become a victim of savvy criminals even during the connection setup. For this reason, the Austrian Road Safety Board is dedicated to the important topic of network security. To this end, both a population survey and an experiment were conducted. The studies show that one third of the WiFi networks available in public spaces are poorly or not secured at all. In addition, around 3% of all end users connect to these poorly secured networks. This allows hackers to lure unsuspecting users into traps and steal valuable personal data. By using an insecure WiFi access, data sent can be intercepted by third parties or the data transfer can be fundamentally disrupted or blocked. At the same time, by using an unprotected (possibly also unsecured) WLAN, passwords and personal data can be recorded. If one does not protect their own device and logs into insecure WiFi networks, this can lead to malware being executed on the user's device by third parties or manipulated pages appearing during mobile device usage. However, even when using WiFi in private settings, there is still much room for improvement in terms of security.

Women with criminal backgrounds, traumatic experiences and the development of women specific services (P161) *Elli Jutila, Project Researcher, University of Jyväskylä; Miisa Törölä, University of Eastern Finland; Teija Karttunen, University Lecturer, University of Turku*

Background: It is acknowledged that women with criminal

backgrounds have a high degree of traumatic experiences. Traumatic experiences are usually entwined with the pathways of women coming to the attention of the criminal justice system. These experiences may for example push forward or maintain girls' or women's abusive substance behaviour. Our main research question is: What kind of trauma experiences women with criminal backgrounds have and how could the service system respond to them better? RITA -project is funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (Finland). The aim of this study: is to explore traumatic experiences of women with criminal backgrounds and their experiences using social and health care services. We aim to develop a specific service model for women to be released from prison in two areas in Finland. Our goal is to spread trauma-informed knowledge in the service field when working with women with criminal backgrounds. Methodology: We are currently conducting a survey based on the Traumatic Antecedents Questionnaire (TAQ) and individual interviews for women serving their sentences in three prison units in Finland. Next, we will analyze and map out women's service needs based on the information gathered from the survey and interviews. This research project is the first extensive study about the experiences of women with criminal backgrounds in Finland and it also produces results on an international level. Results: This poster presents the preliminary results of the survey and interviews. Keywords: justice-involved women; women specific services; traumatic experiences

Young cyberspace cowboys versus traditional juvenile street hustlers: New kid in town or just an expansion of criminal territory to cyberspace? (P162) *Inge Wissink, Utrecht University; Ellen Reitz, Utrecht University; Jessica Asscher, Utrecht University; Maja Deković, Utrecht University*

Offline youth crime statistics generally show downward trends. However, digitized and cybercriminal youth behaviours (e.g. hacking, sexting, online threat) keep on rising. In order to be effective, prevention and intervention programs should focus on dynamic protective and risk factors of perpetrators (Risk-Need-Responsivity model; Andrews & Bonta, 2007). Therefore, more knowledge is needed on the following general research questions: 'Which risk and protective factors are strongest related to youth online delinquent behaviours?' and 'What role may parent-child interactions, parenting and peer factors play in the protection of youngsters who are already vulnerable for online delinquent behaviours, because of their individual characteristics?'. The poster presents a PhD project that starts this year in the Netherlands and includes multilevel meta-analyses of risk and protective factors for online (versus offline) youth delinquent behaviours, a two-wave questionnaire study at secondary and vocational training schools, an experimental (with manipulation of adult supervision and peer dimensions) and interview study (in which findings are discussed with youngsters themselves). Specific research questions that will be answered are: 1) Are online disinhibited youngsters low on self-control in general?; 2) How are online disinhibition and general (offline) self-control longitudinally related to parenting dimensions and, ultimately, to online delinquent behaviours?; 3) Do general self-control and online disinhibition moderate the relations between other individual characteristics (e.g. introversion, narcistic and autistic traits) and online delinquent behaviours?; 4) Do youngsters with positive parenting dimensions show a) higher internalization of norms (mediator) and, ultimately, b) lower risks for online delinquent behaviours, also when adult supervision is absent (moderator)?; 5) Do parents simply 'expand' their parenting to the online domain?; 6) Do individual characteristics of youngsters influence (off- and online) parenting dimensions?; 7) Do positive peer dimensions (peer acceptance, good quality of peer relations, positive peer pressure) moderate the relations between individual characteristics and online delinquent behaviours?

Revisiting the Structural Characteristics of Gang Homicide in East Los Angeles: A Temporal and Spatial Analysis (P112)

Matthew Valasik, The University of Alabama; Michael S. Barton, The University of Alabama; Shannon E. Reid, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

The current study reexamines how neighborhood structural characteristics influence gang and non-gang homicide in the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) Hollenbeck Community Policing Area over four decades. Longitudinal negative binomial models are used to examine the relationship between neighborhood structural covariates and gang and non-gang homicide. Additionally, we consider the relationship between gentrifying neighborhoods and gang and non-gang homicide over the same time period. The results support the existing literature that gang homicide remains tenaciously affixed to economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, even despite attempts at revitalizing strategies like gentrification. Furthermore, the findings reinforce the continued need to disaggregate gang and non-gang homicides when assessing the impact of neighborhood changes on violent crime.

An Integrative Review on the Social Network Dynamics of Peer Influence in Youth Networks (P007) *Joke Geeraert, Ghent University; Luis Enrique Correa da Rocha, Ghent University; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University*

Social network analysis (SNA) offers interesting prospects to study the role of peer influence and group processes in the development of criminal behavior of youth. However, there is a lack of a comprehensive overview of the main research findings on deviant youth influence using a social network approach. In this integrative literature review, we examined what type of information is used for social networks of youth, how the network compositions affect deviant influence and how deviant influence is transmitted. 39 articles were selected through Scopus and Web of Science. First, the results showed that the analyses in the studies were mainly based on school-based surveys and a narrow range of deviant behavior. Second, while it was found that SNA can reveal more about the dynamics of deviant peer influence among youth, there were also conflicting findings regarding the impact of certain positions of nodes or network compositions. Third, the results showed that the spread of deviant influence seemed to diminish from a certain point, suggesting that direct and stronger contacts are more important for this spread. Future research can focus further on solving the remaining discrepancies by applying SNA, which could yield meaningful and more far-reaching results.

The Impact of Pretrial Detention on Sentencing Outcomes (P133) *Lydia Becker, University of Maryland at College Park*

Punishment severity is determined by a multitude of factors. Most obviously, the severity of a sentence should be determined by the severity of the crime. However, extralegal factors, such as race and socioeconomic status may also have an impact on such outcomes through the biases of court actors. Additionally, pretrial detention decisions may influence a defendant's sentence for a number of reasons. Poor defendants may not be able to afford bail (money or assets used as collateral to ensure the defendant will appear at their court date) resulting in being detained until their case's disposition. Using a dataset from 2014-2019, a pretrial detention policy change is analyzed to understand the impact of restricting cash bail on subsequent pretrial detention determinations and sentence outcomes. Findings indicate that restricting cash bail results in more defendants being held pretrial without the option of posting bail. Subsequent sentencing outcomes are also impacted by a defendant's pretrial detention status.

What should be taught in Lecture of "Criminal Psychology" at University (P163) *Junko Okamoto, Teikyo University*

Now that Licensed Psychologist Law was enacted in 2015, Criminal Psychology has become one of the compulsory subjects for students, both undergraduates and graduates, to get eligibility requirements for the exam in registered Universities around Japan. Lots of textbooks for "Forensic and Criminal Psychology" were published, almost all of which contained the basics of the criminal

psychology such as the development of various criminal theories with detailed explanations, historical transition of legislations, trends of adult and juvenile criminal cases, Japanese penal systems and related jobs, ideas of understanding offenders, support for victims and others. The focuses of textbooks differ depending on the backgrounds of editors, as well as the teaching contents of classes in various universities. Kiryu (2009) pointed out that this inconsistence, or the lack of uniformity on education contents, led to the failure to offer the balanced information to students. As a former Family Court investigator and a Certified Psychologist, the presenter is aware that her aim of teaching Criminal Psychology is not only what could be evaluated as academic achievement. What should be taught through the course is not only the knowledge but also the complexity of an attitude of trying to understand those who has committed a crime, of finding the common points and feeling empathy, and, at the same time, never going along. The presenter has gathered the data by asking the students similar questions both at the first and the last class of the semester to try to see if any change had occurred on students' attitudes during the course (Okamoto, 2017). The slight changes were found but the differences between two points were not significant statistically. The poster presentation would include the analyses of further data taken in the following years. Fruitful and insightful opinion exchanges between the conference participants are expected.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8

254. **Conceptualising and applying vulnerability policing: Innovative methodologies and problem-based solutions.**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
As part of the Vulnerability and Policing Futures Research Centre in the UK, this panel explores conceptualisations of vulnerability and how these are applied within a policing context. Focusing on the English city of Bradford, the first presentation introduces the convergent and divergent views of vulnerability from service providers and service users. Building upon this, the second presentation examines interorganisational partnerships in relation to service user needs in the same place-based context. Taking a problem-based perspective, the third presentation scrutinises complex victim/offender dichotomies through the lens of 'vulnerability' to develop a better understanding of exploitation, grooming and safeguarding in drug distribution networks. Lastly, the final presentation will outline a co-production approach to develop community resilience to online child sexual victimisation in a northern English town.
Chair:
Adam Crawford, University of York
Participants:
Views on Public Service Responses to Vulnerability: A Q Methods Approach *Oznur Yardimci, University of York; Adam Crawford, University of York; Kate Brown, University of York; Chris Devany, University of York; Tobias Kammersgaard, University of York*
The concept of 'vulnerability' is increasingly utilised in contemporary social policy, with policing now playing a key role in strategic and street-level mobilisation of the concept in public service provision. However, wider practical impact of notions of vulnerability in social policy are rarely explored. This paper introduces a study which explores views on the operationalisation of vulnerability across public services in the English city of Bradford, with a particular focus on the police as operating within a network of linked public service provision that both creates and responds to vulnerability. The study uses Q methodologies, a mixed

method that combines qualitative and quantitative techniques to analyse patterns in human subjectivity. We will outline how the study will explore convergent and divergent views on 'vulnerability' from a relatively small but heterogeneous sample of participants. In bringing together the views of both the providers and receivers of core public services in Bradford, we aim to understand more about how the utilisation of vulnerability can be advanced in ways that are most effective for public service provision and most beneficial for vulnerable people.

Connecting services to improve provision for vulnerable people in contact with the police *David Rowlands, University of Leeds; Larissa Engelmann, University of Leeds; Adam White, University of Sheffield; Adam Crawford, University of York*
Bradford is one of the most deprived cities in the UK, with areas characterised by embedded structural disadvantages that compound existing vulnerabilities (e.g., substance misuse, mental ill-health, domestic abuse, violent crime). These vulnerabilities increase police demand while carrying complex intervention needs, requiring the police to work in tandem with other services. In a context of stretched police and public service resources, there is an urgent need for organisations providing services for vulnerable people to work more cohesively. This presentation will outline ongoing work in Bradford that is combining insights from connected datasets with qualitative research to understand both the effects of multiple vulnerabilities and the interactions between different services seeking to support vulnerable people and reduce harm. The presentation will focus on the qualitative component of this research programme. This seeks to provide a better understanding of: (i) the relationships between organisations providing services for vulnerable people; (ii) how individuals are referred and processed through different systems; and (iii) the role of practitioners working at the periphery of organisations, acting as 'knowledge brokers' working across and connecting different services. Emerging findings from the first 'Strategic' phase of the research suggest that high statutory service thresholds exempt certain vulnerable people from accessing services, fostering unmet need. Consequences of this include poor inter-service perceptions, service provider disconnects, and prevention of early intervention with downstream health and criminal justice impacts. Better integration of specialist third and private sector organisations with statutory networks may help to mitigate this issue; however, that such organisations frequently exist on network peripheries presents a compounding factor. The work indicates that the emerging discourse of 'vulnerability' serves as a boundary concept for police and partners, providing a shared language that enhances dialogue and collaborative work but also sits awkwardly with some service providers and service users.

Exploring Police approaches to 'victims' and 'offenders' in the context of county lines drug networks in the UK *Chris Devany, University of York; Ross Coomber, University of Liverpool; Charlie Lloyd, University of York; Kate Brown, University of York; Tobias Kammersgaard, University of York*
In the UK, county lines is the term given to the practice of drug dealers from urban areas travelling to smaller towns to sell Class A drugs. The county lines distribution model typically involves gangs recruiting vulnerable young people to transport and sell drugs in different police and local authority areas. This presentation will draw upon the first national survey of UK police forces on their practices in relation to county lines. We will explore how Police Officers have attempted to delineate between 'victims' and 'offenders', and how they navigate the contested areas in between. The presentation will focus on how the victim/offender status can shift in the eyes of the law as young people transition into adulthood. Victims of exploitation can play a key role in the recruitment and exploitation of other vulnerable people within county lines networks. Conceptually, the presentation explores the complex and often overlapping notions of vulnerability and culpability. In doing so, we can begin to better understand the

challenges facing the police, partner agencies and the criminal justice system, as they devise strategies and procedures to safeguard vulnerable young people who become involved in county lines networks.

Co-designing community resilience to Online Child Sexual Victimisation *Larissa Engelmann, University of Leeds; Corinne May-Chahal, Lancaster University; Christine A Weirich, University of Leeds*

Services working with vulnerable children "often overlook or underestimate the impact of their online lives" (El-Asam, Katz, Street, Nazar & Livanou, 2020, p. 7). Indeed, self-generated sexual imagery from children aged 7-10 has increased three-fold between 2020 and 2021 (Jay, Evans, Frank & Sharplin, 2022). Whilst part of this may be due to more sophisticated discovery tools, access to technology and increased awareness and focus of law enforcement efforts to identify online child sexual abuse imagery, it highlights the need for effective prevention and response mechanisms to support children and young people in communities. This paper will outline the emerging findings from a study of inter-agency responses to Online Child Sexual Victimisation (OCSV) in one northern English Town with implications for community-based responses elsewhere. It will explore links between online and offline child sexual abuse as they relate to current preventative efforts from organisations across police, education, health, social care and the voluntary sector in Blackpool. It aims to: (i) understand how public sector organisations, voluntary groups and the public – particularly parents and children – identify and address OCSV and the links with vulnerability; (ii) identify how the police can best work with others to anticipate, respond to and prevent OCSV; and (iii) co-produce a locality-based online child sexual abuse quality standards framework that can be applied nationally with scope to develop in an international context. In collaboration with local services as well as parents, children and young people, and community members, preventative tools are being co-developed to tackle the local manifestation of the problem. The project will assess how effective the framework is, with the intention that it can be adopted in different areas across the UK and beyond.

255. Poor justifications for executive decisions and their significance for the rule of law

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

In the interaction between state authorities and citizens, justifications for executive decisions are crucial. They help residents - the addressees of the decisions - to understand and accept the decisions or to challenge them in court if they believe they are unjustified. In addition, reasons for decisions help state authorities to review their own decisions and detect individual cases or general practices of discrimination, racial profiling and harassment and daily decision making. But what if the state authorities, although they are supposed to make case-by-case decisions, avoid them by using general, generic formulations, i.e. pseudo-reasoning, or - just as bad - if the legislature does not require state authorities to provide individual reasons for individual decisions in every case? This panel discusses poor justifications and their (detrimental) consequences for the liberal state and the rule of law on the basis of recent cases: police stop and search of persons and vehicles in England, strip searches in Belgian prisons, and mandatory appointments (enforced by sanctions) by the German Federal Employment Agency. Our panel invites to discuss together how, with the aim of improving the justification practice of the executive, state authorities can be sensitised to the need for adequate justifications.

Chair:
Beate Kutschke, Paris Lodron University Salzburg
Participants:
The justification of strip searches in Belgian prisons *Pieter*

Houbey, CTRG/CCSP

In a democratic state, safeguarding individual freedoms and rights is of utmost importance, particularly in upholding human dignity as a fundamental right. Strip searches, which can be invasive and potentially undermine human dignity, should only be conducted in rare cases and with careful consideration. A prior individual motivated decision from the prison director is necessary, and the search should be performed with maximum respect for detainees. However, a report by the Belgian Federal Ombudsman in 2019 raised concerns about the quality of justification behind strip searches, with up to 87% of decisions lacking substance or containing non-disclosable information. Since September 2019, the Belgian Council for prison monitoring (CTRG/CCSP), an independent supervisory body for the prison system, has been established. In October 2020, the right for detainees to make a complaint came into effect, allowing detainees to challenge the decisions of prison directors before the complaints commissions and appeals commissions established by the CTRG/CCSP. Based on the work of the CTRG/CCSP, this presentation will explore how these recent developments have impacted the justification (and the execution) of strip searches in Belgian prisons.

'Do you know why we have stopped you?' Police vehicle checks as a justification free zone *Mike Rowe, University of Liverpool; Geoff Pearson, University of Manchester*

Police officers in England and Wales may stop a moving vehicle on a public road to check that the vehicle is roadworthy and that the driver has a licence and insurance. Increasingly aided by Automatic Number Plate Recognition, the power is necessary for the purposes of catching drink drivers and similar road traffic offences. However, the police officer need not give a reason for asking a driver to stop if they are moving on a public road. As a result, the power is used extensively for the purpose of what is known as 'fishing' - that is to stop a vehicle in order to check who is driving and to look for evidence of offences unconnected to road traffic offences. Recently, police forces have piloted initiatives to record vehicle stops, including the reason for the stop. Using hand held electronic devices, officers can pick from a drop-down menu of reasons that include, for example, 'manner of driving' or 'vehicle defect'. In some versions and on some devices, there might be an opportunity to expand upon this brief statement. However, as reasons, these are not subject to challenge. An officer's judgement of the 'manner' of driving is not one that is amenable to challenge. Thus, recording of reasons in this pick-list manner offers little improvement on the absence of a justification. This paper will discuss the problems inherent in justifying and thus challenging the use of vehicle stops.

Suspicionless searches - preventative policing without reasonable suspicion *Estelle Marks, King's College London*

In a democratic society, it is axiomatic that police will not interfere with an individual's rights without an individualised justification. Most police stop and search powers in England and Wales require reasonable suspicion that the person searched is involved in wrongdoing of some kind. Yet the existence of police stop and search powers are often explained, by politicians and police alike, on the basis that their mere deployment within the community acts as a general deterrent to criminal activity. In line with this general justification we have seen legislation enacted, in England and Wales and beyond, that allows police to conduct suspicionless searches where the requirement for individualised reasonable suspicion is waived. These powers are usually deployed based on time and space-limited authorisation which provides a general justification for all individual encounters. The existence of these powers presents a challenge to the rule of law since, without individual justification, it is almost impossible for affected individuals to demonstrate that a particular search was an abuse of power. This can be seen clearly through the story of s.44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 which was repealed in 2011 following a decision of the European Court of Human Rights. This presentation

discusses that story and highlights the dangers of exempting the police from a need to justify action on an individualised basis.

Why are universally applicable justifications a problem? A case study from Germany *Beate Kutschke, Paris Lodron University Salzburg*

German law and legal theory explicitly require that state authorities give case-specific reasons for case-specific discretionary decisions. However, employees of state authorities by no means always reliably implement this requirement. Accordingly, courts have regularly criticised non-specific justifications of case-by-case decisions and, in this context, have developed "aggregates of criteria" that should help the executive (as well as lower-instances courts) to distinguish case-specific from general, universally-applicable justifications. However, this jurisprudence, developed for example on the basis of the detention of asylum seekers, should not lead to the conclusion that the problem of deficient justifications for individual decisions with discretion is by and large under control in Germany. On the contrary, a prominent cluster of cases shows that not only executive authorities but also courts can have serious difficulties in distinguishing between individual case-related and universally applicable justifications. The Federal Social Court in Germany has ruled for 30 years that compulsory invitations, a segment of the sanction system of the Federal Employment Agency, are lawful, even if these individual case-related discretionary decisions were always justified with the pursuit of the same unsubstantial purpose: namely, to "talk about the professional situation of the benefit recipient". The Federal Social Court also ignored two complaints in 2013 and 2018 arguing that this type of justification is used for the majority of compulsory invitations and therefore could not be case-specific. This paper examines the possible causes that prevented the Federal Social Court from recognising its errors until today. It addresses the question in which respects the demarcation between generally applicable and case-specific justifications can pose difficulties. Furthermore, it discusses, the consequences of the Federal Social Court case law for the (fundamental) right of benefit recipients to challenge unfounded invitations and sanctions for non-compliance.

256. POL Panel 19. Police officers' lived experiences and their impact

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:
Teun Eikenaar, Radboud University Nijmegen
Participants:

An analysis of a National Survey on Police officers' 'lived experiences' of Taser use in England and Wales *Jasmine Oware, London School of Economics; Krisztián Pósch, University College London*

In recent years there has been an increase in studies analysing the use of Conducted Energy Devices (CED), most commonly referred to as Taser. However, most of these studies have been conducted internationally, specifically in the US, and often they focussed on the consequences of Taser use without considering the officer perspective. Due to the lack of literature regarding Taser officers themselves, much of the depiction of who Taser officers are has derived from the media regarding high-profile non-representative incidents which often involve excessive displays of force by officers. This is especially true in the UK, where despite the growing use of CED by most police forces across the country, information regarding this has been scarce. In this paper, we are going to rely on the National Officer and Staff Safety Survey (NOSSS) data, believed to be the largest ever police survey conducted in England and Wales. Conducted in 2019, the NOSSS

was disseminated to all officers and staff in the British transport police and all 43 police forces in England and Wales. The sample size (N= 40,268). We are to identify the characteristics of Taser officers. We will demonstrate how Taser officers and non-Taser officers differ from each other both from a demographic perspective as well as their role and rank in the organisation. We will also be able to show the variation across the various police forces in England and Wales. We are also going to present police officers' 'lived experiences' of being Taser authorised, including their concerns, their perceptions of threat, and whether they are more likely to get injured or not. As a methodological innovation, inverse probability weights will be used to make the NOSSS data largely representative of all police forces across England and Wales. We will end the presentation with policy- and training-relevant recommendations.

Common mental disorders and their risk factors among Belgian police officers: preliminary results of a widely distributed online survey *Emilie Telle, University of Mons; Kelly Quertinmont, University of Mons; Thierry Pham, University of Mons; Audrey Vicenzutto, University of Mons*

Police officers are at risk of developing psychological distress mainly facing stressful events (Jetelina et al., 2020). This distress can be expressed through several clinical states: Common Mental Disorders (CMD) (e.g. depressive, anxiety, stress disorders, etc.) (Iversen et al., 2008). To the authors' knowledge, although rates of CMDs among police officers (PO) are relatively well established over their careers' course, no studies assess them in an integrative, comorbid, or even interactional pattern (Houdmont & Randall, 2016; Syed et al., 2020). Moreover, CMDs in the workplace, particularly among PO, result from a multifactorial and interactional etiology between three types of stress factors, acute or chronic: organisational, operational, and individual (Dougall & Baum, 2012). Whereas there are numerous studies on risk factors relating to post-traumatic stress or burnout, literature remains scarce on depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, or substance abuse in PO (Sherwood et al., 2019; Syed et al., 2020). Current study investigates CMDs and their risk factors among a sample of Belgian PO through a widely distributed online survey in several police departments. CMDs assessed are post-traumatic stress (PCL-5; Weathers et al., 2013), burnout (MBI-GS; Maslach et al., 1996), depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation (GHQ-28; Goldberg & Williams, 1988) and substance abuse (ASSIST; Word Health Organisation, 2010). As well, the protocol includes assessment of organisational, operational (PSQ; McCreary & Thompson, 2006) and individual (through socio-demographic data, coping strategies [Brief-COPE; Carver, 1997] and resilient traits [CD-RISC; Campbell-Sills & Stein, 2007]) factors. We will compute descriptive analyses to establish prevalence and comorbidities of CMDs as well as interactions between CMDs based on correlations. In addition, we will explore the predictive effects of the three risk factors' types on each CMDs with hierarchized regression analyses. The results will be discussed considering the literature.

Using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis to Explore the Lived Experiences of those who Voluntarily Resigned from the police service (England & Wales). *Anna Perowne, University of Portsmouth*

In March 2022, the police service in England and Wales recorded their highest number of recorded leavers since comparable records began in the year ending March 2003. Of those who left, 3,433 accounted for voluntary resignations. In the past 2 years, voluntary resignations have risen from 33% of annual leavers (year ending March 2021), to 42% of leavers (year ending March 2022). Whilst there has been a rise in academic research focusing on voluntary resignations from the police service, there has been little research committed to smaller participant samples, thus restricting the voices of those who have voluntarily resigned to be at the forefront of analysis. This research uses Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to explore how 8 participants interpret their

individual experience as a serving police officer. Whilst each account is unique to the participant, they are connected by the interpretation of their experience as negative. IPA encourages two sets of analysis, firstly on a personal level and secondly on a group level. The depth of analysis ensures that individual voices are represented through Personal Experimental Themes, which are individual to the participant, before they are analysed on a larger scale (Group Experimental Themes). The use of IPA has demonstrated a chronological journey of each participant's career, with one of the most prominent themes highlighting a distinct change in personal feelings at the start of their careers compared to the end. Most participants discussed initial feelings of excitement, achievement and hope, compared to others who were more nonchalant. However, all participants highlighted feelings of anger, dejectedness, meekness and poor mental health upon resignation. This demonstrates a significant shift in both attitude and self-worth for all participants upon voluntary resignation from the police service in England and Wales. Key Words: Police leavers; voluntary resignations; police culture; interpretative phenomenological analysis.

Deportation as Dirty Work? The Case of Dutch Escort Officers
Teun Eikenaar, Radboud University Nijmegen

Border patrol officers are known for guarding national frontiers. However, these (military) police officers are also responsible for escorting immigrants abroad who are declared illegal. In some cases this can be considered (moral) dirty work, for instance where families with young children are escorted to alleged unsafe places. This paper analyses the impact this work has on officers by tapping into the notion of 'moral injury' and by describing the role of the occupational circumstances that determine these officers' work. For this purpose, Dutch escort officers were interviewed about their experiences. Therewith, it adds to current dirty work analyses by developing an understanding of how this work might weigh on officers. It shows the ambivalence in their accounts against the background of a rift between formal and moral legitimacies. In addition, it adds to literature on moral injury by describing context-dependent forms of impact that escape clinical diagnoses. Theoretically, this paper shows that the occupational resources that are elsewhere seen as workers' tools for instrumentally navigating 'necessary evils' can in fact deepen or hide the impact of this type of work.

"When you own the time, it's seamless, but when you don't, it's horrific": Critical Incident Decision-making in Public Policing
Laura Huey, University of Western Ontario; Judith Andersen, University of Toronto

On May 24, 2022, a gunman entered an elementary school in Uvalde, Texas and fatally shot 19 victims. During the incident, local police were present at the site but did not enter the building to confront the gunman. It was subsequently reported that an Incident Commander mis-characterized the situation as a 'barricaded subject' rather than as an 'active shooter', and officers were ordered to stay out of the scene and to keep student families and bystanders from entering the building. Drawing on qualitative interviews with Critical Incident Commanders and Public Order Unit personnel, our research seeks to better understand the influence of mental, emotional and physical stress on decision-making in high-risk, high-profile events. This paper presents preliminary results of these interviews, exploring the training, mentorship and cross-institutional collaboration that helps to mitigate some of these stressors, as well as how individual officers view internal and external pressures and attempt to reduce the impacts of stress on their own professional decision-making.

257. Prison Working Group: Factors impacting the quality of life in prison
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel

8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
This panel was organized by the Prison Working Group of the European Society of Criminology and features four presentations on various topics. These include mentoring programs for detained persons, prison architecture and conditions, reward systems in prison, and indefinite preventive detention.
Chair:
Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR
Participants:

Student mentors of prisoners: Contribution of a mentoring program for prisoners *Ronit Peled-Laskov, Ashkelon Academic College; Uri Timor, Ashkelon Academic College*

This study evaluates the impact of a student program for mentoring prisoners. Mentoring has multiple goals for both prisoners and mentors; this article focuses on its contributions to the prisoners. The program encourages prisoners to think positively and constructively, apply anger management, and learn about the normative society they will enter. Twenty-one prisoners participated in semi-structured in-depth interviews in this qualitative research. The findings show that the students eventually became significant partners for the prisoners, most of whom reported on forming excellent relations with the students, and learning to act more deliberately and less violently due to the students. They also described reducing their self-absorption, expanding their horizons, and better understanding their criminal choices. Some mentioned acquiring more structured worldviews and improving their behaviour. The findings point to significant benefits gained from the prisoner-student interaction in the mentoring framework, and the importance of expanding the program.

'They "do something" with the prisoners': The meaning of large, green yards in closed prisons *Berit Johnsen, Kriminalomsorgens høgskole og utdanningssenter KRUS*

Despite an increased research interest in prison architecture and the establishment of carceral geography as a field of study, little attention has been paid to prison yards and the outdoor spaces in-between buildings in prisons. This presentation, however, will present a study of prison yards and outdoor prison spaces in Norway. More specifically, it focuses on prisoners' possibilities of movement in the outdoor prison landscape and the possibilities the body has to create relations and be affected by this landscape. The results from a data-collection in two new closed prisons in Norway (Froland prison and Mandal prison) show that carefully planned green and large yards are of great importance for the prisoners' quality of life. According to the prison officers, these yards "do something" with the prisoners. However, this requires that the prisoners can spend time in the yards. Their bodies must be present in the prison landscape in order to create relations with the surroundings and experience "the green" with all the senses – to smell it, to touch it, and to feel the movement on different grounds (grass, gravel and asphalt) and between different levels. Limited access to the landscape, or just having the opportunity to look at it, can be experienced as painful.

Autonomy and self-Governance in reward systems in prison *Jan Maarten Elbers, Leiden University; Esther van Ginneken, Leiden University; Miranda Boone, Leiden University; Paul Nieuwbeerta, Leiden University; Hanneke Palmen, Leiden University*

Dutch prison policy increasingly emphasizes that prisoners should act autonomously. Freedom to act autonomous (objective autonomy), such as access to reintegration activities, has to be earned by showing good behaviour. Policymakers claim that these rewards contribute to a sense of autonomy. Yet prior research shows that prisoners can also experience rewarding as a form of behavioural control, frustrating rather than satisfying their need for autonomy (subjective autonomy). Additionally, there are doubts about the effect of rewards on sense of autonomy, due to the

reduced self-governance ability of many prisoners (e.g. cognitive deficits). Prisoners with impaired self-governance ability often have difficulty functioning autonomously, which raises questions about the extent to which they would benefit from even more freedom to be autonomous. This study therefore aims to examine the relationship between objective and subjective autonomy, within the framework of a Dutch reward system in prison. Particular attention is paid to the role of prisoners' self-governance ability. This quantitative study relies on survey data from a sample (N = 1011) of the Dutch Life in Custody study (wave 2022), in which satisfaction and frustration of the need for autonomy were surveyed, as were self-governance abilities. The results of bivariate and multivariate analyses show that an increase in objective autonomy is a significant predictor of satisfaction (+) and frustration (-) of the need for autonomy. These results do not differ for prisoners who report more or less self-governance ability. This study offers clear implications for the policy theory and application of reward systems in prison.

Early insights from the ULTPEN project on 'forvaring', the ultimate penalty in Norway *John Todd-Kvam, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

The ULTPEN project is the first national study on the implementation and impact of the Norway's ULTimate PENalty – indefinite/indeterminate preventive detention (or forvaring in Norwegian). The project aims to answer three key questions: (1) What is the ultimate penalty in Norwegian law? (2) Who is sentenced to serve the ultimate penalty in Norway? And (3) What is it like to serve the ultimate penalty in Norway? This presentation will provide early insights from this ongoing project, including providing some historical and legal background for preventive detention in Norway and the role of forensic psychiatry in shaping its development. The presentation will also focus on the contemporary implementation of Norway's indefinite preventive detention system, including how the prison population serving this sentence has grown in recent times. The presentation will draw on analysis of legal and policy documents, a comprehensive national database of all prisoners serving preventive detention, and qualitative interviews carried out with prisoners who are currently serving indefinite preventive detention sentences in prisons across Norway.

258. Education behind bars

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
Chair:
Perla Arianna Allegri, University of Torino - Italy
Participants:

Education in captivity: The value of education in Austrian prisons during (and after) the COVID-pandemic *Christiane Schwarz, Rutgers School of Criminal Justice*

The purpose of this paper is to develop a rich understanding of the value persons deprived of liberty (PDL) ascribe to their experiences of education inside prison. Adopting a case-study design with approximately 50 qualitative interviews (prison staff and PDL), it explores how male PDL see, use, and give meaning to their educational engagement while incarcerated. Likewise, this research project explores students' learning techniques in prison and their experience during the recent COVID- pandemic. This study takes place in Austria and includes various education programs: language courses (German, English), secondary and high school classes, apprenticeships and distance-learning courses on computers.

Motivations to attend education and training programs in prison *Olga Cunha, Lusófona University of Porto, Portugal; Andreia Castro-Rodrigues, ISPA - Instituto Universitário; Paula Paulino, Universidade Lusófona; Ana Rita Cruz, Universidade Lusófona de Lisboa*

Prisoners are, on average, less educated and present lower literacy levels than the general population. In Portugal, in 2021 (in a universe of 11,588 prisoners), 458 could only read, and 400 could not read or write. Former prisoners have identified illiteracy or a lack of educational and professional skills that support a successful return to the community as significant challenges limiting their ability to find employment after release. Thus, providing education - a basic human right according to the UN - is vital to developing the necessary skills for adequate (re)integration into society. However, educational and training programs (ETPs) are not always attractive. Individuals might attend such programs for reasons others than education, such as escaping from or avoiding prison life, prison work, or prison routines. Those extrinsic factors might impact skills acquisition, the successful conclusion of ETPs, and their social and professional (re)integration. In this study, we aim to identify and characterize the prisoners' motivations to attend ETPs and understand how these motivations relate to educational participation, conclusion, and academic achievement. A sample of 372 male and female individuals serving time in Portuguese prisons is being collected with the Academic Motivation Scale. Information regarding participation, conclusion rates, and academic achievement is also collected. As this is an ongoing study, it will be expected that the motives more reported by male and female participants to attend ETPs will be those related to the preparation for life upon release. It will also be expected that individuals who reported motives related to competence building to attend ETPs were more prone to participate in education in prison and successfully conclude their education. A deeper knowledge of prisoners' motives to attend ETPs will inform policies on developing more tailored prison educational services to improve education enrolment and academic achievement and increase conclusion rates.

Vocational Training in Italian Prisons: Empowering or Exacerbating the Marginalization of the Underclass? *Perla Arianna Allegri, University of Torino - Italy*

The article intends to present the results and reflections that emerged in light of empirical research conducted on vocational training in the Italian prison context. The provision of vocational training in prisons has been increasingly advocated as a means of improving the quality of everyday life in prison, the employability of inmates and reducing recidivism rates. However, the accessibility and quality of such training programmes have been widely debated in the literature. This article seeks to explore the issue of vocational training in prison, focusing on the limited scope of programmes, the selectivity process used to determine the suitability of potential users and the possible adverse effects of such training in contributing to reinforcing the social position of subalternity and disadvantage of the subaltern class excluded from competition both from training and from the prison and non-prison labour market. All too often, the selection process used to determine which prisoners are suitable for vocational training seems to contribute to these negative effects. In many cases, only those with a low risk of reoffending and good behaviour are selected, which means that the most marginalised and disadvantaged individuals are often excluded from these programmes. This seems to concur in further reinforcing patterns of social exclusion and stigmatisation. The intersection between labelling theory, surplus disciplining, and the effects of incarceration will be examined to shed light on how vocational training programmes, which often focus on low-skilled occupations such as manual labour or entry-level jobs in the service sector, actually contribute to perpetuating social inequalities by reinforcing existing patterns of occupational segregation and limiting the opportunities available to formerly incarcerated individuals.

"Can we talk about the food in these places?": Prison Food and Harm to Wellbeing *Bryce Kushmerick-McCune, George*

Mason University; Sydney Ingel, George Mason University; Caitlin Bauer, Sam Houston State University; Danielle Sheldon Rudes, Sam Houston State University

While incarcerated, individuals have little choice about what they eat. Institutions typically provide two or three meals per day, and individuals are able to purchase food items from commissary if they have the money to do so and are not on disciplinary restriction. However, scholars (e.g., Camplin, 2016), activists (e.g., Soble et al., 2020) and newspaper reporters (e.g., Fassler & Brown, 2017) alike note that the available food in prisons are often unhealthy and may contribute to health problems. This chapter builds upon this discussion by analyzing data from interviews and mailed correspondence with 279 incarcerated men across three U.S. state prison systems. Upon analysis, one central theme emerged: U.S. prison food is harmful. Many people discussed how the meals are not nutritious, are often spoiled or cold, and that portion sizes are inadequate. Though people may supplement meals with commissary food, these items are also not nutritious and are very expensive. Finally, many individuals expressed a belief that the food is making them physically weaker and sometimes sick, and shared that the negative effects of prison food are compounded by inadequate prison medical systems. This paper explores how prison food may contribute to poorer health outcomes and actually cause prison medical systems to be self-defeating when the institution does not address potential health concerns at the source, and instead responds reactively. While the poor health outcomes stemming from prison food are not the only issue that prison medical providers address, they do still tax the system, which in turn limits the quality of care available to people. This research suggests that it may be in the best interest of not only the individuals living in these spaces, but also the institution itself, to improve the quality of available food options in prisons as both a humanitarian and cost-saving solution.

259. COST Action 18121, WG2, Panel title: Culture, institutional abuse, victimology

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6

The prevalence of institutional violence and abuse in various settings calls for the discussion of the factors that diminish the ability of institutions to respond to instances of abuse or maltreatment as well as of the strategies that increase the excellence of an institution's recognition of or response to abuse. This panel of four presentations brings together several approaches to institutional violence and abuse in different institutional contexts of police, sports, religion, and academia respectively and in different national contexts of Spain, Bulgaria, and Croatia. The panel is organised within Cost Action 18121 Cultures of victimology, specifically working group two, thematically dedicated to victimology in cultural phenomena. This panel aims to contribute to the Cost action objectives of understanding the mediating and moderating influence of cultural constructs on various types of victimization, advancing interdisciplinary exchange (criminology, victimology, sociology, cultural studies), shedding light on victimological phenomena in the relevant societal, historical, religious, institutional, and political context, and boosting the methodological development of victimology.

Chair:
Anita Dremel, University of Osijek, Croatia
Participants:

Applying the attachment theory to institutional abuse in two different contexts: sports and religion *Gema Varona, Senior researcher at the Basque Institute of Criminology (University of the Basque Country)*

Abstract: This presentation will explore the notion of institutional attachment in different organisational/institutional settings and its link to a restorative response beyond economic compensation. Attachment theory can be re-thought to embrace relationships between institutions/organisations and individual persons

throughout time. Its understanding can help to comprehend the trauma, the needs and the interests of victims in relation to their claims for truth, justice and reparation, taking into account that the context of the abuse qualifies those needs. This contribution is part of the work of the author within the working group on restorative justice and institutions of the European Forum for Restorative Justice.

The Institutions as Victimisers? *Dobrinka Chankova, Institute of Conflict Resolution*

Recent research and practical observations in Bulgaria show an extended understanding of classical institutional abuse. Some non-traditional institutions and even authorities implement practices that dare could be classified as victimising ones. Yet, they do not produce direct victims in the proper sense of the word but are causing psychological and emotional trauma. Jointly with the neglect, lack of sensitivity and respect for the dignity of the persons concerned, sometimes accompanied by verbal abuse and almost always with inappropriate use of power or control, we witness many secondary and indirect victims. The biggest surprise is that according to some preliminary research findings at that place often are the police, penitentiary institutions, prosecutor's offices and even the courts and media, especially some online newspapers and journals. It has to be recognised that yet Bulgaria has not fully transposed the Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, hence the primary source of improper treatment of many crime victims and their further victimisation. But some witnesses and other citizens in contact with the criminal justice system also suffer from institutional malpractices. Media, themselves, often nurture the sense of victimhood among large societal circles. To verify these preliminary findings, an enquiry is launched among the random population in Bulgaria. The responses will be used to analyse and reflect on the causes of the indicated institutional victimisation. The final goal is to offer proposals for legislative and other interventions for prevention and response to institutional victimising practices in some Bulgarian institutions.

Policing sex work in Croatia: the invisibility of harm *Marija Antić, Institute of social sciences Ivo Pilar*

While institutional abuse is a pervasive problem in different areas of society, including within the criminal justice system, it is arguably particularly problematic in the context of policing sex work. Sex workers, especially those working in the most precarious settings, often experience abuse and mistreatment by the police, including physical violence, sexual harassment, coercion, and intimidation. Institutional abuse in this context is often rooted in systemic biases and stigmatisation of sex workers. It is also connected to broader societal attitudes towards women's bodies and sexuality, and sex workers are often targeted as "deviants" or "immoral women". In the context of policing, institutional abuse can take different forms, including excessive use of force, discriminatory practices, and lack of accountability for misconduct. This paper draws on case-law analysis conducted for the period from 2014-2019 and interviews with sex workers in Croatia to show how, in a specific criminalised context, policing of sex work is particularly conduit for different forms of institutional abuse. The invisibility of sex workers and their rights in this context is especially problematic, since there is no control or oversight of police conduct. This, in turn, has serious and long-lasting effects on sex workers and their relationship with the police: they are less likely to trust law enforcement, less likely to report crimes, and may suffer from physical and mental health issues as a result of the abuse they have experienced.

Gender equality in academia and epistemic justice *Anita Dremel, University of Osijek, Croatia*

The aim of this paper is to analyse aspects of institutional maltreatment or abuse along the lines of gender in the context of higher education institutions in Croatia. This paper employs the

concept of epistemic justice to examine the potential for gender equality plans (GEPs) to bring about a sustainable change in higher education. Wishing to move away from the arguments for gender equality revolving around development potential and human resources variability, this paper studies gender equality from the point of view of justice, especially epistemic justice, and power, especially Bourdieu's analysis of power in the academic field. Nine GEPs in Croatian public universities are analysed and document analysis has revealed that insufficient attention is paid to the role of academic power in creating gender injustice at all institutional levels and to the role of organizational culture in the perpetuation of gender inequalities in those settings.

260. Hate speech, identified-based Bullying and protection of victims in victimology

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
Christina Verousi, Northumbria University
Participants:

Hate Incidents against Older Asians in the United States during the COVID-19 Pandemic *Kyong Hee Chee, Texas State University*

Anti-Asian hate crimes have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, and yet hate crime victimization among older Asians in the United States remain an understudied topic. The purpose of this research is to investigate the issue from the social gerontological perspective. More specifically, the political economy of aging perspective frames this study by explaining experiences of older Asian victims in the context of social conditions and issues, including age-, gender- and race/ethnicity-based differences and inequalities. I report the patterns of hate incidents according to the data that the AAPI (Asian American and Pacific Islander) Equity Alliance in the United States collected from Asian American victims for 2 years from March 19, 2020 to March 31, 2022. Of the total respondents (10,295), 728 (7.1%) were over 60 years old. Slightly more than half of these older respondents were women, and nearly half of them were Chinese; while more than 60% of the younger respondents were women, 43% were Chinese. Among older respondents, harassment was the most frequently reported incident (55%), with physical assault being the second (29%). For every 10 hate incidents, 4 occurred in a public space. The main reason for discrimination was race (88%). Among younger respondents (60 years or younger), the proportions of harassment and physical assault were 66% and 16%, respectively. Race was even more prominent in their reported reasons for discrimination as it comprised 92% of the cases. Finally, the rate of physical assault for older Asian Americans was almost twice that of their younger counterparts, but the impact of race and gender on victimization is greater for younger respondents. Given these findings, community-based support and interventions need to address the intersectionality of race/ethnicity, gender, and age rather than relying solely on criminal justice responses to hate crimes against this group.

Insights on Hate Crime. Experiences and Consequences of Hate Crime Victimization in Minority Groups *Lukas Boll, State Office for Criminal Investigation Lower Saxony; Anke Schroeder, State Office for Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony*

The Criminological Research in the Department of Research, Prevention, Youth of the State Office for Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony conducts both phenomenon-related qualitative research and quantitative surveys. In spring 2022, we conducted a hate crime victimization survey. To better reach affected groups (Zick et al. 2008), a randomized sample of 50,000 people living in Hannover (the capital city of Lower-Saxony) was combined with snowballing in minority groups (e.g. LGBTIQ* and Jewish communities, Sinti & Roma, persons with political mandate). In total, our data contains n = 7,411 observations. The questionnaire included extensive questions about identity characteristics and fear of crime as well as avoidance and protective behavior. Furthermore, it contained questions about individual experiences and consequences of discrimination and hate crime. We will present selected preliminary results from the study. For example, the study reveals that lifetime prevalence of hate crime victimization and discrimination differ in minority groups. Among others, Muslims and queer people, but also those who feel economically challenged, are strongly affected. Those who were victimized assume specific characteristics (e.g. religion or gender) as motives for their experiences. In addition, group- and offence-specific consequences of hate crime victimization can be distinguished. These include lower trust in institutions, higher cognitive and affective fear of crime as well as increased protective and avoidance behavior. These results provide an important empirical basis for discussions about discrimination and hate crime victimization of minority groups in Germany. Zick, Andreas; Wolf, Carina; Küpper, Beate; Davidov, Eldad; Schmidt, Peter; Heitmeyer, Wilhelm (2008). The syndrome of group-focused enmity: the interrelation of prejudices tested with multiple cross-sectional and panel data. Journal of Social Issues, 64(2):363-383.

Parents' Perceptions of Bullying among Children in UAE Society *Ahmad Falah Alomosh, University of Sharjah*

This study aims to explore the perceptions of parents who have children in the basic cycle of education, whose ages range between 10 and 12 years, about bullying among children which has recently increased in UAE schools. It examines experiences of parents whose children have been exposed to cases of bullying and victimization in schools. For the purposes of the study, in-depth interviews with those parents have been utilized as a research instrument to assess the extent of their knowledge of the meaning of bullying, its types and causes, and identify the ways in which they have dealt with their bullied children and the communication strategies they have used to advise them on how they should behave to combat bullying. The study further seeks to pinpoint reasons for reluctance by bullied children to inform their parents and social workers in schools of all cases of bullying to which they have been subjected and assess the efforts exerted by parents and social workers to encourage children to report cases of bullying as well as the steps and procedures made by schools to increase parents' participation in setting preventive strategies and programs against bullying. The study takes as its point of departure the symbolic interaction theory which posits that individuals develop objectivity for themselves, and others based on their personal experiences.

Faithful and fearful. Does religion promote or reduce fear of crime in Germany? *Jan-Philip Steinmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*

In the literature on fear of crime, few studies have addressed the role of a powerful force that can play both protective and detrimental roles in people's lives: religion. Given the relevance of religion for crime-related attitudes and behaviors, this research gap is somewhat surprising. Therefore, this study investigates whether religion promotes or reduces fear of crime in Germany. It complements existing victimological studies on religion by rigorously deriving testable hypotheses from theory, and by focusing on a new country, as previous studies have been limited to the United States of America. When theoretically linking religion and fear of crime, this study builds on the idea that fear of crime stems from opposition to ongoing social change. According to the generalized insecurity approach and the theory of social production functions, religion and fear of crime are linked via secularization-induced diffuse insecurities. It is expected that different facets of religion (belonging, belief, and behavior) are tied to fearing crime in different ways because the projection of secularization-induced diffuse insecurities occurs only among those individuals whose religious capital is devalued. Based on empirical analyses of data

from the 2021 German General Social Survey (GGSS), a representative sample of the German adult population, there is evidence that some religious minority groups are particularly likely to fear crime, religious belief is positively related to fearing crime, and religious behavior is negatively associated with fearing crime. Although East and West Germany considerably differ in their degrees of secularization, religion can promote fear of crime equally in East and West Germany. In conclusion, the study shows the importance of religion for the fear of crime, confirms the assumption that for religious individuals whose religious capital is affected by secularization-induced devaluation, it may be functional to fear crime, and highlights the advantages of a general theoretical approach.

The protection of victims by securing modern slavery convictions through financial investigations *Alicia Heys, University of Hull*

The UK's Modern Slavery Act was introduced in 2015 with the intention to 'give law enforcement the tools to fight modern slavery, ensure perpetrators can receive suitably severe punishments for these appalling crimes and enhance support and protection for victims'. However, eight years on prosecution and conviction rates under this legislation remain low and sentences are short, therefore indicating that the Modern Slavery Act is yet to meet its goal in ensuring that offenders are held to justice with suitably severe punishments. This paper considers the reasons as to why the prosecution and conviction rates under the Modern Slavery Act are so low, with particular attention given to the reasons that victims may not want to engage with the criminal justice process to support the conviction of the perpetrator(s) who exploited them. Using the findings of new research which investigates how financial investigations into criminal activity are undertaken and the specific financial indicators of modern slavery offences, the paper provides insight into the feasibility of using financial investigations into modern slavery to secure prosecutions and convictions without having to rely on victim testimony.

261. Penal Trajectories - Understanding entry into and release from prison
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
There is a growing interest in the study of the spatial and temporal aspects of punishment. Carceral geographers have introduced the concept of 'carceral journeys' (Gill and Simone 2020) and called for research that follows people's criminal justice involvement over time and between places. Desistance researchers have stressed that desistance from crime is a process, which should be studied longitudinally. In prison sociology, however, time has for a long time been "a strangely neglected aspect" (Carr and Robinson 2022). This panel brings together a group of international scholars to explore the different stages and aspects of people's penal trajectories. Drawing on a range of empirical research in prisons and communities, the papers in this panel explore questions such as: How do people experience entry into prison, and how do such experiences shape penal trajectories? What are the things that 'stick' when people are released from prison? What do people in prison expect life to be like post-release, and to what extent are these expectations realized? How do shame and guilt for past actions and anxieties about the future affect the experiences of imprisonment for people convicted of sexual offences? How can we understand the relational dimensions of reintegration, and to what degree are they shaped by the relationships people establish in prison? More generally, how can we conceptually understand the 'breadth' (Crewe 2015; Downes 1988) of imprisonment, defined as the "reach and impact of penal sanctions beyond the prison" (Crewe 2015: 60)? Taken together, the panel explores penal trajectories through empirical and conceptual analysis of prison entry and release, interrogating how the prison intervenes in people's lives at different times and over time. Emphasising these moments of transitions, the panel hopes to contribute to a better understanding of the prison and its effects on the life courses of incarcerated persons.

Chair:
Kristian Mjåland, University of Agder
Participants:
Exploring experiences of entry into custody: A comparative study of prison entry in England & Wales and Norway *Anna Schliehe, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg; Kristian Mjåland, University of Agder*

For many prisoners the point of entry into custody is a pivotal moment in their life. Upon entry, people leave much of their usual everyday life behind and enter an institution that is removed from society, with few choices for the individual and a whole catalogue of rules and regulations. Most famously described by Goffman (1961), entry into prison can lead to 'mortification of self', and processes such as security checks, personal searches, the leaving behind of possessions and contact to the outside world function as 'attacks on the self-image'. Since Goffman's classic account, few studies have detailed the process and experience of entering prisons. Based on a large, comparative study in prisons in England & Wales and Norway, we explore people's experience of prison entry, analysing our interview data both quantitatively and qualitatively. Our overall finding is that people's experiences of entry is much more nuanced and varied than in Goffman's description. Our interviewees' (N=170) descriptions of how they experienced prison entry is more often positive or neutral than negative. Prisoners in Norway have more positive experiences of entry than in England & Wales, and in both countries women in prison have more positive experiences than men. People who have been to prison before tend to experience entry as less painful than those who are in prison for their first time. These patterns in our data are explored qualitatively, and we highlight what it is that people care the most about when they enter custody. We conclude by discussing how we can understand the patterns and differences in our data, and the implications they raise for penal policy and practice.

Temporal collapse in the punishment of people convicted of sex offences *Alice Ievins, University of Liverpool*

Recent empirical work has demonstrated that men imprisoned for sexual offences are often stained by their criminal convictions – that is, their identities are almost entirely overwritten by their convictions and their social identity becomes simply that of the 'sex offender'. Other more conceptual work has focused on the restrictions which people convicted of sex offences face in the community, often theorising the effects of these restrictions as reducing people to a half-life. The paper will build on both of these literatures and explore how people imprisoned for sexual offences experience a form of temporal collapse. Drawing on empirical data collected in prisons in England, and again with the same people within a few months of their release, the paper will argue that while people convicted of sex offences are imprisoned, they feel that their biographies have been overwhelmed and reduced to one (contested) incident in the past; at the same time, they express extreme feelings of anxiety about release, often fearing that their criminal convictions mean that they have no future to return to. The paper will explore how this temporal collapse shaped people's experiences in prison, which they experienced both as a form of death and as a space of partial protection. It will also draw on interviews conducted shortly after release to consider the extent to which prisoners' anxieties about the future were justified.

Returning to the outside: Understanding relational reintegration after release from a life sentence *Ailie Rennie, University of Cambridge*

This presentation explores the release of men serving mandatory life sentences (MLS) in England and Wales through an empirical short-longitudinal research design. Interviewed both before and after their release from prison, this presentation explores MLS prisoners' expectations and realities of release, including whether these were consistent, different, and (un)expected. It focuses less on

material reintegration (e.g. housing, employment, financial stability) and more on relational aspects that were symbolic of social and moral inclusion (e.g. relationships with probation officers, disclosure, community censure). This included, but was not limited to, being with and around everyday people separate from the criminal justice system, who they would be to or with other people, how they might be viewed and judged, and how they would be governed or managed. Centrally, it makes two key arguments. The first is that lifers' expectations are mediated and moderated by their experience(s) prior to release. Importantly, the relationship lifers develop with their probation officer and their experiences on release on temporary licence (ROTL) act to ease or aggravate anxieties and concerns about returning to the outside world and interacting with the community. Second, people's expectations of release directly impact on their experience of, and response to, release in the first five months. While participants' expectations were largely consistent with their experienced realities, some found release to be a lot harder than anticipated in terms of accessing opportunities that would enable them to resettle and feel 'comfortable' in the outside world. Instead, some sought to lead a more isolating existence that prevented them from having to disclose their criminal history, reintegrating through 'non-socialisation'. Others, in contrast, found release to be less challenging than anticipated, reporting multiple forms of (in)formal social support on release that acted to confirm (and reaffirm) their position in the outside world as a 'normal person'.

The breadth of imprisonment *Julie Laursen, University of Copenhagen*

Prisons brand and diminish their prisoners, both subjectively and materially. Developing the concept of the 'breadth' (Crewe 2015; Downes 1988: 187) of imprisonment enables us to analytically grasp both the official and unofficial 'disqualifications and disabilities' that follow a period of imprisonment (Garland 2013: 478). Drawing on longitudinal research in England & Wales and Norway, we analyse how the prison shapes people's post-release lives. It is well known that imprisonment has material, corporeal and subjective effects long after the period of confinement has ended but these affects have rarely been conceptualised. Metaphors, such as the breadth of imprisonment, are especially useful as a basis for comparative work because they provide vivid representations that communicate shared qualities between different domains of experience (Crewe 2021: 336). As such, metaphors enable us to better understand and compare the textural qualities of post-release experiences. We show that 'the extent to which punishment saturates all aspects of the penal subject's life' (Hayes 2023: 8) differs between jurisdictions. The variety of the 'reach and impact of penal sanctions beyond the prison' (Crewe 2015: 60) between countries, types of penal institutions, and prisoner groups is a promising agenda for further research.

262. Generative Justice: Theory and Praxis

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 1

'Generative Justice' signifies an emerging concept in Criminology, a relatively new praxis in Criminal Justice, and a nascent international collective of criminological scholars. This panel brings various scholars from this collective together to critical engage with this concept and provide illustrations of its expression in practice. Fergus McNeill will explain its criminological origins, meanings and manifestations. Building on this, Elli Targett and Julie Parsons draw on narrative criminological research with Landworks, a holistic resettlement and work integration initiative in England to illuminate what generative justice might look and feel like in practice, and to what effect. Alejandro Rubio Arnal relatedly shows how a Scottish community based project, 'A Place to Change', also represents a generative space in which inclusion and the generation of social relations characterised by solidarity are fostered. Moving from community contexts in the global

north, Sergio Grossi illustrates how solidarity might be fostered even within carceral contexts in Brazil. Using Generative Justice as a conceptual lens, Sergio discusses his ethnographic research into the dynamics and effects of an alternative prison model run by the Association for the Protection and Assistance of the Convicted (APACS). Mary Corcoran will explore ideas and practices related to 'generativity', considering how these might inform an ethics and understanding of justice and justice-making.

Chair:
Mary Corcoran, Keele University

Participants:

Prefiguring the Small Beginnings of Change *Mary Corcoran, Keele University*

Fians (2022: 3) describes prefigurative actions in general terms of 'practices employed … to build alternative futures in the present and to effect political change by not reproducing the social structures that activists oppose'. In criminological thinking, prefiguration can be discerned in the small beginnings of personal change that may precede more visible signs of desistance. This draws attention to the earliest stirrings of felt change which are necessary for imagining one's future self, or a future where one is not in conflict with authorities or systems. Prefiguration might therefore be viewed as that element of desistance which is attentive to phases of burgeoning and becoming, or the early stages of self-conscious thought and actions. Using examples from a project on social story-telling, this paper will consider change in terms of liminal, transient or suspended states, or as interludes between one stage of being and the next.

Generative Justice in the Global South? A Study of Brazil's Experience Using Open Prisons *Sergio Grossi, Complutense University of Madrid*

Reintegrating people who have been incarcerated is a problem that affects the whole world; however, efficient interventions have been developed in the Global South, despite insufficient studies on this topic. The APAC policeless open prisons in Brazil are the subject of this analysis using the Generative Justice (GJ) theory. The findings of this study are based on data collected through a brief ethnography combining 40-day participant observation and open-ended and semi-open-ended interviews with APAC prisoners, staff members, and volunteers. By promoting the premise that no one is beyond rehabilitation and by employing former prisoners as staff, we discovered that APACs raise public awareness among incarcerated persons. Regardless of the type of offense committed, APACs inspire hope by integrating individuals into a low-security program. With continuous interactions among members, volunteers, and staff, APACs also provide care and support to those who are imprisoned. Changes are desired not only in persons, but also in community institutions. APAC also enhances material and symbolic provisions by offering an aesthetically friendly environment where there is no direct threat of physical violence. The recognition provided to persons in prison involves the non-use of uniforms and the promotion of alternative identities such as that of the university student. Hope of inclusion in society is also communicated to both prisoners and the outside community. Prisoners are seen as activists and volunteers in the defence of prisoners' rights. All this comes together in a collective effort, to which people in prison contribute, to transform the prison system.GJ is exemplified by APACs, which also aids in deconstructing the Eurocentric perspective of criminal justice systems throughout the Global South. APACs help build a sense of community among inmates and staff as well as between inmates and society. Further instances from the Global South can be examined through GJ.

Introducing Generative Justice *Fergus McNeill, University of Glasgow*

In this paper, I explain the criminological origins of 'generative justice'; a new concept (at least in our field) which refers to prefigurative, emerging practices in a range of existing

communities, movements and organisations that seem to respond to both crime and state punishment in ways that are generative of social relations characterised by increased solidarity. I reflect on what has been learned from the early discussions of the concept (and of associated practices) with a developing international network of interested scholars and activists who are engaged with these practices. More specifically, I will explore (1) what kind of 'justice' generative justice might be, (2) what forms of recognition, belonging and solidarity it might generate, and (3) why it matters in the context of contemporary debates about reform and abolition.

Re/Integrative and Generative Spaces: 'The Place' Case Study
Alejandro Rubio Arnal, Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona

Driven in part by the advent of 'mass incarceration' and 'mass supervision' in some late-modern societies, there has been growing interest about life after punishment in academic, policy and research circles all around the globe. Despite that, research is strongly consistent about the fact that people, when released, often face acute, compounded and permanent adversities on release. This means that the experience of people released is often more accurately captured by the concept of dis-integration than that of re/integration. Bearing this in mind, I argue that, in order to reverse this situation, it is key to understand already existent re/integrative and generative communities and practices; that is to say, spaces in which inclusion and the generation of social relations characterised by solidarity are fostered. Taking this into consideration, the aim of this paper is to present a specific example of a re/integrative and generative space: 'A Place to Change', which is a Scottish community-based project. From this analysis, I develop and propose a six-form model of post-punishment re/integration which supports but extends current models, highlighting the interactive, temporal, and multilateral character of this phenomenon.

Generative Justice in Practice: A Case Study *Elli Targett, Landworks; Julie Parsons, University of Plymouth*

In this paper we explore some of the ways a Generative Justice approach can contribute to understanding processes of desistance and re/integration as evidenced at LandWorks, a part community funded non-statutory charitable organisation that works with prisoners and those at risk of going to prison. LandWorks was awarded the Criminal Justice Alliance award for the most outstanding regional organisation in 2021, in recognition of its person-centred, strength based and holistic approach to re/integration. LandWorks continues to influence policy and practice regionally and contributes to debates on criminal justice across England and Wales. Over the last 10 years it has hosted around 200 placements and remains in touch with over 90% of the people who have been through the scheme (referred to as graduates). The project maintains impressively low reoffending rates, consistently below 6%, comparative to national reoffending rates (England and Wales) of around 50% and 94% of LandWorks' trainees continue into long-term employment, against a national figure of 28%. LandWorks delivers six- month, individually tailored placements for those impacted by the Criminal Justice System, placing emphasis on social inclusion, practical support and vocational opportunity as key principles. It is about developing trusting relationships to sustain the transition from primary to tertiary desistance. A Generative Justice approach considers recognition, communication of worth/hope, material exchange, social connection, reciprocal concern, collective effort and change beyond the individual as significant. It emphasises the extent to which successful re/integration for criminal justice affected people is relational, affective and interactional. This paper includes reflections on the LandWorks Theory of Change model and how it might relate to a Generative Justice approach. Alongside data from the PeN project (https://penprojectlandworks.org/), a narrative criminological study exploring the lived experience of criminal justice affected people as they negotiate their desistance journeys through a placement at LandWorks and beyond.

263. Preliminary findings from "What happened in Sweden over the last 40 years? Studies on crime, gender, ethnicity and social class".

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Immigration / Migration
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10

In Sweden and around the world, studies have consistently shown that immigrants commit more crimes than nonimmigrants. Findings of immigrant overrepresentation in crime have led to beliefs that growth in the immigrant population will beget more crime. However, research from around the world has generally indicated that immigration has little to no effect on aggregate rates of crime. In Sweden, crime rates have remained relatively stable over the past 40 years despite a rapidly growing immigrant population. It is unclear why crime rates have not concomitantly increased with the growth in the immigrant population. In the following presentations, we will present preliminary findings from the WHiS-project in which we aim to understand how immigration is associated with crime.

Chair:
Sofia Anna Wikman, University of Gavle

Participants:

The worried people's votes *Jerzy Sarnecki, University of Gavle*

Concern about crime has increased significantly over the past decade in Sweden. This concern may be linked to increased cases of fatal gun violence within criminal circles. Gun violence receives a lot of attention in the mass media and political debate. What is not noticed, however, is that many other crimes, including other violent crimes, exhibit constant or even decreasing level. At the same time, the percentage of people voting for a relatively new populist/conservative pair, the Sweden Democrats (SD), is increasing. In its propaganda, SD links crime to immigration and proposes drastic measures to reduce both immigration and crime. In this paper, the connection between concern about crime and voting for SD in municipal elections is investigated. The study is carried out at the municipal level, where the proportion voting for SD is compared with several variables concerning the municipality's residents. The stepwise regression analysis shows that in addition to certain socio-economic variables, such as the residents' level of education (negative correlation) etc. is the municipality's residents' average experience of insecurity in terms of exposure to crime and concern about crime in society, which shows a connection with the percentage of people voting for SD. The relationship between the proportion of immigrants in the municipality and the number of registered crimes has a significantly lower correlation with voting for SD.

Foreign background and criminal justice system disparity *Amber L. Beckley, Stockholm University, Örebro University*

The criminal justice system's fairness and equity are essential in a democratic society. This study investigated whether the risk of involvement in the criminal justice system and subsequent prosecution differs based on foreign background in Sweden. The study also examined if these risks have changed over time. Using Swedish longitudinal register data from 1973 to 2018, the analysis controlled for various sociodemographic variables, including age, gender, education, income, and region of origin. The study's key research questions were: 1) What is the likelihood of suspicion or conviction for individuals of foreign background? 2) What is the likelihood of suspicion or conviction for individuals of foreign background, considering sociodemographic variables? 3) Does the risk of suspicion or conviction vary over time depending on foreign background? 4) What is the probability of conviction among individuals who are suspected and of foreign background? Are they at a higher or lower risk? 5) Has the probability of conviction among suspected individuals of foreign background changed over time? The findings of this study shed light on whether foreign background affects an individual's risk of criminal justice system involvement and subsequent prosecution. The study's results can inform policymakers and practitioners about the factors that

influence the criminal justice system's equity.

Foreign-born, victimization and feelings of safety in Sweden. A three level analysis *Lars Westfelt, University of Gavle; Samuel Nestius, University of Gavle*

The aim of the WHiS project is to study the development of immigration and crime in both national, international, and regional perspectives using both official criminal statistics and alternative sources. The regional analyses of crime statistics will be complemented with a study of victimization and feelings of safety on three analytical levels, macro, meso and micro. The analyse is mainly based on a dataset pooling available local crime surveys that has been carried out by the Swedish police since 1998. So far it contains approximately 550 000 respondents in 191 municipalities. First, on the macro level, the development of victimization, feelings of unsafety and some socioeconomic variables are studied, both through ocular inspection of trends and by using time series technics (ARIMAX) to study the yearly changes. Secondly, the municipalities are grouped according to changes in the share of foreign-born population and some socioeconomic indicators. The level and development of victimization and feelings of safety in these high/low groups are then compared. Lastly, both micro and mezo (municipality) level data are used in multilevel logistic regression modelling to study the relationship between individual risk factors and measures of immigration and socioeconomics on the municipality level.

Persistence and desistance narratives among Swedish migrant ex-prisoners *Sofia Anna Wikman, University of Gavle; My Lilja, Department of Criminology Malmö University Sweden*

Internationally, and especially in the US, there is extensive previous research about crime development and immigration. However, there is lack of research about how migrants themselves perceive their involvement in crime from a life-course perspective. The aim of this study is to explore how migrant ex-prisoners interpret their criminal careers and which turning and returning points that perceived as most important. The data on which this study is based are comprised of semi-structured interviews with formerly convicted individuals in Sweden. This study is part of the WHIS study focusing on describing the people behind the statistics.

264. **Crime undermines governance in societies: A statistical overview**
Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Fear of Crime and Risk perception
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

This panel will present comparative evidence from a regional and local perspective on crime statistics and its relationship and impacts on governance in society. This will also show the importance of producing high-quality statistical information related to crime and how those variables interact in our societies. The level of trust in institutions that make public policies on crime determines their success.
Chair:
Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
Discussant:
Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne
Participants:

Crime ang governance statistics: The experience from Mexico *Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)*

Governance in societies is an important determinant in people´s quality of life. This determinant is commonly affected by different factors, such as crime. For this reason, the measurement and perception of crime, justice, and insecurity, play a central role in the capacity, development and strengthening of societies and

governments.

"Crime evidence of mafia-type criminal organizations in Italy and activities to combat the phenomenon" *Claudio Caterino, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica of Italy (ISTAT); Ramona Cavalli, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica of Italy (ISTAT)*

The study of mafia organizations is increasingly directed towards the methods of diffusion of a phenomenon that is no longer geographically localized. The mafias often manage to alter the balance of the economic markets even in distant territories. Our work shows the evolution of the phenomenon, expressed in its most striking criminal manifestations, such as the murders attributed to mafia organizations and the complaints for participation in mafia associations. The historical period considered starts from the 80s of the last century in which the need to combat, with specific rules, the mafias that pollute the social and economic system and at the same time undermine the trust of citizens in the institutions is recognized at the regulatory level. A parallel analysis was dedicated to the prevention and contrast actions, legal and organizational, which have been implemented at various levels to counter the phenomenon.

The Praia Group on Governance Statistics: Main lessons. *Jose Silva, National Institute of Statistics of Cabo Verde (INE-CV); Joao Cardoso, National Institute of Statistics of Cabo Verde (INE-CV)*

The Praia Group on Governance Statistics (the Praia Group), the first and only city group led by an African country, was created in March 2015 at the forty-sixth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), out of the international recognition that governance statistics are a critical area of statistics that lack the maturity of other statistics and are underinvested in most parts of the world. The Praia Group was created to "contribute to establishing international standards and methods for the compilation of statistics on the major dimensions of governance"

How crime undermines Governance statistics: A regional perspective. *Dayana Lizeth Perez, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)*

This panel will show what information gathering instruments should be implemented to measure crime and governance (Censuses, surveys, administrative records) and what statistical classifications and methodologies should be established to improve international comparability. This panel will show some experiences from Mexico and Latin America.

265. **WCCJ Panel 4 – Expressions of Masculinities**
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Gender and Crime
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:
Conor Murray, Ulster University
Participants:

Codes of Imprisonment: Signs, Signals and Masculinities *Conor Murray, Ulster University*

In his seminal text 'Codes of the Underworld', Diego Gambetta employed signalling theory to argue that criminals act in specific ways to communicate information about their underlying qualities. Since then, the theory has been adapted to explore a range of criminological phenomena, including Paramilitary Style Attacks against young people in NI; police recruitment; drug dealers operating on social media; and internal secrecy in terrorist organisations. Although it has been widely applied, the theory has rarely been used to explore how men communicate masculinity. This paper will examine different signs and signals that young men in prison used to communicate their masculine credentials to the wider male audience. It looks at two areas: linguistic signalling (verbal and nonverbal), and embodiment. Visibility is integral to

masculine performance. Men must be visible to the specific audience that matters to them. The expression of masculinity therefore reflects practices and behaviours that are common in the cultural context in which men live. Men are active agents and adopt symbolic resources in attempts to fit in; masculinities become "situated, social and interactional accomplishments" (Messerschmidt, 1997: 4). In attempts to align themselves with their cultural context, men regulate their own and others' behaviour and engage in practices of self-subjectification. This is exacerbated within Young Offenders Centres, because the prisoners' lack of maturity means that they are both more violent and attach more importance to the activities, behaviours, and performances of masculinity. In prison, where the ever-present male gaze monitored and regulated masculinities and behaviour to an acute degree, signalling theory provided a useful lens through which to explore how young men communicated their masculine traits.

(Main)streaming Misogyny: An analysis of the Manosphere on TikTok *Anda Iulia Solea, University of Portsmouth; Lisa Sugiura, University of Portsmouth*

This presentation investigates how misogyny is increasingly mainstreamed on TikTok by members of 'manosphere' groups contributing to the diffusion and normalisation of misogynistic, male supremacist ideologies and discourse. Misogynistic men's groups responsible for a rise in toxic masculine discourse and the spread of harmful antifeminist ideology have been mobilising. With the proliferation of the internet, male supremacist groups such as incels (involuntary celibates) have new ways to reproduce real-world harm and gender-based violence (GBV) against women. Once mostly contained on niche men's forums, redpilled and blackpilled communities and ideologies are gaining prominence on mainstream social media platforms. This talk based on empirical research, will assess the generative harms resulting from the mainstreaming of these ideologies. It examines the incel presence on TikTok to understand the role mainstream social media platforms play in the diffusion and normalisation of incel ideology, discourse, and gendered-directed hateful speech. Analysis of visual and textual data found that the presumed nefarious nature of women and perceived male oppression converge to explain, excuse, and legitimise violence against women, confirming the ideological overlap between incel and wider manosphere communities. The discourse surrounding masculinity and male supremacy purported by red pilled, manosphere figures not only aids the normalisation and popularisation of misogyny but conversely plays a role in heightening incels' sense of victimhood and aggrieved entitlement through their exclusion from the manosphere group membership and imposed inferior masculine identity. Our research demonstrates that manosphere ideologies and tropes protrude mainstream discourse, reinforce incel beliefs, align with and expose wider structural misogyny and sexist beliefs extending beyond fringe online communities, and are responsible for the production of generative harms.

Negotiating young, gang-affiliated masculinities in youth detention *Robin Gålnander, Stockholm University; Tove Pettersson, Stockholm University; Christoffer Carlsson, Stockholm University*

In Sweden, young offenders are rarely sentenced to prison. Instead, these offenders usually receive care in closed youth detention centers run by the Swedish National Board of Institutional Care (SiS, founded thirty years ago, in 1993). The end of the 2010s saw an escalation in conflicts between a number of criminal networks, predominantly in the country's three largest cities. The increase in fire-arms-related lethal violence observed in Sweden as a whole, can almost exclusively be understood as a result of these conflicts. At the center of these conflicts are young men. Using in-depth interview data with staff and youth, this study explores how SiS' work is affected by the youths' affiliation to criminal networks and how youths with these affiliations view SiS work, staff, and their own prospects for life outside. We also study how youths with no known network affiliation experience these questions. Utilizing an intersectional lens, this study will investigate the identity negotiations at play in these settings. Young men in criminalized networks are demonized in the current discourse on organized violent crime, but how does the youths themselves view their position in society? What are their hopes for the future? And how does the staff view these young men and their prospects of desistance and rehabilitation?

Release and Relapse: Understanding Sexual Recidivism in a sample of US Men *Danielle Arlanda Harris, Griffith University*

Introduction: Dangerous Sexual Offender legislation exists in many Western jurisdictions and provides for the continuing (or post-sentence) detention of individuals convicted of repeated sexually violent offences. Civil Commitment (or Preventative Detention) has existed in some form in the United States since 1957, beginning in Massachusetts with the establishment of the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC). Objective: This presentation examines the phenomenon of recidivism as it was experienced by a sample of more than 30 North American men who were referred for civil commitment at the MTC after having been determined "sexually dangerous." The study considers the changing experience of community re-entry for men who were released from custody between the 1970s and the early 2000s. Results: Their interviews contained rich narratives of condemnation and contamination and suggested that the more recent re-entry experiences were far more negatively impacted by the increasingly restrictive registration and notification policies to which they are subject in the United States. Discussion: An important innovation of this work is the application of a developmental and life course perspective which allowed for consideration of within individual continuity and change over time.

266. History of Polish criminological though

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Historical Comparisons of Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3

The presentations submitted for the panel were prepared within the scientific grant „Interdisciplinary Forum for Scientific Excellence. Competitiveness - Measurability - Innovation. Internationalising the legacy of Polish criminological thought and increasing the recognition of its achievements". The project is financed under the programme of the Polish Minister of Education and Science titled "DIALOG" in the years 2019-2023. The aim of the panel is to summarise, present and popularise the results of research conducted by the grant team in the field of the history of Polish criminological thought. The authors of the presentations are scientists representing the Department of Criminology and Criminalistics of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn (Poland). In the particular papers, the authors will discuss the evolution of the standpoints of Polish criminologists and forensic scientists on the issues of crime and social pathologies. The papers will address such issues as: ecocide ("Ecocide - from the concept of Rafał Lemkin to contemporary international initiatives regarding the environmental crime"), crime against cultural heritage ("Criminological thought toward the phenomenon of looting and destruction of world cultural heritage during armed conflicts"), modern criminal investigating technologies ("Polish criminological and forensic thought in the era of global technological acceleration"), digital metadata in terms of crime prevention ("Digital metadata - criminological and forensic aspects from the perspective of Polish scientists").

Chair:

Maciej Andrzej Duda, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn

Participants:

Ecocide - from the concept of Rafał Lemkin to contemporary international initiatives regarding the environmental crime *Joanna Narodowska, University of Warmia and Mazury in*

Olsztyn; Wiesław Plywaczewski, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn; Maciej Andrzej Duda, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn

The alarming size, dynamics and gravity of "green" crimes prove a serious crisis of criminal law in the area of environmental protection. This fact ultimately determined the need to urgently redefine the scope of criminal liability for acts against natural heritage. This problem has been signaled by representatives of green criminology and non-governmental organizations for a long time. The authors of the paper, representing the Polish School of Ecocriminology, wish to present the historical and contemporary achievements of European criminological thought in this field. In particular, they aim to present the profile and scientific heritage of Rafał Lemkin (1900-1954), an outstanding Polish lawyer and diplomat - the creator of the concept of genocide. As is well known, this concept gave rise to the ongoing process of criminalization of crimes against goods of universal dimension. The close to successful completion of works related to the separation of a new category of crime under international criminal law, which is undoubtedly ecocide, confirms that the activities undertaken in the last century - also by criminologists - bring tangible results.

Criminological thought toward the phenomenon of looting and destruction of world cultural heritage during armed conflicts *Maciej Andrzej Duda, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn; Wiesław Plywaczewski, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn; Joanna Narodowska, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn*

Wars and armed conflicts make the international community aware that their victims, in addition to people, are also goods that make up the world's cultural heritage. The authors of the speech intend to present the development of European criminological thought in the area in question in both dimensions - historical and contemporary. A special subject of reference in this area is a fairly new direction of criminological interest - the criminology of war. Undertaken research in this area acquires a deeper meaning in connection with the ongoing war on the territory of Ukraine and its consequences in humanitarian and cultural dimensions. Against the backdrop of the European heritage related to the pedigree of international crime - harming the world's cultural heritage - the achievements of representatives of Polish legal and criminological thought will be shown. Thus, the legacy of Gentilis and Grotius, outstanding thinkers of the Renaissance, will be enriched by the achievements of representatives of Polish criminological thought, in particular, by the legacy of the author of the concept of "just war" Paweł Włodkowic (1370-1435), whose views had a significant impact on the formation of modern norms for the protection of world cultural heritage during armed actions.

Polish criminological and forensic thought in the era of global technological acceleration *Magdalena Zubańska, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn; Aneta Łyżwa, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn*

The presentation on Polish criminological and forensic thought in the era of global technological acceleration will include two parts. The first part, delivered by Aneta Łyżwa, Ph.D., will deal with criminological areas of the use of modern technologies. At the outset, the speaker will indicate the areas within the framework of which the latest scientific technological achievements are most often used in the contemporary Polish criminal process. Thus, the tactics of investigating and fighting crime will be discussed, in a general way. Next, the fundamental procedural activity in the form of inspection of the crime scene, including its legal framework, will be introduced. Selected types of crimes for which modern technologies are used in the detection process will also be cited. Land traffic accidents and disasters will be discussed. This part of the paper will be concluded with a short forecast on the directions of crime evaluation in Poland, based on police statistics. The second part of the speech will be delivered by Magdalena Zubanska, PhD, and will deal with forensic aspects of the

implementation of new research methods and tools into investigative practice. Selected technological advancements affecting the enhancement of the efficiency of the detection process will be discussed here. The speaker will present these achievements, among others, using examples of methods of revealing and securing traces, more effective methods of identifying persons and the development of forensic databases. The role of reaching for new technologies in the course of expert opinions will also be emphasized.

Digital metadata – criminological and forensic aspects from the perspective of Polish scientists *Denis Solodov, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn*

The author explores the criminological and forensic aspects of digital metadata. Digital metadata is becoming increasingly important in criminal investigations as it provides valuable information about the origin, ownership, and manipulation of digital files. The presentation will cover the types of metadata available, the methods used to extract and analyze metadata, and the legal and ethical considerations of using metadata in criminal cases. The author will also discuss the criminological aspect of digital metadata in terms of crime prevention and the need to promote digital literacy among future legal professionals.

267. Challenges of Doing Cross-National Survey Research (ISRD)

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice

Roundtable

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

This roundtable provides an opportunity for the sharing of experiences related to doing cross-national survey criminological research, such as the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD). This roundtable is open to anybody interested in the ethical, logistic, methodological, and conceptual challenges of conducting multi-national comparative research.

Chair:

Anna Markina, University of Tartu

Discussants:

Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University

Dirk Enzmann, University of Hamburg

Majone Steketee, Verwey Jonker Institute and Rotterdam University

Janne Kivivuori, University of Helsinki

Chris Birkbeck, Salford University

Marta Dabrowska, University of Bialystok

268. Approximating courts: the use of vignette studies to assess legal decision-making in forensic mental health settings.

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making

Pre-arranged Panel

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

This panel comprises various vignette studies conducted in the context of the Dutch forensic mental health system. Within different contexts, papers are presented in which several legal decision-making processes (such as towards (diminished) responsibility, sentencing, or civil care measures) are examined experimentally in order to identify factors that contribute to the final calls by the judges. Moreover, this panel critically reflects on the benefits and shortcomings of experimental methodologies as a tool to examine legal reality.

Chair:

Michiel van der Wolf, University of Groningen

Participants:

Elucidating decision-making through vignette studies in Dutch forensic mental health cases *Michiel van der Wolf, University of Groningen*

The Dutch context of decision-making concerning defendants that are (suspected to be) mentally disordered is highly complex for three primary reasons. As there is a one-phase trial, in which the trial of fact and the sentencing trial are combined, defendants undergo forensic evaluation before the establishment of actus reus. Even though officially, information from the evaluation cannot be used as evidence, judges are aware of such information before conviction. Secondly, the psycholegal concepts that are being assessed are not that robust (disorder, responsibility, dangerousness). Especially the Dutch concept of criminal responsibility is complex as it is seen as a graded concept. Recent discussions include whether one or three gradations of diminished responsibility should be acknowledged. Thirdly, the fact that different legal consequences or sentencing modalities are related to the assessment of such psycholegal concepts provides for a vice versa influence of forensic assessment and legal decision-making. Therefore, many deliberations come into play in legal decision-making in Dutch forensic mental health cases, both for the forensic evaluators and the judges. There are several methodological obstacles for identifying which variables play a role in such decisions, one being that not all arguments need to be announced and the level of secrecy in deliberations, and another that key players may also be unaware of their biases. In the opening session of this panel, it will be explained why vignette studies are excellent for elucidating such decision-making processes, and identifying the role of certain (manipulated) variables. All the consecutive studies presented in this panel are examples of such studies in the context of Dutch forensic mental health cases.

Diminishing the number of grades of diminished responsibility
Lucia Mebius, University of Groningen

Eleven years ago the number of grades used for (diminished) criminal responsibility was changed from a scale of five grades (no criminal responsibility, strongly diminished responsibility, diminished responsibility, somewhat diminished responsibility and full responsibility) to three grades (no responsibility, diminished responsibility and full responsibility). The organization claimed that the five grades were not based on empirical research and therefore were not scientific enough, especially the three grades of diminished responsibility. There was more agreement on the borders between diminished responsibility and full responsibility and between diminished responsibility and no responsibility. There was also hope that this resulted in a higher interrater reliability of the assessments of criminal responsibility. In this paper we conducted a vignette study in which forensic assessors, both psychologists and psychiatrists, were asked to assess the level of criminal responsibility in three different vignettes, both in five and in three grades. When discussing the results, we will look at the way in which the interrater reliability changed with using the different scales. Next to that we will see whether the use of three grades has an effect on the distribution of cases to the categories with clearer 'borders': full responsibility and no responsibility. We combined the vignette study with a file study in which we studied all reports that were made in 2021 by both a psychologist and a psychiatrist to advice criminal courts on criminal responsibility. We wanted to know whether the three grades are being used in practice and which role the grades of somewhat diminished and strongly diminished responsibility still play a roll. Results show that, while the scale of three grades is widely used, there is still a need for nuance in the forensic assessment of diminished responsibility. We will discuss the difference between strongly diminished responsibility and somewhat diminished responsibility.

Where to care: a vignette study on decision-making regarding mentally disordered offenders in Dutch criminal courts *Vera Oosterhuis, Universiteit Leiden/WODC*

The Netherlands has been known for its extensive forensic care system in which mentally disordered offenders can receive mental healthcare within the criminal justice system (CJS). However, this type of care is scarce and rather expensive, and it may not even be necessary nor suitable for each mentally disordered offender. This called for a better connection between the CJS and the regular mental healthcare system (MHS). The Dutch government, therefore, introduced new legislation, which created the opportunity for criminal courts to authorize mandatory care within the MHS. Even before the enactment of the article, concerns arose about the decision-making process of the criminal court regarding this civil procedure and the consequent type of patients enrolling in the MHS. It was questioned whether criminal courts had the expertise to decide on such complex civil matters and whether this would lead to a new group of violent patients with complex comorbidity in the MHS. Previous research has shown that, for instance, criminal courts were less inclined to give a care authorization for an (attempted) homicidal crime Moreover, qualitative data sporadically showed that criminal courts take the severity of the crime and the treatability of the disorder into account when making the decision. Due to methodological limitations, the true degree to which these aspects play a role in the criminal courts decision has yet to be examined. This paper discusses a vignette study focused on the decision-making process of judges, public prosecutors and medical directors concerning a care authorization, especially on the severity and type of crime and the treatability of the disorder. By altering these aspects of the vignettes, it was examined how the main actors in the decision-making process on a care authorization reflect on these factors as well as the relevancy thereof.

Forensic mental health reports and sentencing decisions in the Netherlands *Roosmarijn van Es, Leiden University; Janne van Doorn, Leiden University; Jan de Keijser, Leiden University; Maarten Kunst, Leiden University*

In the Netherlands a forensic mental health report (FMHR) is requested in about 25% of serious criminal cases. These reports inform the court whether a mental disorder was present at the time of the offense and, if so, whether it contributed to the offense. These reports provide advice to the court about criminal responsibility, recidivism risk and possible treatment measures. The most severe measure that can be imposed, is commitment to a maximum secured forensic psychiatric hospital (TBS measure) for at least two years. In the Netherlands, the court has a lot of discretion in decisions about appropriate punishment and treatment measures in a case. An FMHR can aid judges in determining an appropriate sentence. While these reports contain an abundance of information about the defendant, empirical research about how this information is used in sentencing decisions is scarce. In order to understand which specific components of an FMHR (i.e. type of mental disorder, recidivism risk) affect sentencing decisions, an experimental vignette study is called for. By varying in the presence and content of a forensic mental health report in an identical criminal case, we gain insight into which aspects of a report affect decisions about punishment and treatment measures. In a sample of 355 law and criminology students, we found that when the defendant suffered from schizophrenia, a TBS measure was more likely than when the defendant suffered from an antisocial personality disorder, regardless of the recidivism risk. When this measure was combined with a prison sentence, an FMHR did not mitigate this prison sentence regardless of the type of disorder or recidivism risk. Implications of this study are discussed.

Experimental designs to study law: can vignette studies live up to their expectations? *Anna Goldberg, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Legal decision-making is a black box of obscure processes. Researchers have been keen to examine this black box and vignette studies have become the 'golden standard' to manipulate factors that previously were mostly theorized to be relevant. Indeed, vignette studies can approximate the legal proceedings and identify aspects that were crucial in altering the judge's decision. However, as with any research design, there are weaknesses too. Through examples of various vignette studies conducted by the author – and flaws therein – this paper invites both practical as well as more fundamental discussions on the use of vignettes in a legal setting.

First, differences in respondent groups are discussed. Consent from formal legal or governmental bodies can be difficult to acquire, thus limiting access to professionals as guinea pigs, leading researchers to resort to alternative samples that approximate their ideal respondent type. Even though it is evident that such a proximation reduces the external reliability, it is unclear what the size of this reduction is and, therefore, how detrimental such a sample is for the power of the conclusions. Second, the discussion addresses the capacity of a vignette study to resemble true legal settings. Researchers often need to compromise between the accessibility of their research (i.e. limiting the size of the vignette) and the number of details needed to make a realistic legal decision. Although these limitations are frequently mentioned in such research, it is rarely discussed just how much that impacts validity. Finally, panelists as well as members of the audience are invited to reflect on the ability of experimental, empirical data to inform legal and normative policies. Often vignette studies are used to vouch for changes in legal practice or doctrine, but rarely do researchers explain the translation that needs to occur between empirical data and normative conclusions.

269. **Young people and Policing: Reflecting on Police Contact with Children and Young People**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

This Thematic Working Group on Juvenile Justice themed panel will reflect critically on various ways in which contact with police, and police interventions are experienced by children and young people. Tensions between young people and police will be at the center of the contributions.
Chair:
   Yana Jaspers, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Participants:
   The Role of Police Decision-Making in the Delivery of Community Resolutions with Children and Young People. *Daniel Marshall, Manchester Centre for Youth Studies, Manchester Metropolitan University*

   The use of Out-of-Court-Disposals with young people who break the law has increased in England/Wales. Community Resolution Orders (CRO) allow the police to deal with less serious offences in an informal way, providing a diversionary approach without formal court proceedings. This can allow young people to avoid having a criminal conviction on their record, victims to have their say, and a more efficient resolution than pursuing a criminal conviction. Drawing on findings from a national project exploring the implementation and delivery of CROs, the author will highlight the role of police decision-making in the CRO process, documenting working practices, key enablers and barriers to delivering CROs, and reflect on areas for empirical growth and analysis.

   Child-Friendly Justice? Exploring the Legal Rights of Suspects in Police Custody from a Child's Perspective *Vicky Kemp, University of Nottingham*

   Children have specific legal rights when detained and questioned by the police and, in addition to domestic legislation and guidelines, they are protected by international children's rights and standards. These include the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Council of Europe's Guidelines on Child-Friendly Justice, which require child-centred strategies to be adopted when dealing with children in the youth justice system. For the first time in England and Wales, we have engaged with child suspects while detained and asked them questions about their experiences in police custody and when exercising their legal rights. These include a mandatory requirement for under 18-year-olds to have an Appropriate Adult, and for all suspects to have access to free legal advice. Outside of the police interview, however, Appropriate

Adults and lawyers are seldom accessible to children, and without adult support, we have seen how their rights can be undermined or simply ignored. Instead of child-friendly justice, when looking at police custody through the lens of a child we see this experienced as a punishment, requiring learned submissiveness when complying in a punitive and adult-centred system of justice.

   Relations between Young Black Irish people and the Police. *Johnny Connolly, University of Limerick*

   Tension and conflict in relations between young people and the police, particularly young people from social and ethnically marginalised groups, has long been identified in the international research literature. Often this conflict can arise through street level interactions such as when police exercise their stop and search powers. As Ireland has become increasingly ethnically diverse in recent decades, we are beginning to witness the emergence of such tensions with second generation black Irish children and young people. This paper presents the findings of a series of closed research consultancy sessions with members of An Garda Síochána (Irish police) in a specific police station in north Dublin and also a series of interviews and focus groups with young black Irish people from the same community. The findings reveal evidence of significant over policing and under protection of such young people and they point to the growing importance of enhancing street level procedural justice approaches among the police.

   Learned Submissiveness? Youngsters' experiences with Identity Checks by Police in an Urban Setting. *Yana Jaspers, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

   Identity checks by police are a contested practice worldwide, also in Belgium. Allegations that police officers have engaged in racial profiling practices have seen riots in some major cities, and created conflict between the police and young people with minority backgrounds. Academic research into citizens' experiences with ID checks by the police are both dated and scarce in Belgium. Existing studies show that citizens, especially those with (visible) migration background, report being both overpoliced and treated disrespectfully by the police. However, insights in the specific experiences of youngsters with identity checks remain sparse. Therefore, in this contribution, findings will be presented on urban youngsters' experiences with stop and search and their perception on its impact. In this session it is explored how urban youth perceive the strained relationship with police and the impact this has on their self-constructed identities and their sense of belonging.

270. **Criminological connections, directions, horizons: essays in honour of Nigel South**
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7

These two panels include papers collected in a book which celebrates the outstanding career of Nigel South, Emeritus Professor of Criminology at the Department of Sociology of the University of Essex, UK. Through his long career, Nigel contributed knowledge in many fields of criminological scholarship and also challenged the confines of the discipline opening fresh new areas of criminological thinking and debate, which are now burgeoning or thriving. In these panels, Nigel's close colleagues and friends celebrate his exceptional career through papers that draw on, or have been inspired by, his earlier or most recent work. Spanning across the areas of policing, drugs, green, southern and sensory criminologies, these presentations offer cutting-edge research and fresh conceptual insights honouring the work of an outstanding criminologist, colleague, friend, and human being.
Chair:
   Anna Di Ronco, University of Essex
Participants:
   Does the operation of digital drug markets resemble the digital economy at large? *Meropi Tzanetakis, University of*

Manchester

This paper aims to re-examine Nigel South's and Vincenzo Ruggiero's (1995, 1997) argumentation about similarities between legal and illegal drug economies. However, rapid advances in digital technologies and increased connectivity require a rethinking of the concepts of the late modern city as a bazaar and internal barricades on labour markets. It considers how these studies relate to current research on digital drug markets. The paper also contends that in order to better understand the diffusion of digital drug markets in the global North, they need to be embedded conceptually in the digitalisation of Western societies. An understanding of the digital transformation as a threefold process is proposed, including datafication, algorithmisation and platformisation. Finally, we suggest possible future research endeavours.

Scarcity, conflict and environmental crime in a changing world *Daan van Uhm, Utrecht University*

This paper explores the relationship between scarcity, conflict and environmental crime. Based on empirical research in three violent landscapes around the world - the Darien Gap, the Golden Triangle and the eastern edge of the Congo Basin - it provides new insights into the link between humans and nature through the critical evaluation of environmental degradation associated with conflicts over natural resources. The results will shed light on power dynamics, dominant actors and both human and non-human victims from a green criminological perspective.

Ecologically induced genocide: a new synthesis *Damien Short, University of London; Martin Crook, University of West England*

This paper contributes to an emerging "ecological turn" in genocide studies that places the material "extra-human environment" at the core of the biological and cultural integrity of social groups such as Indigenous peoples and territorially dependent placed-based groups. Such social groups are often the victims of an array of ecological and culturally genocidal coercive practices which we will discuss herein. From land grabs in the service of economic development projects in Australia to, perversely, "conservation" and the "environmental" protection projects in Uganda and Kenya. For many Indigenous and place-based peoples, their historical narrative and their practises, rituals and traditions are inextricably connected to their land base. In this paper we identify a political economy of ecologically induced genocide, in which the modality of eco-genocide is conditioned by the changing structure and imperatives of a settler or neo colonial economy and society, coupled with symbolic dimensions such as discourses, biopolitics, forms of governmentality and what we term 'racial spatialisation'. The recognition of the political economic drivers of genocide, has been largely ignored in the Genocide Studies literature. In essence, the political economy of genocide, which invariably underpins settler colonial societies, consists of a combination of first, extra-economic processes of plunder or theft that alienate social groups from their lands through processes such as 'enclosures', incorporating them into the circuits of capital, followed by a second phase, namely the eco-destructive properties of the capitalist 'treadmill', governed by the 'value contradiction', violating the everlasting nature-imposed conditions of production. In addition to the structuring dynamic of the ecocidal logic of capital is added the settler colonial logic of elimination, the latter dialectically conditioned by the former and vice-versa. It is this dialectic which has hitherto been under-theorised and under-researched in the genocide studies field.

Conveying environmental harms through music: some directions for green cultural criminology *Anna Di Ronco, University of Essex; Lorenzo Natali, University of Milan-Bicocca*

Grounded in the burgeoning field of green criminology, green cultural criminology is an approach that focuses, among other things, on cultural representations of environmental harms, crimes and disasters (Brisman and South, 2013, 2014). This presentation starts by reviewing this rich literature, revealing however how representations of environmental harms through music have so far

been under-addressed within it. Mainly drawing on cultural criminological scholarship on criminalised music subcultures, this presentation shows the importance of music to the challenging of hegemonic orders that are also responsible for environmental harm, damage and degradation. To this end, the paper also draws on some examples of popular songs as well as of songs written and performed by criminalised eco-justice movements.

Grave Matters: Sensory Criminology, Spectral Politics and Subjugated Knowledge *Eamonn Carrabine, University of Essex*

In their inspiring call for a 'sensory criminology' Bill McClanahan and Nigel South (2020:3) herald Kant's insistence that 'all knowledge begins with the senses', but the philosopher then argued that while all our knowledge begins with experience, is does not follow that it all arises from experience. This paper takes up the challenge posed by their intervention, especially in the attempt to build an explicitly green sensory criminology. In doing so, it seeks to forge connections with recent developments in 'ghost criminology' (Fiddler, Kindyis, and Linnemann, 2022), which is ultimately concerned with the politics of (dis)appearance. One reason why criminologists have begun to deploy spectral metaphors in their writing is that they provide provocative ways of drawing attention to issues of invisibility, marginality and exclusion, as well as the processes of forgetting, repressing and denial that feature in our subject matter. The insistence is that haunting is a core feature of social life, mediating the borders between the thinkable and unthinkable, presence and absence, while attending to that which is out of joint. Such 'ghostly matters' (Gordon, 1997/2008) challenge the boundaries of perception, suggesting a meeting of the sensory and the spectral is long overdue.

Life-Stage Dissolution" ("Adultification" and "Infantilization") and the Right to Repair: Implications for Fixing this World *Brisman Avi, Eastern Kentucky University, Queensland University of Technology, University of Newcastle*

Hayward (2012, 2013) asserts that the distinctions between adolescence and adulthood have become blurred as late-modern capitalist culture has artificially extended the former and delayed the latter. Hayward introduces the concept of "life stage dissolution"—and its attendant bi-directional processes of "adultification" and "infantilization"—to propose that it is becoming difficult for young people to differentiate and disassociate themselves from the generation immediately ahead of them and vice versa. Previous work by Brisman and South (2015, 2017) sought to extend Hayward's argument to the realm of environmental harms and concerns. More specifically, such work attempted to illustrate how "life stage dissolution" and the resulting "generational mulch" impedes efforts towards environmental protection that might take into account future generations, demonstrating how a perverse form of "adultification" places the onus on youth and absolves adults of responsibility for the future of the planet. The present paper continues this line of inquiry, arguing that the "planned obsolescence" of certain products (Brisman and South 2013, 2014; Ferrell 2013, 2020) combined with the ways in which manufacturers have made it difficult for consumers to repair their devices and equipment (from phones to washing machines to tractors) has infantilized adults—at a time when we need grown-ups to address the climate crisis caused by mining, manufacturing and other energy-intensive practices. While "right to repair" measures would require manufacturers to let individuals "fix their stuff", this paper asks: what message does it send that we need a movement to restore a seemingly fundamental right that most people do not realize they have lost (the right to repair their own equipment)? What does this say about the possible "inflation" of rights (positing too many rights may lead to their devaluation)? What message do fights over "who gets to fix what" send to kids about what they can repair—and whose responsibility it is?

271. Assessing, Evaluating and Implementing Human Rights in Juvenile Justice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
Chair:

Louise Forde, Brunel University London

Participants:

A multiple criteria evaluation of Adolescent Criminal Law and the role of human rights *André van der Laan, WODC (Research and Documentation Centre), the Netherlands; Kirti Zeijlmans, WODC*

The focus of evaluation studies on sanction policy is mainly on the effectiveness of outcome, such as reducing recidivism. Public policy evaluations (PPEs) often use a broad framework. These evaluations are not limited to effectiveness, but focus also on relevance, goal attainment, efficiency, or coordination of the policy. Moreover, PPE recommends incorporating policy specific criteria, such as evaluating human rights in practice. According to human rights principles as a fair trial and equity sanctions opposed on juveniles and young adults should be of relevance, effective, understandable and non discriminatoire. The PPE framework was adopted in a post hoc evaluation of the Adolescent Criminal Law (ACL). ACL focuses on sanctioning young adult offenders aged 18 up to and including 22 years old with a juvenile sanction in the Netherlands. A range of methods and sources was used, including a literature review, reconstruction of the policy theory, empirical analysis of registration data, a quasi-experiment, interviews with practitioners, and analysis of court decisions. Results showed that ACL has theoretical relevance to stimulate desistance from a criminal career. However, juvenile sanctioning of young adult offenders showed at most a null-effect on recidivism. Bottlenecks in practice can explain these effects. Bottlenecks in the ability to comply with human rights were also found, such as a lack of transparency and substantive equality in the application of adolescent criminal law. The relevance of complying with human rights in practice is discussed in the light of contemporary resocialization theories.

Children Have Human Rights Too: A Comparative Analysis of Correctional Service Staff Training in EU Youth Justice *Claire Machan, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; João Gomes, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Raquel Venâncio, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Ana Rita Pires, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems*

Prison and probation services working with sentenced and convicted children have an essential role in safeguarding their human and fundamental rights, in accordance with The Beijing Rules) and The Nelson Mandela Rules. Given that approximately 262,000 children worldwide were estimated to be in detention on any given day in 2020, adequate and sustained capacity-building of correctional services to address children's needs should be the norm across European juvenile justice systems. However, there is a current lack of common standards across on proper training for child-friendly justice in order to address the diverse needs of disadvantaged children. In this light, the ARISA Child (Assessing the Risk of Isolation of Sentenced and Accused: Enhancing the Capacity of Correctional Services to Work with Convicted Children) EU-funded project intends to upscale the capacity of prison and probation services working with the sentenced children, by better assessing the training needs of professionals throughout the EU, mapping and promoting the exchange of best practices and working models, as well as by creating a state-of-the-art training course aiming to promote rehabilitative juvenile justice. Initial findings from a cross-country comparative analysis will be presented, regarding both staff training needs and best practices, as extrapolated from surveys and expert interviews with EU juvenile justice professionals. The analysis highlights inherent diversities between the juvenile justice systems across EU Member States, and points to the need for common minimum training standards in what concerns a more child-centred approach to rehabilitative justice. Professionals working within this special population, whether in institutions or community settings, therefore need to be empowered with the knowledge of how to treat them with dignity and respect, while addressing their unique rehabilitative needs.

Participation Rights and the Deprivation of Liberty – a case study of children's rights implementation *Ursula Kilkelly, University College Cork*

The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides that deprivation of liberty must be a measure of last resort in line with the knowledge that detention is harmful to children's development. International standards also require that children enjoy their full range of rights when deprived of liberty, with particular regard to the child's right to education, to health, to contact with family and to protection from harm. To date, very little attention has focused on the child's participation rights in detention, as set out in Article 12 of the Convention. This paper argues that a holistic, rights-based approach to detention must have regard to all of the child's rights – including their right to a say in decision-making on matters that affect them - if it is to be truly rights-respecting. Set against a model of rights-based detention for children, this paper explains the significance of participation rights in this context. It illustrates the ways in which children's right to participate in decision-making can be fulfilled in a secure environment, with reference to the three domains of individual, residential unit and centre-based decision-making. It demonstrates the impact that fulfilling such rights can have on the child's development and wellbeing, as well as its impact on the goal of advancing the implementation of children's rights in detention more generally.

Re-Imagining Youth Justice Systems in a Post-COVID-19 World *Hannah Smithson, Manchester Metropolitan University; Deborah Jump, Manchester Metropolitan University; Paul Gray, Manchester Metropolitan University; Samuel Larner, Manchester Metropolitan University; Andrea Nisbet, Loughborough University*

The UN Committee of Human Rights of the Child (April 2020, p1) warned of the 'grave physical, emotional and psychological' impact the Covid-19 pandemic is having on children'. This paper presents the findings from the United Kingdom's first in-depth exploration of the impacts of Covid-19 on children at each stage of the Youth Justice System. Based on interviews with 140 youth justice professionals, participatory research with 40 children in custody and in the community, and a survey of all 157 youth justice teams in England and Wales, the research demonstrates that the pandemic increased the vulnerabilities of justice-involved children; children who are routinely exposed to health anxieties, instability and inequalities, adverse experiences in the home, systemic racism and school exclusion. The research found that professionals and children reported an increase in mental health illnesses such as anxiety and depression due to range of intersecting factors such as isolation, lack of socialising, lack of routine, lack of physical activity and poor sleep patterns. There needs to be a global recognition that justice-involved children are likely to be traumatised by their exposure to increased vulnerabilities during the pandemic. Subsequently, Youth Justice Systems should adopt a public health approach to address the impact of Covid-19 on the welfare and vulnerabilities of children in their care.

The Use of the Creative Arts in the Irish Youth Justice System: A Children's Rights Approach? *Louise Forde, Brunel University London*

Article 40 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) sets out detailed rights in relation to the aims of youth justice, and the rights children are entitled to in their contact with youth justice systems. However, children in conflict with the law are also entitled to enjoy the general rights set out under the

Convention, including rights relating to access to recreation, the arts and culture under Article 31. The ways in which Article 31 rights are applied in the context of youth justice have, however, received limited scholarly attention, despite the growing use of creative-arts based methods and approaches with young people in conflict with the law. The use of creative arts approaches within criminal justice systems generally, and specifically as an intervention with children who find themselves in conflict with the law, has been the subject of increasing scholarly attention over recent years. In Ireland, while policies exist which affirm rights-respecting approaches both to youth justice practice and to ensuring that children have access to creative arts and cultural life, limited attention has been afforded to date on the ways in which arts-based approaches have been applied within the youth justice system. This paper presents the results of a study which aimed to examine the use of creative arts in the youth justice system in Ireland, to consider how this aligns with rights-based approaches to responding to children in conflict with the law in light of the requirements of the UNCRC. Drawing on qualitative research with professionals working within the Irish youth justice system, and children who have engaged with creative-arts based approaches in this context, the paper aims to consider the extent to which arts-based practice may be used to enhance children's rights-based approaches to youth justice.

272. Penality in the South(s) 3

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

In line with Southern Criminology and similar theses, an increasing number of scholars have warned against ethnocentric and self-referential analyses on penality, in an effort to push the cognitive – and geographical – boundaries of academic conversations on the penal field. In this session these debates will be developed in different directions in relation with both SOuthern Europe and Latin America.

Chair:

Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral

Participants:

Penal Moderation and Conceptual Hybridization *Zelia Gallo, King's College London*

This paper analyses the relationship between "Centre" and "Periphery" in comparative penology. It does so by investigating "Penal Moderation", conceptualized as a spectrum going from non-punitiveness to moderation as public penal philosophy, along which legislation, jurisprudence, and citizen practices can all be situated. This conceptualization builds upon existing theoretical literature that has engaged with the notion of "Penal Moderation", which is recombined with insights drawn from my study of contemporary Italian penality. The paper explores the process of conceptual "hybridization" through which I have derived my notion of "Penal Moderation", arguing that – despite the embeddedness of existing theoretical understandings of moderation, particularly as public penal philosophy – the concept remains a fruitful one for comparative penology. This is especially true where comparative penology seeks to move away from a purely defensive stance to penality – how to resist punitiveness – and move towards a more complex, purposive approach to penality – how to achieve a "better politics of crime". The paper argues that this "hybrid" approach allows us to be sensitive to contextual specificities, and thus does not imply the subordination of the "Periphery" to the "Centre", without thereby falling back solely onto a context specificity that condemns "non-central" cases to conceptual and political

Challenging impunity for atrocity crimes. Bottom-up lessons from the South *Valeria Vegh Weis, Konstanz University*

When exploring how to deal with atrocities in the case of perpetrators who are dead, absent or protected by impunity laws, the experience of the Argentinean grassroots organizations and their

struggle against the atrocities perpetrated during the last military dictatorship (1976-1983) offers a broad range of successful strategies. Notably, the dictatorship involved the systematic use of unlawful imprisonment, torture and forced disappearance. Immediately after the dictatorship, trials took place, but impunity laws and pardons were issued a few years later, obstructing the accountability process. Based on the material collected through fieldwork (interviews with victims, experts, and in-deep archival research) between 2017 and 2023, this presentation will specifically focus on the initiatives developed by Argentine victims-survivors to overcome the impossibility of conducting ordinary trials. Overall, the presentation will explore these mechanisms deployed to confront impunity in Argentina as well as their potential to be applied in other cases when the perpetrators are dead or absent.

Neoliberal penal policies in Spain *Ignacio González Sanchez, University of Girona*

This presentation analyzes the first decades of Spanish democracy (1978-2003). Through a review of the evolution of the penal system, the labor market and social policy, the thesis of neoliberal penality is critically reviewed. This thesis has been raised with Anglo-Saxon and continental European contexts in mind. Thus, it is problematized that in Spain there was no Welfare State to dismantle; that the precariousness of employment was the fastest and most widespread in Europe; and that the penal system was developing its democratic principles while multiplying the number of prisoners. In addition, and in order to better understand prison and police developments, attention is paid to the influence of terrorist policy during the 1980s, which allowed Francoist police practices to persist, while at the same time it encouraged a criminal law of the enemy and penitentiary strategies of dispersion and confinement. Thus, this presentation starts from the particularity of the Spanish case to question the changes and continuities in the evolution of penality in the first years of democracy, and it conclude by reflecting on its influence on the present situation.

Reading Penalty from the Global South/Periphery. Contemporary innovations and debates on the inmate governance in Latin American prisons. *Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral*

This paper aims to critically reflect on the use of the centre/periphery and north/south binaries in relation to the understanding of penality -in a broad sense- in the past and present. A number of problems are identified in the more general use of those binaries in social research but it is argued that they are more marked in the more simplistic formulations of them, based on their geographical fixation and the adjudication of a constant character that does not mutate independently of the objects being analysed. Instead, a more complex, fluid, dynamic way of thinking about these binaries is sustained as useful vehicles to identify, problematized and reverse the inequalities between different places in the world and their effects of subordination and dependence, both in the birth and development of penal institutions and practices and the ways of producing knowledge about them, in the Global South, Periphery. Based on this discussion, an example is presented of an exercise of this type constructed in recent years in social research on the "inmate government" in Latin American prisons, in which it is possible to identify a series of innovations that dismantle the traditional patterns of inequality, subordination and dependence in the production of knowledge in this field.

273. Cybercrime and COVID-19: Beyond the Findings - Reflections on Theory and Prevention

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Crime and COVID 19
Roundtable
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

This round table discussion will explore the implications of research findings on the intersection of cybercrime and COVID-19 for theoretical criminology and crime prevention. Rather than simply presenting their individual findings,

participants will be invited to reflect on what the state of evidence means for cybercrime data collection and analysis more broadly. The discussion will be structured around four themes: the current state of evidence on cybercrime and COVID-19, its implications for cybercrime prevention, its implications for criminological theory, and directions for future research. Participants will share their insights and engage in dialogue with one another, with the aim of advancing our collective understanding of the complex relationship between cybercrime and COVID-19.

Chair:

Stefano Caneppele, University of Lausanne

Discussants:

Fernando Miró-Llinares, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche

David Buil-Gil, The University of Manchester

Steven Kemp, University of Girona

274. Factors that Shape Criminal Policy Decision Making

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Justice Policy
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:

Pablo Rando, University of Sevilla

Participants:

How Criminology Affects Punishment: Analyzing Conditions under Which Scientific Information Affects Sanction Policy Decisions *Malouke Kuiper, University of Amsterdam; Christopher P. Reinders Folmer, University of Amsterdam; Emmeke Kooistra, NSCR; Greg Pogarsky, University at Albany - SUNY; Benjamin van Rooij, University of Amsterdam*

Criminology has a strong potential to impact criminal justice policy. Yet, all too often criminological science does not influence policy. It is thought that criminology fails to shape policy because of the political context and nature such policy exists in. However, we do not know whether criminological knowledge could shape policy decision making when there is no specific political context present. The present study analyses this question through a vignette study (N = 212) comparing how participants, who are not tasked to take a political context into account, make criminal sanction policy decisions with or without reading criminological findings about the deterrent effect of longer sentences. It further studies whether the influence of criminological science on policy decisions remains the same when harm to victims is made salient in the presented vignette. The study finds that when presented outside of a particular political context criminological science can impact policy decision making, even when policy makers are asked to consider harms to victims.

MDM: An ethical framework proposal to mitigate the misuse of data in Criminal Justice Policy *Ana Belén Gómez-Bellvís, Miguel Hernández University; Francisco Javier Castro-Toledo, Plus Ethics*

Scientific research ethics are challenged today by the risk of misusing research results that could adversely affect or harm both individuals and their environment. In the ethics literature, such risks have been linked to the possibility of research results falling into the wrong hands, i.e., for criminal or terrorist purposes. However, crime data misuse can also affect policy makers' decisions and lead to discrimination, stigmatization, harassment, and intimidation of citizens. From a twofold perspective, this chapter examines the potential misuse of crime data caused by policy decisions: 1) outlining the ethical scope of potential misuses in European security research; and 2) proposing recommendations to minimize this risk based on a "Mutual Distrust Model" between researchers and policymakers.

Peace Churches and Restorative Justice: Past, Present, and Future *Meredith Edelman, Monash Business School; Rick Sarre,*

University of South Australia

Criminologists have long recognised links between technologies of discipline and punishment, on the one hand, and religious doctrine and communities of faith, on the other. This paper is concerned with links between penological developments and a group of religious communities known as 'peace churches.' These include Religious Societies of Friends (Quakers), Mennonites, and a number of other anabaptist communities. The paper reviews the historical links between peace churches' theological and religious alignment with movements for penal and criminological reform, with a particular focus on their relationship with restorative justice. Then, it reviews contemporary literature and dialogue within peace churches. Finding a broad base of support from theologians and organisations linked to peace churches for abolition as a Christian response to contemporary problems of social justice, the article invites criminologists to consider whether abolition is a natural outcome of restorative thought, and the extent to which criminologists should attend to theological arguments for abolition or other penological responses to wrongdoing.

The Expressive Function of Criminal Law: How Legality and Punishment Influence Moral Judgment *Avital Mentovich, University of Haifa; Maor Zeev Wolf, Ben Gurion University*

Does the legal status of a certain action (i.e., as legally prohibited or permissible) influence how people judge its morality? Does knowing, for example, that recreational use of drugs is no longer illegal changes how people morally judge such conduct? The current research examines these questions experimentally drawing on vignette studies in which the legal status of various conducts was manipulated. First we explore whether indictment or exoneration changes the moral classification of the behavior at stake. Second, we explore whether legislation similarly alters people's moral judgment towards the direction of the law. Finally, we explore whether levels of punishment (as more lenient or severe) can also impact how people judge the morality of the underlying behavior. Results indicate that: (a) Exoneration increases the moral permissibility of a given conduct relatively to conviction. (b) The law has a similar effect on moral judgment such that a conduct seems more moral when the law permits it and less moral when the law prohibit it. (c) Punishment severity, whether in court rulings or in the criminal law itself, has no effect on moral judgments. (d) The role that the law plays in shaping moral judgment does not stem from the legitimacy people assign to legal institutions but rather from the ability of the law to convey exiting social norms. Taken together, this research suggests that legality plays an important and complex role in influencing people's moral judgments.

It all starts with a thoughtful selection: The development of practice-based guidelines for selecting risk assessment tools in probation practice. *Hanne Willemen, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium; Anna Marie Vansteenkiste, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium; Lars Breuls, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Kristof Verfaillie, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Kasia Uzieblo, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, The Forensic Care Specialists*

Keywords: Risk assessment; Implementation process; decision-making In recent decades, risk assessment has become an important part of crime control. It is estimated that more than 120 different risk assessment tools are used worldwide in various settings (Singh et al., 2010) such as probation, the prison system and forensic mental health services. Research on risk assessment has also increased dramatically. Yet this research focuses primarily on the predictive validity of risk assessment tools and considerably less on the implementation of these tools in practice. Hence, several questions remain unanswered regarding the implementation process. One important but complex problem is the selection of risk assessment tools. No single validated tool exists that is significantly and consistently predictive of all forms of recidivism across all contexts, and each instrument has its own aim and requires its own degree of structuring. Evidence- or practice-based guidelines that

can facilitate such choices, are however lacking. The current presentation aims to promote knowledge sharing on key issues related to the implementation of risk assessment tools. More specifically, we developed guidelines for the selection of risk assessment tools in a research project that focusses on the implementation of an evidence-based risk assessment and risk management policy within the probation services in Flanders (Belgium). Several criteria regarding the psychometric qualities and usability of the tools were developed based on the literature and then tested in practice. During the presentation, these criteria will be described and the decision tree presented. The various theorical and practical issues raised throughout the selection and implementation process will be discussed.

Police Intervention on Begging across Eight Jurisdictions: an Application of RIMES Instrument *Pablo Rando, University of Sevilla*

RIMES instrument aims to measure social exclusion caused by Criminal Justice Systems in Western countries. The RIMES instrument consist of 39 items, distributed among nine thematic pools, involving each one several aspects of Criminal Justice Systems. Pool Number 1 encompasses four different rules and practices regarding Control of Public Spaces. This paper delves in one particular indicator of Social Exclusion, belonging to the aforementioned pool: police intervention on begging. Specifically, such item deals with the ability of police to arrest a person for repeated street begging. We discuss the results obtained in eight different jurisdictions: California, England and Wales, Finland, Germany, Italy, New York, Poland and Spain. Our study concludes that, although begging is prohibited in a number of analyzed jurisdictions, police not always has the power of arresting persons involved in such behaviour. That is the case of countries like Spain, where begging is sometimes prohibited and sanctioned by municipal ordinances which do not give local police officers the power to arrest infractors. Instead, neither in Germany nor in Finalnd, begging is even prohibited in the first place. Police powers to arrest beggars are available in all anglosaxon jurisdictions studied (California, New York and England and Wales). By contrast, police may not arrest people for street begging in none of the Continental European countries examined with the sole exception of Italy. These results suggest that, regardind this specific ítem, as a general rule, angloxason countries would be more exclusionary tan continental Euroepan countries. We try to provide some context for such a phenomenon and also discusse what specific factors explain the case of Italy.

275. Illicit drug use and offending
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Substance abuse
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Chair:
   Kofi E Boakye, University of Leicester
Participants:
Correlates and risk factors for involvement of young people in illicit drugs *Kofi E Boakye, University of Leicester*

The involvement of young people in illicit drugs is considered a major public health concern. Research on illicit drugs have generally focused on possession and misuse of psychoactive substances. Comparatively less attention have been given to correlates and risk factors for involvement of young people in illicit drugs (i.e., use and dealings). The present study utilised a sample of 264 adolescent males to investigate the prevalence, correlates and risk factors for adolescent involvement in illicit drugs. Results showed that about a third of the adolescents were involved in illicit drugs. Risk factors in multiple domains contribute to adolescent drug involvement. The most important predictors of adolescent drug involvement are concentrated in the individual domain. Factors in the family and neighbourhood domains also increased

risk for adolescents' involvement in illicit drugs. Findings suggest a need for evidence-based approach to address the problem of adolescents' involvement in illicit drugs.

Risky Decision Making in amphetamine users: ERP study *Yu Hua Liu, National Chung Cheng University; Chiao-yun Chen, National Chung Cheng University*

Amphetamine is one of the most widely used drugs in the world. There are large numbers of amphetamine users in both the East and the West. Amphetamine use not only devastates people's health, but also causes high social costs. The cause of drug abuse is often related to individual risky decision-making. However, the understanding to the neural mechanisms of risky decision-making related to amphetamines abuse remains unclear. To better understand it, this study used Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) to examine individual risky decision-making with the event-related potentials (ERPs) and questionnaires relating to behavioral control. Compared to healthy controls, amphetamine users had a lower score on the Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) scale, and showed the blunted amplitudes in FRN and ERN after receiving a negative feedback. A lower BIS score in amphetamine users may indicate their lower sensitivity to punishment or aversive stimuli. Consistent with the questionnaire results, the smaller FRN may indicate the lower responsiveness to loss of money or unexpected outcomes in amphetamine users, which related to weaker sensitivity to negative feedback. Besides, the smaller ERN also showed amphetamine users had a lower sensitivity to punishment cues. Based on what we found in this study, due to lower sensitivity to punishment or aversive stimuli, amphetamine users might have a higher risk decision-making.

Continuing with and returning to crime: Gendered experiences of coping through substance misuse and reoffending. *Megan Coghlan, Maynooth University*

This paper explores gendered experiences of substance misuse and reoffending to understand men and women's reasons for continued offending or returns to criminality after a crime free period. This is important as thus far the bulk of research on criminal careers and reoffending specifically has been risk focused or quantitative in nature meaning that in-depth reasons for reoffending behaviour are under-explored. Similarly, in-depth gendered explorations of reoffending are rare and this paper focusing on men and women's experiences can contribute to a more holistic understanding of the links between substance misuse and reoffending and how those links can explain continued offending and/or returns to criminality. Qualitative data from semi-structured interviews conducted with men and women linked to the Probation Service in Ireland will be presented focusing on people's interpretations of and reasons for their substance misuse and reoffending. The themes of escape and coping emerged to link substance misuse and reoffending together demonstrating that the desire to escape or create a coping mechanism can sustain offending and substance misuse over time. The desire to escape or create a coping mechanism can subsequently also lure people back to crime and substance misuse over time.

Crime-drug relationships in Brazilian adolescents with different conduct patterns: A multi-method study *Thales Vinícius Mozaner Romano, University of São Paulo; Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo*

Substance use and delinquency are behaviours that can manifest themselves in adolescence, mutually increasing their likelihood of persistence and aggravation. The role that one behaviour may play in the other remains to be explored. The present study aimed to describe and compare the relationships between the two behaviours based on data collected from adolescent offenders (n=21), aged 15-18 years, classified according to offending pattern (normative = N; non-normative/persistent = P) and marijuana use pattern (daily use = D; non-daily/sporadic use = S). Data were collected through structured/quantifiable instruments and interviews, enabling a multi-method analysis. Group 1 (PD) reported substance use in the

context of drug dealing (activity carried out over a long period of time), before, during and after this activity, to facilitate it, and to relieve tensions related to other contexts (as a self-regulation strategy). Group 2 (ND) also reported substance use before and during criminal activity, but less frequently (time invested in drug dealing was less in this group than in G1). Marijuana use appeared to be more related to peer/leisure socializing and as a self-regulation strategy. Group 3 (PS) reported marijuana use related to peer socialization (claiming the substance was not used before and/or during the offence to 'not damage the action'). The investment in drug dealing would be even lower in view of the investment in other types of crime. Group 4 (NS) also reported substance use before or during criminal activity, due to its accessibility (not to facilitate crime committing), as well as in the context of socialization/leisure and, eventually as a self-regulation strategy. The study highlights different relationships between substance use and offending and the importance of contextual variables, especially involvement in drug dealing, in exacerbating both behaviours simultaneously.

Gender differences in drug use behaviors for the schedule 1 and schedule 2 drug addicts *Shu-Lung Yang, the Department of Criminology, National Chung Cherng University*

Gender differences in substance abuse have always been the focus of research circles. To explore the gender differences in drug use behaviors among drug users, this study conducted research surveys on 600 male drug addicts in compulsive drug rehabilitation centers and 585 female drug addicts in women's prisons in Taiwan for the year 2022. The study attempts to explore gender differences in drug use behavior of schedule I and II drugs in terms of the characteristics of drug use behavior, transaction methods, motivation of use, multiple drug abuse use, and related mental health conditions. This study found that males had a more positive attitude toward drug use, while women were more aware of the negative impact of drugs. In terms of the reasons for drug use, women are more likely to be influenced by others; men are more likely to use drugs because of stress or sensation seeking. Moreover, compared with male drug users, peers and friends strongly influence females' drug use behavior. Also, female drug users had a higher proportion of drug trafficking behaviors before they were sent to prison. In addition, male users have more obvious emotional feelings and higher emotional reactions. The study suggested that the correctional institutions can assist female inmates in developing interpersonal skills and establishing their correct values to reduce their negative influence from intimate partners. Furthermore, promote the male's coping skill, decrease their expectations from drugs, enhance their' willingness to share emotions are suggested. The implications of the study are further discussed in the paper.

276. Challenges and Good practices in Qualitative Research

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Qualitative Methods
Roundtable
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Qualitative research methods offer a wide range of possibilities to researchers in order to delve into the personal and subjective experiences of different populations and individuals. However, there are also several challenges and implications that need to be addressed when conducting qualitative research. This roundtable reflects on various practical and ethical challenges: (1) Challenges of recruiting participants for research purposes, successful strategies, including dealing with gatekeepers and the use of social media; (2) Ethical considerations, especially when researching vulnerable groups, such as the importance of informed consent and referral procedures; (3) Selecting the most appropriate data collection method such as (elite) interviews, focus groups, and surveys, including their advantages and disadvantages; (4) Preparations for interviews, good practices for interviews and interview guides especially when interviewing a vulnerable person, and when to stop interviewing (data saturation); (5) Considering reflectivity and positionality

throughout the research process and how that can inform the findings; (6) Selecting the most appropriate data analysis method such as (virtual) ethnography, discourse analysis, thematic analysis or qualitative comparative analysis; (7) Following up after conducting the data collection such as member checks and at the end of the research providing participants with e.g. a lay-man summary and workshop presenting the research findings. For all of these topics, we will discuss advantages and disadvantages as well as challenges, how to overcome them, and good practices.
Chair:
  Victoria Wozniak-Cole, KU Leuven
Discussants:
  Tatiana Fernandez Maya, University of New South Wales & KU Leuven
  Pablo Romero-Seseña, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC)
  Dominik Wzorek, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences
  Nibigira Nadine, Université libre de Bruxelles

277. Collateral consequences of criminal justice involvement between punishment powers, privacy, desistance and effectiveness
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3
This panel will explore different aspects of the formally nonpunitive ramifications of criminal justice involvement from the perspectives of fairness, privacy rights and the allocation of punitive powers within the legal system. First, it will debate whether collateral consequences of conviction hinder the power to punish institutionally allocated to sentencing authorities and, if so, how this can be conceptualised and remedied. Secondly, it will tackle proposals advanced in the UK aimed at reducing due process and privacy protections afforded to serial abusers, and how this strategy may encourage silent victims to come forward. Thirdly, it will focus on the emerging algorithmic "clean slate" initiatives in the US, asking what role privacy has played in criminal record relief legislation over time and how technological developments may undermine the alleged fairness and effectiveness of automated record clearance reforms. Finally, it will explore the dynamics of self-employment and desistance, focusing on opportunities and experiences of self-employment and entrepreneurship of people with convictions across different countries in Europe.
Chair:
  Alessandro Corda, Queen's University Belfast
Participants:
  Collateral legal consequences and the power to punish *Milena Tripkovic, University of Edinburgh; Andrei Poama, Leiden University*
  Collateral legal consequences (CLCs) are often criticized due to the harms and/or wrongs that they impose on criminal offenders. In this paper, we argue that CLCs are problematic in an additional way – namely because they undermine the power to punish, a distinct normative power to change the offender's normative situation which belongs to judges and other sentencing officials. By doing so, CLCs distinctly wrong criminal justice officials, not only convicted defendants. The paper identifies important features of the power to punish and examines how CLCs undermine two of these features – namely, robustness and attributability. Acknowledging the implausibility of the sudden demise of CLCs from the catalogue of sanctions imposed by contemporary states, the paper concludes with an outline of non-ideal proposals that would marginally remedy the situation.
  Chasing a clean slate: The shifting roles of privacy and technology in criminal record clearance policy *Alessandro Corda, Queen's University Belfast; Sarah Lageson, Rutgers*

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University

This paper examines the trajectories of criminal record clearance policy in the United States through the lens of privacy interests. Using a historical policy analysis from 1950s-2020s, we find that concerns for personal privacy, initially a silent underpinning of rehabilitative policies and then squarely dismissed by public safety considerations, now constitute a key, though still understated, organizing concept in legal reforms aimed at addressing criminal record discrimination. We argue that the recent success of criminal record clearance legislation and new trends toward automating the record-clearing process have been fundamentally aided by growing social arguments for data privacy in protecting against lifelong criminal record-based stigmatization and surveillance in today's data-driven era. But while legal reform has benefitted from such an emerging data privacy rationale, we highlight and critically discuss how technological realities may also undermine the purported success and fairness of recently enacted criminal record clearance mechanisms, in particular those based on algorithmic automation.

Towards an exploration of the links between desistance from crime and entrepreneurship *Ruwani Fernando, Towards an exploration of the links between desistance from crime and entrepreneurship*

Research on desistance have provided extensive knowledge on processes of change in terms of how and why these occur. We know of the importance of employment in providing stability, financial security, a pro-social identity, and structure to people who have previously been involved in offending. More recently, international studies on desistance from crime have highlighted national specificities in pathways out of crime, and in particular, of the role of employment in processes of change. While there are debates as to the causal relationship between employment and change, the link between the two is established. Research has also highlighted barriers to employment and how these are subject to cultural and national specificities, as well as particularities across social groups. In this presentation, I suggest an exploration of the dynamics of self-employment and entrepreneurship in pathways of change. While much is known on the relationship between employment and desistance, there is little knowledge on the opportunities and barriers to self-employment for people with convictions. Therefore, I propose that going from our knowledge on employment and desistance, we explore, the different opportunities, barriers, and experiences of self-employment for people with criminal records, ideally across Europe. By doing so, we would add to our knowledge on what people desist 'into' and what happens in life after crime, in different national contexts.

Justice for Marginalized Accused: Managerial and Therapeutic Practices in Criminal Courts *Marianne Quirouette, Université de Montréal; Nicolas Spallanzani-Sarrasin, Université de Montréal*

The Canadian criminal justice system is adjudicative by design, but in practice this model is typically reserved for serious cases and for accused who have access to resources. Marginalized accused are often processed under managerial (Resnik 1982; Kohler-Haussmann 2013, 2014) or therapeutic (Wexler & Winnick 1996) models of justice – and cannot afford to consider going to trial. Technically presumed innocent, some accused are made to perform for the system, as their access to justice and ability to advocate for their rights is complicated by poverty and perceived level of risk. They are more likely to experience 'therapeutic' arrests (Stuart 2015; Jain 2015) and preventative and restrictive forms of community supervision and control, before/without a trial or finding of guilt (Myers 2016). Criminal defence lawyers, working with marginalized accused, are uniquely positioned to advise them about coerced care via conditions of release, or about consenting to therapeutic justice programs like specialized drug treatment courts. Because local and provincial variation is so important, our qualitative research includes interviews with criminal defence lawyers working in urban and rural contexts, in private or legal aid

practice, in two Canadian provinces (N=130). We focus on managerial or therapeutic models, as they pertain to the representation of clients who face issues related to poverty, racism, mental health, drug use, alcohol, etc. We describe and theorize how criminal defence lawyers in various jurisdictions (1) have access to and engage with local programs for community supervision and therapeutic programming, like mental health diversion, alcohol court, or bail compliance units; (2) witness and partake in adapted practices like extended or onerous bail arrangements; (3) talk about the advantages and disadvantages of these programs and practices; (4) describe their own strategies for negotiating these options to better support marginalized clients.

278. Organized crime involvement in legal and illegal trades

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 4
Chair:
  David Castro-Liñares, University of A Coruna
Participants:
  Current trends and scenarios on Illicit Trade on Cultural Property in Europe: A major concern? *David Castro-Liñares, University of A Coruna*

  During the last decades, trafficking in cultural goods activities gained momentum as a political concern in Europe due to the international concern around terrorism (with special attention to Daesh activities) and other forms of organised crime. However, this political traction has no longer this strength nowadays. Actually, in the vast majority of European countries these trafficking crimes do not rank high in terms of crime prevention priorities. Despite this relative institutional disregard, this paper examines if and to what extent trafficking in cultural property activities continue to be actually interwoven with other forms of organised crime. In addition, the paper tries to explore why these criminal activities are not considered a key priority in terms of law enforcement and crime prevention in many jurisdictions across Europe.

  Exploring new trends and challenges in the illicit firearms trafficking in Europe *Marina Mancuso, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Ernesto Savona, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan); Caterina Paternoster, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Maria Jofre, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore*

  Firearms are incredibly dangerous goods that can fuel violent crime and ongoing conflicts by facilitating the escalation of political disputes into violence. Given the deadly impact of firearms when used for criminal or terrorist purposes, their trafficking poses a severe security threat. Despite initiatives to prevent this illicit trade, many challenges remain and new trends are emerging, such as technological improvements in 3D printing, the use of parcel post and postal services and of online marketplaces and cryptocurrencies, along with the diffusion of more sophisticated conversion techniques. The scarce availability of updated official data jeopardises the understanding of the phenomenon and its evolving dynamics. In the context of the Horizon Europe CEASEFIRE Project (Advanced versatile artificial intelligence technologies and interconnected cross-sectoral fully operational national focal points for combating illicit firearms trafficking), this study provides an updated picture of the firearms trafficking phenomenon in the EU Member States as well as of the most recent modi operandi and criminal opportunities. It also provides an analysis of open sources on firearms incidents (seizures and crimes committed with firearms) in these same countries with the aim to overcome the limitations of official data. The proposed study, therefore, allows improving the intelligence picture of the

phenomenon, which, in turn, enhances the identification of new traffic trends and the definition of refined risk profiles.

The downside of free enterprise in Belgium: opportunities for criminal entrepreneurs *Frauke Wittevrongel, Ghent University Belgium*

In Belgium, it is quite easy to set up a enterprise and, in recent decades, this has been encouraged by numerous simplifications of the rules applicable to Belgian enterprises. However, it should be emphasized that these economic rules and simplifications always start from the idea of a 'bona fide' legal economy, in which all entrepreneurs act in good faith. Meanwhile, it is known and also observed by the Belgian police, that there are also 'malicious' entrepreneurs who massively abuse the good intentions of the government to promote free enterprise. Criminal organisations eagerly exploit these administrative simplifications by frequently setting up enterprises, often without any intention of using them to carry out legitimate activities. So the more obvious it becomes to do business legally, the easier it likewise becomes to do business illegally. Simplification of rules on the one hand and little control on entrepreneurship, on the other hand, are opening more and more doors for criminals and making it easier for criminal entrepreneurs to engage in fraud, and money laundering but also illegal trade and stay under the radar for a longer time. From a police point of view, this can cause frustrations because the aim is precisely to counter the entanglement of the criminal underworld with the legal economy. During a lot of exploratory interviews with Belgian and Dutch security experts on the topic of the crime-business nexus and criminal indicators, the tension between the economic perspective and tackling serious financial and economic crime and organised crime was frequently mentioned. Since academic research and Belgian literature on this topic are rather scarce, this paper goes deeper into this topic and largely departs from qualitative research, such as newspaper reports and interview transcripts but also internally obtained documents were analysed.

Theoretical frameworks on smuggling migrants. A critical analysis *Stefano Becucci, University of Florence*

The presentation focuses on the different frameworks to analyse smuggling migrants. Departing from the theoretical contrast between the business and social system models, it aims at proposing a new perspective to analyse smuggling migrants. While the business model emphasizes smugglers as rational and economic players, the social system model points out that smuggling migrants cannot be simply reduced to economic motivations from the players standpoint (Salt and Stein, 1997; Collyer, 2007; Zhang, 2007; Mandic, 2017; Maher, 2018). Once discussed critically the business and social system models, the presentation proposes a new theoretical framework focussing on an organizational crime model continuum. The latter is characterized by two poles: on one side, the hierarchical criminal organizations, and different forms of criminal network on the other. More specifically, the presentation proposes three different forms of organization: hierarchical groups, criminal groups connected among them (network of networks), and networks made up of individuals (single networks).

The organised theft of medicine: main traits of an understudied type of organised property crime *Marco Dugato, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime; Cosimo Sidoti, PhD candidate at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime, Milan, Italy*

This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the organised theft of medicines and medical devices in the EU, a growing problem in the illicit trade of pharmaceutical products. Despite its worldwide relevance and significant threat to public health and legitimate companies, knowledge on the theft of medicines is far from being complete. Using a crime script analysis approach based on interviews with stakeholders and case studies, this study identifies the main actors involved in this type of crime and the most common criminal schemes. The results reveal that actors often create joint ventures or collaborate in loose networks according to

transient criminal opportunities, stealing medical products to reintroduce them into the legal supply chain or to sell them on the black market. Legitimate professionals or companies also play a central role in the organised theft of medicines and medical devices, operating on both the licit and illicit side of the market. Conversely, stable and structured organised crime groups are only marginally involved. The paper concludes with potential policy implications for law enforcement agencies and regulatory authorities in identifying illegal behaviours or anticipating potential threats. The study is based on the results of the EU-funded Project MEDI-THEFT.

279. EUROC PANEL 6: Life-course criminology and white-collar crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
   Jessica Hill, VU University
Participants:

Corporate Offending in Dutch Inland Shipping: A Trajectory Analysis *Jelmar Meester, VU Amsterdam; Marieke Kluin, Leiden University; Arjan Blokland, NSCR; Wim Huisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

The objective of this study is to describe the prevalence, frequency, and longitudinal development of regulatory offenses within Dutch inland shipping on both the ship and business level. We examine whether latent groups with differing trajectories can be distinguished and compare differences between these trajectory groups. Using longitudinal inland shipping inspection data from several inspection agencies Lorenz curves and Gini coefficients are used to describe offense distributions. Group-Based Trajectory Modelling is used to analyze longitudinal development of regulatory violations of ships and corporations. Between-group comparisons are made using (multivariate) analysis of variance. Results show a skewed distribution of offending on both the ship and business level. On both levels of analysis, four trajectory groups are found. Although differences in characteristics between trajectory groups were present, effect sizes were found to be small. We conclude that disproportionality in corporate offending is in constant motion. Regulators need to regularly (re)identify their target groups.

Environmental crime in The Netherlands: the offenders and the prosecutors *Jessica Hill, VU University; Victor van der Geest, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Joost van Onna, Openbaar Ministerie, The Netherlands*

In the Netherlands and worldwide, there is increasing social, political and scientific attention on environmental crime. In science and policy, however, attention has mainly been focused on the criminogenic circumstances in which the crime takes place and less on the individual offenders who commit the crimes. Virtually nothing is known about individuals prosecuted for crimes such as manure fraud, importing of illegal pesticides or herbicides, or illegal waste trading, still less about any effect of criminal convictions on reoffending rates. We take a life course perspective, theorizing and empirically examining stability and change in the criminal careers of environmental crime offenders. While we focus on individual offenders, we consider the context in which offending takes places, drawing on theories of organized and organizational crime. This study outlines the background profiles for environmental offenders, uses group-based trajectory models to analyze longitudinal patterns in criminal offences and other rule-breaking, such as traffic violations, and examines recidivism up to six years after settlement of the original environmental crime case.

The sample consists of a cohort of prosecuted environmental criminals (natural persons) in extensive and serious environmental cases (so-called tailor-made cases) between 2012-2020. Alongside the quantitative data we have carried out in-depth interviews with public prosecutors. One goal of this data is to determine whether we see an overlap in the offender groups we find in our trajectory models and the offender groups that public prosecutors see in their work. Another goal is to understand the decisions that prosecutors make when prosecuting environmental crime offenders and the perceived effectivity of the choices available to them when they do so. The results will be presented during the conference under-embargo.

Offending Trajectories Among Those Convicted of White Collar Crimes *Chelsey Narvey, Sam Houston State University; Erin Orrick, Sam Houston State University; Nicole Leeper Piquero, University of Miami*

While examinations of the onset, continuation, and desistance of criminal offending over time have long been an important line of inquiry for criminologists, the relatively recent developments in statistical techniques allow for the examination of criminal trajectories using longitudinal data. Drawing from the criminal trajectory literature, the current study applies this technique to the examination of criminal careers using incarceration and criminal history data from a release cohort from a large southwestern state in the United States. Official arrest records will be assessed to determine whether distinct groups of offending patterns emerge between those with white collar crime histories. Results will be discussed in line with theory and policy.

280. Child sexual abuse and pornography

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6
Chair:

Virginia Soldino, Universitat de València

Participants:

Contact Child Sexual Exploitation Victim – Perpetrator Dynamics: Exploring Interpersonal Communicative Patterns *VICKY MOONEY, UCLan University*

Until recently, empirical evidence exploring Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) has been scarce, particularly in relation to contact exploitation, where the convicted perpetrator seeks direct physical (offline) contact as opposed to solely targeting the victim online. This paper reports on the study of the interpersonal dynamics that exist between contact CSE perpetrators and their victims, specifically the discourse used by perpetrators when seeking to manipulate their victims into engaging in or maintaining sexual activity, and the victims' discursive responses to such manipulation. Data for the study consist of victim and perpetrator language (c. 16,000 words) extracted from 41 contact CSE police case files, involving 50 perpetrators (37 lone offenders and 4 group) and 80 victims. These data were examined by computer aided psycho-linguistic software (Language Inquiry Word Count [LIWC] v.2015) and a discourse analysis (sequentially conducted to provide context to the LIWC language variables). The combined quantitative and qualitative findings reveal distinct contact CSE linguistic features, including similarities in perpetrator communicative patterns, such as establishing access, use of flattery, assessing risk and making arrangements to maintain contact, consistent with previous online grooming research, in addition to the variations in LIWC language variables between perpetrator and victim demographic categories. Differing from most previous online CSE findings, specific contact CSE perpetrator communicative patterns emerged from the data, whereby instances of both verbal and non-verbal approaches, categorised under a coercive control heading, were present, ranging from the use of threats and humiliation to subordination and physical force. Furthermore, the data suggests that a more aggressive approach to initiating / maintaining sexual activity is used by perpetrators offending in a group, where the sexual offences are more deviant and violent as similarly reported in child trafficking research. Implications and limitations of findings are discussed in relation to safeguarding, law enforcement disruption, research, and practice.

Digital Sexual Exploitation in South Korea : Criminal Laws and Policies in Action *HAN-KYUN KIM, Korean Institute of Criminology & Justice; JUN HYOUK CHOI, Inha University; TAE JEONG HWANG, Kyonggi University; JEE YOUNG YUN, Korean Institute of Criminology & Justice*

In South Korea, the majority of the people targeted in digital sex crimes are women : 80 percent in spycam cases. According to the National Police Agency, 98 percent of perpetrators in spycam cases were men. One of the shocking things about digital sex crimes is sharing and consumption of non-consensual images becomes socially accepted among some men, without regard for how the person in the image is affected. The "Telegram Chating Room for Sexual Exploitation" case of 2019 is the worst example of such criminal trend. The victim and the perpetrator have met on platforms that match people randomly to chat with each other. The victims are often underage girls who consent to sending intimate images, then the perpetrator uses the photos to blackmail the victim and coerce her into sex in real life. One of the challenges of tackling digital sex crimes is that those crimes are not limited to a problem between individuals it is a societal problem, because it has become an profitable industry.   So, in 2020, South Korean government proposed new get-tough measures against digital sex crimes, vowing to punish even buyers, advertisers and possessors of child and youth sexual abuse materials, as well as their producers and sellers.   Series of specialized criminal legislation on digital sexual exploitation has been enacted.

Professionals' perceptions of incidents of abusive sexual behavior displayed by adolescents against pre-pubescent children *Virginia Soldino, Universitat de València*

The aim of this research was to investigate the perspectives of professionals working with minors regarding abusive sexual behavior by adolescents against pre-pubescent children in Spain. The study obtained information about the characteristics of abusive sexual behavior, the criteria used to distinguish abusive from non-abusive sexual behavior, and the prevention services available in the country. Of the respondents, 41.51% had experience dealing with such incidents. The majority of these cases involved male perpetrators and female victims, and most incidents were perpetrated by a single adolescent. The most common sexual behaviors reported were masturbation and oral sex by the child to the adolescent, with physical and/or psychological violence occurring less frequently. Approximately half of the respondents considered all sexual interactions between adolescents and pre-pubescent children to be abusive, and the three most relevant criteria for distinguishing between abusive and non-abusive sexual behavior were intimidation (psychological violence), superiority over the child, and physical violence. The study highlights the need for therapeutic interventions within the family to address this issue, and emphasizes the importance of training parents on abusive sexual behavior in adolescents to promote early detection. However, the lack of consensus among professionals regarding clear and useful criteria for distinguishing between abusive and non-abusive sexual behavior is notable. Additionally, the study found that many professionals were not aware of specialized services for professional referrals, and some requested specific training on this topic. The findings suggest the need for more specialized services and training programs for professionals working with minors to prevent and address this issue effectively.

281.   European Developmental and Life-course Criminology

Working Group, Panel 1. Criminal careers and offending trajectories
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Development and Life Course Perspectives
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Chair:
> *Jasper Bendler*, Bielefeld University

Participants:

> Criminal career trajectories vs developmental trajectories *Torbjørn Skardhamar, University of Oslo*
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> The criminal careers perspective and life course perspectives are closely related and the terms are used almost interchangeably, but the empirical implications are not necessarily the same. This paper makes three advances: First, age is not necessarily the most relevant time-related variable for criminal career trajectory analyses, and I show the consequences for the empirical results. Second, I expand on the popular modeling approach to related techniques and emphasizing within-group variability in presenting the results. Finally, I discuss the value of "hard" vs. "dynamic" definitions of criminal careers. The analyses use data on the total population from Norwegian administrative registers in the period 1993 until 2020.

> Same but different? Similarities and differences in male and female criminal trajectories *Benedicte Nordahl Berntsen, Norwegian Police University College; Torbjørn Skardhamar, University of Oslo*
>
> The literature on female criminal trajectories over the life course is scarce. As males commit far more crimes than females, most datasets and studies are on males. Thus, there is a glaring gender difference in prevalence, but it remains less clear if male and female offenders differ. Some studies maintain that both in aggregate patterns as well as in individual criminal trajectories, female offending patterns are mainly similar to male offending patterns, despite some differences as well. To what degree male and female offending patterns are similar is of major importance for assessing whether explanations of crime, largely derived from studies of males, also holds for females. In this paper we continue this line of research by exploring similarities and differences in male and female offending patterns over time in Norway, a context where this research area yet has to be analyzed. Data is collected from administrative registers at Statistics Norway that link multiple records on individuals, including information on crime and socio-demographics for the entire population. By following a birth cohort from the ages of 13 to 40, this paper explores the extent of gender similarities and differences in a) aggregate offending patterns and in b) criminal trajectories, placing a particular focus on the latter.

> Offending specialisation in a 30-year prospective birth cohort study of over 5,000 people in Brazil *Hugo S. Gomes, Human Development and Violence Research Centre (DOVE), Federal University of Pelotas; Joseph Murray, Human Development and Violence Research Centre, Federal University of Pelotas*
>
> Background. The degree to which offenders specialise in particular types of crime provides crucial information for criminological theory and practice. Research on offense specialisation goes back several decades, but evidence on specialised offending patterns remains mixed and inconclusive. Because previous evidence suggested general versatility in offending (low specialisation), many criminologists have devoted their efforts to developing general explanations of crime. However, new research methods applied in recent years provide increasing evidence that particular groups have significant specialisation. In Brazil, levels of serious violence are extremely high, and establishing the extent of specialisation in violent crime might be particularly important to identify underlying causes. Method. In a prospective birth cohort study following 5,914 children born in Pelotas, Brazil in 1982, we

investigate the existence and extent of specialisation-versatility offenses in offending. Criminal record searches were used to identify participants' offences up to the age of 30 years. We use the "diversity index" to assess the total level of variation-specialisation in offending. Second, we use Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to identify potential subgroups of offenders based on frequency of committing eight different types of crimes (i.e., lethal violent offenses, non-lethal violent offenses, sexual offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, arms and weapon offenses, traffic offenses, and miscellaneous offenses). Subgroups will be described in terms of frequency of committing particular types of crime, total crimes committed, average age at first offense, and average age at last offense. Results and Conclusions. We will present findings from these two different methods of examining offense specialisation in this Brazilian cohort. Considering existing evidence using these techniques, we expect to find different classes of offenders with varying levels of specialising patterns, potentially with one group showing particularly high levels of violence and drug offenses. These results will provide important new evidence for understanding criminal behaviour in a high-violence context.

> Towards a life course criminology of Latin America: The role of the State, labour market, and family in criminal trajectories *Sveinung Sandberg, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo; David Rodriguez Goyes, University of Oslo*
>
> Crime in Latin America has risen sharply the last two decades. This is closely connected to the growth of US drug markets, and the associated increase in drug trafficking and illegal armed organisations, but also poverty, diminishing trust in governments, and weakness or failure of states. In most of Latin America, crime is not only a security issue, but tightly connected to issues of poverty, corruption, and absence of the state. Still, compared to the US and Europe, relatively few large empirical studies of crime emerge from this region. While life-course criminology for example, has flourished in other contexts, it has been little applied in Latin America. Based on qualitative life-story interviews with 350 prisoners in seven countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, and Mexico) we ask: What is the best way to theorize and understand the criminal careers and life-course trajectories of prisoners in Latin America? We highlight that which is the most different from what is previously described in the life-course criminology literature. Three main institutions and structural conditions that are decisive to understand the participants' criminal trajectories stand out: The State, the labour market, and the family. The fragility of the State is seen in terms of health, housing, education, and security. Many start to work early and throughout their life they only have access to unstable, poorly paid jobs in black markets. Many also get children at a young age and extended family play is important. Sometimes the family and at other times criminal organizations may take the role of formal institutions. By providing a better understanding of the role of the State, employment, and family, in criminal trajectories in this region – the aim is to pave the way for a more critical, contextually and structurally sensitive life-course criminology of Latin America.

> To Me, To You! A Longitudinal Analysis of the Intra-familial Transmission of Crime *Michael James Frith, University i Oslo*
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> Over the past twenty to thirty years, the criminological literature on the role and influence of family on a person's criminal activity has grown rapidly. It has been widely shown that offending concentrates within families and that different familial relationships, most notably parent-child and sibling, can influence the risk of a person becoming an offender differently. In the majority of these studies, they focus on the lifetime (or the period for which they have data) risk of offending given their connection's prior offending history. That said, these effects will likely vary with time. For example, as a person's parent, sibling, partner, etc. starts or ends their own period of offending, that person may be more, than less, likely to follow suit. This effect may also only last a brief

period, or alternatively, it could be sustained throughout more of their lives. In short, and for the most part under-researched, the influence from social proximity (familial connections) may be interconnected with temporal proximity. To this end, in this presentation, I show the results from an analysis using a combination of Norway's national population register data and official police crime data. A set of time-series regression models are computed looking at the influence of different familial connection's recent offending on each focal person's criminal involvement. The effect of the period considered recent is also investigated. The results have implications regarding how future research may measure and operationalize offending histories, and especially how they use these to consider their impact on the transmission of offending tendencies between people. More practically, the findings also indicate the role of the timing of possible police and other interventions to prevent or reduce any intra-familial contagion of criminality.

Development of legal norm acceptance in adolescence *Jasper Bendler, Bielefeld University*

In criminological research, legal norm acceptance is one of the most theoretically and empirically important factors influencing individual delinquency. In recent decades, there has been a great deal of empirical research on the effect of legal norm acceptance on delinquency (especially juvenile delinquency). However, the actual construct of legal norm acceptance remains under-researched. In particular, developmental trajectories of legal norm acceptance in adolescence and possible parallels and differences with delinquency trajectories have not been the subject of in-depth research. Similarly, the factors that influence these developmental trajectories, possible group differences, and the effects of different individual developmental trajectories of legal norm acceptance on delinquency remain under-researched. This question also seems to be of great interest given socialisation theory and the importance of the internalisation of legal norms for the integration of individuals into society. Using data from the first eight waves of the panel study Crime in the Modern City (CrimoC), a study conducted in Duisburg with over 3,000 young people, the question of the development of legal norm acceptance during the period under study is examined (Øage wave 1: 13; Øage wave 8: 20). The focus is on the general development during adolescence. The question is investigated using a so-called second-order Bayesian latent growth model. The results show a curvilinear development of legal acceptance, decreasing until the age of 15 and increasing thereafter. The results are discussed in terms of their relevance to socialisation theory.

282. Multi-Ideological Radicalisation Assessment towards Disengagement: Long-standing relevance of risk assessment, cross-sectoral training, and multi-stakeholder cooperation
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

At a time when radicalisation and violent extremism continue to be a major threat to the security of the European Union, the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist and terrorist offenders has become paramount. Indeed, data shows that there is a clear need for disengagement and reintegration efforts, and the European Commission has highlighted the need to work on the rehabilitation of these offenders into society as well as the importance of training prison and probation staff in radicalisation prevention and exit programmes, as they play a key role in ensuring the success of rehabilitative initiatives. It was with these concerns and facts in mind that the MIRAD project came to be. The MIRAD 'Multi-Ideological Radicalisation Assessment towards Disengagement' main goal is to foster expanded collaboration in the field of disengagement and reintegration programmes between governmental bodies and community organisations. To achieve this objective, a fourfold approach was followed: i) development and

piloting of an instrument to assess the trustworthiness and capability of NGOs as non-state actors involved in disengagement and reintegration programmes; ii) development of ideology-specific (Islamist Extremism and Right-Wing Extremism) risk assessment tool by building upon IRS (Individual Radicalisation Screening), a radicalisation risk assessment instrument previously developed during the R2PRIS RRAP Toolset (i.e., best practice in the field by the European Commission); iii) cross-sectoral training practitioners from prison, probation, and NGOs via e-Learning and virtual-reality scenarios; and iv) identification of the key challenges faced by practitioners in implementing multiagency cooperation in the rehabilitation and reintegration of radicalised individuals, in order to propose a framework for such cooperation to occur effectively taking into account the diversity of actors involved, the signification of national characteristics, and the inapplicability of a one-size-fits-all approach. The present panel will delve into the findings of each of the four highlighted MIRAD project features.
Chair:

Pedro Liberado, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems
Participants:

Assessing Risk of Violent Extremism in the Prison and Probation Contexts: Is there a need for ideology-based tools? *Josep García Coll, Euro-Arab Foundation for Higher Studies; Darina Sarafova, Center for the Study of Democracy; Mariyan Sabev, Center for the Study of Democracy*

As new forms of violent extremism emerge, first-line practitioners working with violent extremist terrorist offenders (VETOs) in prison environments have expressed the need for risk assessment tools that are specific for different extremist ideologies. This article demonstrates the limits of currently available tools designed for common violent offenders and advocates for the adoption of ideology-specific risk assessment tools. In the context of general need for methodological development in the field of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE), this article advances the idea that ideology-specific tools can provide practitioners with a more thorough understanding of an individual's level of engagement with extremist ideologies, their susceptibility to radicalisation, and the extent to which their beliefs are likely to result in violent actions. Thus, design and implement effective rehabilitation and reintegration programs to prevent recidivism and further violent extremist activities. Drawing on desk research and consultations from a specifically designed Expert board, the article lays out the main dimensions, risk indicators and protective items to be taken into consideration when conducting risk evaluations of VETOs affiliated with right-wing extremism (RWE) or Islamist extremism (IE). Despite similarities in risk factors related to the two extremist ideologies, a differentiation in tools used for risk assessment will lead to better risk assessments and thus better results in deradicalisation efforts. With respect to RWE, research shows that the main risk factors include social marginalisation, perceived threats to traditional values, belief in conspiracy theories, anti-immigrant sentiment, political and social polarisation, economic insecurity, and exposure to extremist networks. With respect to IE, recent literature shows that the main risk factors are related to feelings of community grievances, complete distrust of the government and institutions, perceived ingroup superiority and other psycho-social factors like narcissism, sensation-seeking, cognitive closure or social alienation, amongst others.

Training prison, probation and community staff on radicalisation and violent extremism: Results from a cross-sectoral and mixed-method training initiative *Vânia Sampaio, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Leonardo Conde, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Pedro Liberado, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Sara Afonso, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Margarida Madruga Damas, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems*

Despite the decrease in the terrorism threat in Europe in recent years, the dangers and consequences of radicalisation and violent extremism have exacerbated. Indeed, the phenomena remain a top

priority for European entities and nations, which is reflected in the European Judicial Training Strategy currently in place. The document details how prison and probation staff are a new target group of the strategy, as well as the importance of local actors and communities, specifically emphasising their role in preventing and countering violent extremism. Thus, training technical staff from these sectors is a key tool for effectively recognising, assessing, and managing individuals that are radicalised or at risk of radicalisation, especially considering their particular vulnerabilities. The MIRAD 'Multi-Ideological Radicalisation Assessment towards Disengagement' project strives to enhance the efficiency of radicalisation risk assessment practices towards a better implementation of disengagement and reintegration programmes. To do this, it delivered innovative and needs-based training programmes through e-Learning programmes and Virtual Reality radicalisation assessment scenarios, looking to upscale the practical capacity of practitioners in the prison, probation and community sectors. Its e-Learning training course trained over 250 technical staff professionals from 5 EU countries in the prevention, assessment and intervention in radicalisation and violent extremism. Results from the satisfaction and effectiveness analysis are a crucial part of understanding what works and the way forward towards successfully preventing and countering the phenomena. Thus, the current paper contributed to research and the development of efficient initiatives.

Interinstitutional collaboration towards successful disengagement and social reintegration of violent and terrorist offenders *Mariyan Sabev, Center for the Study of Democracy; Maria Stoyanova, Center for the Study of Democracy; Darina Sarafova, Center for the Study of Democracy*
This article examines the current state of multi-agency cooperation in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders at risk of radicalisation or already radicalised in the EU. It advocates for the adoption of national holistic strategies that include and empower a wider spectrum of stakeholders in the process. The framework for such cooperation is essential in addressing the complex nature of radicalisation and violent extremism, and providing effective support for individuals who have been radicalised. The article draws on a screening and mapping of existing strategies for multi-agency cooperation in 25 EU MSs. Additionally, a needs assessment on the topic was conducted through desk research and 61 interviews with stakeholders from prison and probation services, law enforcement, civil society, and community organisations. The findings indicate that multi-agency cooperation is still in its infancy in many EU countries, and there is a need for a more comprehensive and coordinated approach. The article highlights some of the key challenges in implementing multi-agency cooperation in the rehabilitation and reintegration of radicalised offenders, including a lack of clarity on roles/responsibilities, information sharing, and the need for adequate training. The article proposes a framework for multi-agency cooperation considering the diversity of actors involved and the importance of an integrated approach. It also recognises the significance of national characteristics and the inapplicability of the one-size-fits-all approach. The framework emphasises the need for a clear and shared understanding of the goals and objectives of multi-agency cooperation, the establishment of clear communication channels, and the provision of adequate training and resources.

283. POL Panel 10. Drugs policing and harm reduction
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Stijn Ruiter, NSCR
Participants:

Police Drug Diversion (PDD): A realist impact, process and economic evaluation *Helen Glasspoole-Bird, The Open University; Matthew Bacon, University of Sheffield; Nadine Hendrie, University of Kent; Alex Stevens, University of Kent*
While drugs policing often involved enforcement interventions that seek to tackle drug problems through criminal sanctions, in England and Wales diversion now occupies a central position in police responses to people suspected of either a drug offence or an offence related to their drug use. Police-led drug diversion (PDD) schemes have the potential to reduce the harms that are done by, and to, people who use drugs. They target people who are caught by the police in unlawful possession of substances that are controlled under the UK's Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. People are diverted away from prosecution and criminal sanctions and towards educative, therapeutic or social services. Diversion schemes are supported by current policy, but the UK evidence base is limited. In this paper we present our revised programme theory of change of how such schemes work. This is the first stage of an ongoing mixed methods, multi-site project which adopts a realist framework to evaluate the effects of PDD on crime, health, and public spending. Contrasting PDD schemes in Durham, Thames Valley and the West Midlands are being evaluated. The theory of change has been informed by: (i) an initial programme theory based on a realist review of alternatives to criminalisation for the Irish government, which drew from literature published by June 2018 and informed the research design; (ii) a rapid review of more recent evidence, much of which comes from American Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion programmes that have spread rapidly across the USA from their origins in Seattle; and (iii) testing of ideas that emerged from the literature in stakeholder workshops in each of our evaluation areas and in a national workshop. All workshops included representation of police services, diversion service providers and people with direct experience of being policed. Keywords Drugs diversion, realist review, programme evaluation

Introducing the Dutch Crime Harm Index *Stijn Ruiter, NSCR; Teun van Ruitenburg, NSCR*
Crimes are not created equally. Some cause more harm to victims or society at large than others. Even though these are not contentious claims, crime analyses for practice, policy and science often still lump different types of crime together into crime count metrics. However, there is an emerging line of research that advocates for the inclusion of the harm associated with different types of crime when measuring crime across times, places and people. In order to do so, Crime Harm Indices (CHIs) are developed based on either sentencing guidelines or actual sentencing data. CHIs are introduced as a reliable and inexpensive bottom-line indicator for public safety and help law enforcement agencies to become more harm-focused and base their resource deployment decisions on the harm associated with crime. In this project, we explore how the CHI has received follow-up both in academia and police policy and practice. After completing a scoping literature review on the topic (Van Ruitenburg & Ruiter, 2022), we investigated how a CHI can be developed for the Netherlands. In this presentation, we introduce this new Dutch Crime Harm Index and empirically investigate its added value compared to crime counts by applying the Dutch CHI to police-recorded crime data.

Valuable Lives to Save: Police Perceptions on Safe Consumption Sites *Rebekah April McNeilly, University of Alberta; Kevin Haggerty, University of Alberta; Luca Berardi, McMaster University; Bucerius Sandra, University of Alberta; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta*
Safe consumption sites are a significant development in harm reduction. However, the effectiveness of harm reduction efforts is to some degree contingent on the embrace or acceptance of police agencies and officers. On the one hand is a harm reduction approach, which tends to be the purview of health officials and local community activists. On the other hand, for decades the preferred policy approach to the "drug issue" has involved a crime

control model, focused on abstinence, a drug-free-society, and using the criminal justice system to pursue those goals. Our findings are in line with an emerging body of research which has documented a softening of police attitudes in Canada towards SCS facilities and harm reduction more generally. This is an important development given the prominent role police organizations and officers have in relationship with PWUD. However, this change is also interesting in relation to the dynamics of policing. For decades, nothing has been more central to the police mandate in North America than a crime-focused "war on drugs." It appears, however, that police officers' crime-fighting orientations can undergo fairly rapid and significant change under certain conditions.

From drug law enforcement to harm reduction: Conceptualising and evaluating the impact of policing drug markets *Matthew Bacon, University of Sheffield; Xavier L'Hoiry, University of Sheffield; Amber Belk, South Yorkshire Police; Ashley Rogers, South Yorkshire Police; Reanna Garraghan, South Yorkshire Police; Charlotte Janusz, South Yorkshire Police*

Harm reduction policing involves the adoption of evidence-based policies and practices which aim to reduce the adverse health, social, and economic consequences associated with drug use, drug markets, and efforts to control them through the criminal justice system. The concept of harm reduction policing is receiving increasing attention in the academic literature. However, it has yet to have a significant impact on how police perceive, carry out, and evaluate their roles in policing drug markets. This paper draws on a co-produced research project being undertaken by researchers from the University of Sheffield and South Yorkshire Police. The research examines the current standing of harm reduction in the field of drugs policing and aims to develop a framework to help practitioners in defining drug problems, prioritisation, considering response options and their likely impacts, and identifying measures of success relating to the harms targets. We start by presenting our approach to co-production and provide an overview of the multi-method research design. Next, we present findings from the document analysis phase of the research. Documents that were analysed include national policies, police drug strategies and operational records of proactive and reactive drug market activity. We then turn to the interview data to explore police views on drug-related harms and the purposes of drugs policing. The paper concludes that police are receptive to the concept of harm reduction policing and making progress in refocusing their operations on a wider range of drug-related harms but still have a number of cultural, organisational and political barriers to overcome.

Between security, law enforcement and harm reduction: drug policing at commercial music festivals in England *Verity Smith, Bath Spa University*

Music festivals are a staple of contemporary British summer leisure time: they are key sites of sociability, hedonism and conviviality and, for many festivalgoers, this is facilitated by recreational drug use and intoxication. In the context of an alarming rise in UK drug-related deaths, how festivals manage drug use is of increasing concern. To explore the policing of drugs at music festivals, over 250 hours of ethnographic data was collected over two festival seasons, alongside police, management, security, welfare and drug checking services, in addition to 11 semi-structured interviews with senior festival management and police. Drawing on the governmentality analytic, I explore the rationalities and technologies of festival policing under the pillars of the '3: Ps' (Prevent, Pursue and Protect). I argue that festivals are fertile contexts for policing to apply harm-reduction principles for several reasons; 1) As commercial enterprises, festival governance is driven by risk mitigation, and drug-related harm is one of many commercial risks to be managed, 2) There is an alignment of concern for resources between the police, security and the festival, 3) The police 'govern-at-a-distance' through multi-agency partnerships, entrusting policing on the ground to private security. These factors facilitate policies which 'do more with less', such as

the (almost) de-facto decriminalisation of drug possession and the prioritisation of 'OCG' suppliers. It also permits the contracting of drug checking services where the drug-related risks justify the cost. Yet drug policing strategies which are widely acknowledged to be ineffective, and to potentially increase drug-related risks, persist for symbolic purposes to satisfy an array of political, legal and commercial stakeholder interests. With a lens on the in-situ decision making of policing, security and management actors on the ground, I illustrate how drug policies are negotiated in order to satisfy competing risk-perceptions and interests in the pursuit of drug security.

284. Data-led and Digital Policing: A Global Perspective
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2
This panel brings together ongoing ethnographic research on digital policing in Brazil, Norway, India, South Africa, and Germany, as part of the 'Algorithmic Governance and Cultures of Policing' (AGOPOL) Project funded by the Norwegian Research Council and Oslo Metropolitan University. The pandemic has provided an excuse for governments to use pervasive technologies for maintaining law and order and security for its people - reinforcing police (surveillance and digitalisation) trends of the pre-pandemic period. This panel aims to look at security practices of Brazil, South Africa, India, Europe, to understand how policing has become a melange of apps, social media, and digital technologies and data analytics that work to provide the semblance of round the clock security to people. With large amounts of information that the policing agents have access to today, policing is not just a post facto job anymore, but a constant search for the deviant, the troublemaker, the other. At the same time with social media interactions, policing and surveillance is constantly performed as moral work. These have important repercussions on privacy, liberty and freedom of speech and expression of the people. This panel aims to discuss broadly the technologies that have become ubiquitous with the institution of policing across the world, i.a. legitimised by the pandemic, that claim to be more effective, efficient, objective and neutral but in reality end up perpetuating ways of traditional policing, though with the added stamp of approval from technology. From predictive policing in Germany, quest for more AI tech in South Africa, use of digital litter in European border control, to the use of social media by the special forces in Brazil and the lateral use of data collected by resident welfare associations for surveillance and control, this panel will show that digitalisation and datafication are increasingly defining everyday policing.
Chairs:
Tessa Diphoorn, Utrecht University
Shivangi Narayan, Jawaharlal Nehru University
Participants:
MyGate: Convenience or pervasive surveillance? A study of the app usage in a gated community in NCR' *Shivangi Narayan, Jawaharlal Nehru University*

In India, the phenomenon of 'Resident welfare Associations' (RWA) has unleashed 24X7 surveillance on the residents and workers of these associations. The latest in their armour is a management application called MyGate which offers a host of services to the RWA to manage and control both residents and workers who provide their services inside the complex. The foremost feature of the app is to record attendance of the workers, send notifications about entry and exit of workers, guests, cars, and delivery workers from the society and call out any untoward behaviour from them. MyGate carries a meta data on all residents regarding the number of workers they employ, their entry and exit from the residential complex, and the kinds of deliveries they call for. Similarly for the workers, it provides minute by minute detail of their whereabouts as they not only have to check in when they enter/exit the society but also when they enter or exit individual buildings in the society. Without a data protection law and

unbridled access for police everywhere, this is what I call as 'lateral policing', which shows the ways in which police are not just involved when a crime is committed but have become a constant in the lives of people. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in a gated residential complex in the National Capital Region of Delhi, I argue that the design of the gated complex, and its use of apps such as MyGate, not only police everyday life of both residents and workers but also provide a ready store of data for the police to use at their own discretion.

"We're all dreaming AI": Speculative Fantasies and Technologies of Desire in South African Policing *Tessa Diphoorn, Utrecht University*

Within the pluralized policing landscape of South Africa, there is an increased use of technologies and digitalized media for the fundamental purpose of crime detection, prevention, proactive policing, and analysis. Amidst these technological advancements, artificial intelligence (AI) has become the new "buzzword" and there is a great amount of aspiration for the increased use of AI. Artificial intelligence is described as a solution to human-based problems that will provide abundant opportunities for more proactive policing. Yet at the same time, there is also a lack of knowledge on what AI is and how it operates. In this paper, I reflect on this paradox and discuss what 'dreaming of AI' reveals about perceptions of both technologies and security. I introduce the notion of 'speculative fantasies' to show that this 'dreaming of AI' is simultaneously a process of yearning as well as a mode of economic activity that produces certain capitalist ideas about the role of the private security industry in South Africa. This dreaming is not simply about fantasising about what is possible, but it is also about consolidating a particular capitalist project with certain power structures.

Predictive Policing: On Algorithms and Community Policing *Simon Egbert, Bielefeld University; Elena Esposito, Bielefeld University/University of Bologna*

We present empirical data from our field research on predictive policing in Germany, focusing on an organisational unit using machine learning algorithms to analyse the connection between space and crime, trying to make these findings useful and actionable for the police units on the street. This organisational unit was founded out of a predictive policing project and meanwhile no longer only pursues the classic predictive policing approach of showing increased patrol presence in predicted risk areas in order to deter (in the short term) inclined offenders. Rather, it also pursues approaches which focus much more on long-term prevention strategies and in which the police work very closely with local actors and communities in the crime problem-solving process. This empirical observation leads us to critically question the thesis, familiar from the discussion on Abstract Police, that digital technologies in general and predictive policing in particular lead to more abstract police work. Hence, we aim to reconsider the debate on abstract policing, understood as a tendency for policing to become increasingly rigid, formalized, and distant from citizens. Partly because of the persistent ambiguity in the use of the concept of community policing, the debate in our view is vitiated by confusion between two different distinctions: the distinction anonymous/personal and the distinction acontextual/contextual (local). The notion of abstractness brings them both together, while the conditions and consequences of the two distinctions are significantly different. In the first case it is a matter of whether or nor police officers have direct contacts with citizens and know them in person, in the second case the presence or absence of a local reference that considers the specificity of each context. Thus, police activity can be impersonal and contextual, or personal and non-local, adding complexity to the notion of abstract police with regard to predictive policing practices.

Guns, Fatigues, and Fitness: Elite Squad Instagramming in Rio de Janeiro's Everyday War on Crime *Tomas Salem, University of Bergen*

In Brazil as elsewhere, policing is currently being reshaped by the emergence of social media as a multifaceted tool for horizontal communication within police institutions, gathering of intelligence and surveillance, public visibility, and the crafting of institutional identities. In this paper, co-authored with Erika Robb Larkins, the social media use of Rio de Janeiro's Special Forces (Batalhão de Operações Especiais, BOPE) is analyzed as a militarization of the everyday. As an elite combat squad, BOPE officers regularly engage in highly militarized forms of policing in Rio de Janeiro's favelas. At the same time, their on-the-ground actions are complemented by a social media presence which offers documentation of the squad's activities while also cultivating an aesthetics of identity and self. Showing how militarized policing is visually and textually constructed as moral work, the paper examines the intersecting tropes of war, religion, health, and family which appear as a central symbolic element in BOPE's instagram account. Their social media presence is analyzed as a form of digital police work that penetrates the intimate and militarizes the everyday and mundane. Understanding how police use of social media contributes to the production of an everywhere and everyday war on crime, or cosmology of war, is of paramount importance for any political project that seeks to challenge the weaponization of security discourses and re-emergence of the far right.

Outsourcing security intelligence: the risks of digital litter in migration control practices *Veronika Nagy, Utrecht University*

With the datafication of human mobilities and the growing commodification of surveillance practices, such as high tech border control, securitization of migrants has become a core subject of policing studies. National law enforcement practitioners are under growing pressure of the public discourse and tend to increasingly rely on information of third parties, like global corporate security companies and transnational NGOs to collect and on up to data information. With the growing attention to migration and the increasing use of mobile technologies, new service strategies have been developed by different stakeholders like UNHCR in order to provide fast, transparent and efficient services to people across the borders. Many of these technologies, like digital payment methods are introduced in the framework of humanitarian support of migrants, however, as many biometric experiments in refugee camps have been illustrated, these digital data infrastructures are also regularly commodified as a so-called `security intelligence`. Though basic registration was always part of the tasks of humanitarian organisations, their presence and first-hand contact with refugees or asylum seekers also contributed to their complex role in digitised administrative decision-making in which data is often unverified, manipulated, or outdated. The neoliberal pressure of governments towards NGOs increasingly reinforces the need for efficient and sustainable service provisions by increased data processing and identification practices, including biometric authentication systems. However, this data is also accessible for third party tech companies that may use such data for commercial purposes in the context of state corporate migration control measures. Based on a discourse analysis, this paper aims to explore the risks and limitations of outsourced security intelligence practices established by nongovernmental data infrastructures, in particular considering the role of `digital waste`.

285. POL Panel 15. Police use of force
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:
    Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Participants:
    Collective Bargaining, Police Pay, and Racial Differences in Police Lethality Rates *Thaddeus Lateef Johnson, Georgia State*

University/Council on Criminal Justice; Natasha N. Johnson, Georgia State University; William J. Sabol, Georgia State University; Megan Hartman, Georgia State University; David T Snively, Georgia State University

This study examines the interaction effects of police collective bargaining authorization and police pay on racial differences in police-related fatalities. Using data from the Fatal Encounters database, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, and other publicly available databases, we applied entropy-weighted Poisson pseudo-maximum likelihood regressions with multiple fixed effects to a balanced panel of 282 local police departments from 2000 to 2013 in the United States. We found that collective bargaining authorization is not directly associated with police-caused deaths. However, results indicate that higher median salaries for city police officers meaningfully contribute to fewer people killed by police actions, regardless of citizen race. Our interaction analysis reveals police unionization offsets the life-saving benefits of higher relative pay, leading to more Black citizens dying from police intervention. Study data precludes a full exploration of the mechanisms through which collective bargaining and relative pay combine to produce these outcomes. Nonetheless, our findings demonstrate there is a race problem concerning police lethality and unionization that warrants further empirical attention.

Police and Gender: The Impact of Officer's Sex on Use of Force
Brian Lawton, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Hyeyoung Lim, The University of Alabama at Birmingham

Prior research has found that there exists a distinct difference in how male and female officers use force. On average, female officers are less likely to use force and, if force is used, to use less force than their male counterparts. The current study seeks to build on the body of research surrounding officer sex and discretionary behavior by looking at the use of force used by officers in a mid-sized Texas city. Using a propensity score matched sample, the study seeks to control for a variety of situational factors to determine if officer sex continues to have the same relationship as seen in prior research. Variables to be considered will include individual, situational, and contextual factors previously found to be associated with officer use of force.

The relation of cognitive perspective taking with use of force decision making among sworn police officers *Miguel Inzunza, Police Education Unit/ Umeå University; Jonas Hansson, Police Education Unit, Umeå University*

Policing is a complex activity requiring a diverse set of performing capabilities. Throughout history several areas have been highlighted as important including both physical performance and personal qualities. The relevance of cognitive perspective taking (CPT) has its roots in social cognitive neuroscience research and has been investigated in different contexts, policing being one of them. Previous findings have shown that this construct differs from contructs such as general cognitive ability (intelligence) but how it relates to practical actions such as the decision-making process in the use of force has not been investigated to a higher extent. The purpose of this study was to study how cognitive perspective taking relates to the decision making of use of force. The study builds on survey data collected from a larger project with Norweigan police (approximately 500 police officers) where use of force was given attention. The data was analyzed with latent variable modeling focusing on the contruct of cognitive perspective taking, and correlational analysis. The findings will be discussed considering measurement models of the construct and its implications for use of force decision making. Knowledge will be widened including the viewpoints from professionals involved in crime reduction activities.

Minority Representation and Officer Behavior: Panel Data Analysis of Crime and Local Police Departments in the US *Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver;*

Denise L Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver Colorado, US

One important argument for hiring more minority officers in local police agencies has been the assumption that demographic changes will lead to changes in police behavior when interacting with diverse community members. However, some recent high-profile cases of police brutality in the US have cast doubts on such a premise. In fact, several widely reported incidents involved minority officers' assaulting or killing of other minority people. Thus, researchers and practitioners have started to rethink the role of minority officers in changing police behaviors, specifically by decreasing police violence. In this context, the goal of this study is to examine how minority representation in local police departments in the US has affected the arrests of people of color for simple assaults. Using the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, National Incident-Based Reporting System, and American Community Survey data from 2016 and 2020, it investigates whether or how minority officers' representation plays a role in the changes of simple assault arrests of minority people. This longitudinal research with two waves of panel data will help us better understand how diversification of police officers may influence the police behaviors and their outputs.

286. **Prison Working Group: Living and working in prison - Detainees, staff and their interactions**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
This panel was organized by the Prison Working Group of the European Society of Criminology and features four presentations on various topics. These include procedural justice, the deterrent effects of sanction severity, the needs of incarcerated persons and prison staff, and officer training programs.
Chair:
Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR
Participants:
Procedural justice in their eyes: A qualitative interview study among detainees *Matthias Hall, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR; Peter van der Laan, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Paul Nieuwbeerta, Leiden University*

A large body of research identifies procedural justice as an influencing factor affecting desired outcomes such as legitimacy beliefs and compliant behavior. To date, existing studies using quantitative methods often emphasize the importance of procedural justice, but it has been rarely studied whether procedural justice is actually a relevant concern for criminal justice-involved individuals in interactions with criminal justice authorities. The aim of the present study is to address two research questions: (a) to what extent is procedural justice a relevant concern for individuals during interactions with criminal justice authorities, and (b) if so, what elements constitute procedural justice in their eyes? To answer these questions, data from 35 semi-structured interviews with detainees in a Dutch correctional facility were used. The results will provide insights into whether detainees themselves refer to issues of procedural justice, and which elements of procedural justice are frequently mentioned when detainees are asked about interactions with police officers, prison staff, judges, and probation officers. As such, this study contributes to the literature of procedural justice by using a bottom-up approach and offering insights into what procedural justice actually means to detainees.

Deterrent effects of sanction severity and the role of procedural justice: An experiment in prisons *Franziska M. Yasrebi-de Kom, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR; Peter van der*

Laan, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Paul Nieuwbeerta, Leiden University

Severely experienced sanctions are assumed to have a deterrent effect on an individual's misbehavior. There are indications that this deterrent effect only occurs if individuals perceive their treatment by authorities as procedurally just. Using an experimental vignette scenario design (N = 313 detainees and ex-detainees) we manipulated sanction severity and procedural justice by prison wardens across conditions to test the main and interaction effect of sanction severity and procedural justice on misconduct and compliance intentions. Also, we tested whether this interaction effect is mediated by moral evaluation of prison staff, belongingness, experienced relevance of the sanction, and moral disapproval of the sanctioned behavior. We did not find severer sanctions compared to mild ones to deter from misconduct. Instead, individuals in the severe sanction condition reported lower intentions to comply ($\eta2 = .03$). The effect of sanction severity did not depend on procedural justice. Additionally, the effect of sanction severity on misconduct and compliance intentions was mediated by moral devaluation of authorities. Our results show that severe sanctions may backfire and decrease compliance intentions with institutional rules and staff.

Studying the needs of incarcerated persons and people working in two new prisons in Belgium *Elieze Termote, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Lennert De Boe, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Kristel Beyens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; An-Sofie Vanhouche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

In 2022 and 2023, Belgium opened two new prisons in Haren and Dendermonde. These new penitentiaries introduce new operating principles such as digital platforms, new tasks for prison staff, scaling-up, and new public-private partnerships. This creates new opportunities, but working and living in these new institutions also create specific needs. To get a clear idea of the needs of both groups in the new prisons, our participatory research method (PAR) takes the voices of the incarcerated persons (through surveys and interviews) and of the staff from service and activity providers (through interviews) into account. After having identified their needs, experiments of new activities will be set up. This paper presents the first findings of this research. We will also reflect the participative research method, i.e. the involvement of all stakeholders in every phase of the research, the challenges we encounter to include a variety of partners and on the lessons that can be learned. Finally, we will discuss how the PAR can empower the incarcerated participants to achieve change.

Studying prison officers' training programs (with) recruits: The merit of participant-observation *Emilie Gossye, VUB*

In 2019, the Belgian Penitentiary Act introduced significant changes in the Belgian prison officer's training, job description, and organisation of their work. It introduced a differentiated occupational role for prison officers, now divided into detention supervisors and security assistants. These new roles require new training programs. Although academic studies have, after a period of paucity, recognised the importance of researching prison officers work, much less is known about the training that is offered and how this prepares them for the field. These new roles and a new curriculum lent impetus to a qualitative study of their basic training program. The study set out to develop an understanding of how one 'becomes' a prison officer and how that process is influenced by basic training. Participant observations were used to capture the complexities of these dynamics. This method enables the researcher to grasp the merits and limitations of occupational training, its content and context. However, it also requires a willingness to research and be researched for a prolonged period in a particular setting. For example, the researcher took part in the first weeks of a basic training, which took place within prison walls. This process asks the researcher to manage the field's emotional, personal, and interpersonal reverberations. Some are experienced with the recruits; others are exclusive to the researcher. This presentation will dive into some preliminary results and the methodology of participant-observation, its limitations and merits in a context that does not often grant researchers the time and space to truly study (with) tomorrow's prison officers.

287. Imprisoned persons, their families and partners

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
Chair:
  Marie Hutton, University of Sheffield
Participants:

Criminalization By Proxy? Stigmatizing the New Romantic Partners of Returning Citizens *Daisy Ball, Roanoke College*

America incarcerates more of its citizens than any other modern nation, with 2 million people in jail or prison by the end of 2020. With high rates of confinement come significant numbers of inmates released, with an average of 600,000 individuals released from confinement yearly (Benecchi 2021). Inspired by an uptick in release of inmates from confinement—an uptick caused both by recognition of the harms of mass incarceration, and the COVID-19 pandemic—the current project explores via in-depth interview (N=75) the experiences and perspectives of one category of individuals: the new romantic partners of returning citizens. A focus on the partners of inmates post-release, rather than the inmates themselves, is a departure from the literature. Central questions driving the current project include: 1) Who are the new romantic partners of returning citizens? 2) To what degree, and in what ways, do they encounter "criminalization by proxy" due to the felonious status of their partner? (including their partner's ongoing criminal justice surveillance post-release) 3) What coping mechanisms, both formal and informal, do the partners of returning citizens employ to combat stigma associated with "criminalization by proxy"? To date, little scholarship has addressed the experience of reentry from the perspective of the new romantic partners of returning citizens, a perspective which this project helps us better understand.

'Divided Households': Exploring the impact on children and young people (CYP) of having a household family member in prison *Naomi Griffin, Newcastle University; Steph Scott, Newcastle University*

Background: It is estimated that at least one child in every UK school is affected by parental imprisonment. Less is known about the proportion of children and young people (CYP) impacted by imprisonment of a wider family member (such as siblings or grandparents). By taking a child-centred and rights-based approach to health, this paper reports on initial findings from year one of a two-year project aiming to: (1) understand the long-term impact of reductions and/or changes to prison social visits on CYP's mental health, emotional wellbeing and familial relations; and (2) explore how the lived experience of CYP can be applied to co-produce a child-centred rights-based framework for prison social visits. Methods: This analysis relates to Phase 1 of the project in which families in North East England and Scotland who have a family member in prison have been invited to take part in a series of interviews (up to three over the course of 6-8 months). Within interviews, creative approaches (including narrated drawing, 'worry mapping' and character creation) have been used to explore experiences of familial incarceration and its effects on the lives and wellbeing of CYP. Results: Findings from ongoing analysis relates to the impact of having to conceal that they have a family member in prison and the associated stress associated with concealment, and the techniques employed to avoid and navigate stigma around their proximity to the criminal justice system. Broader themes of health and wellbeing impacts of familial incarceration are explored. Recommendations from CYP for improving experiences of familial

imprisonment, particularly around visiting practices are also shared. Conclusions: The paper concludes with recommendations for supporting children with family members in prison, and next steps for the project including ongoing work to create a piece of artwork, co-produced with CYP from the study.

It's a conduit … a bridge - Early days family support and wellbeing in two English prisons *Christina Straub, Department of Sociology, Durham University, UK; Kate O'Brien, Department of Sociology, Durham University, UK*

The Early Days in Custody (EDiC) project is a prison-based crisis intervention delivered by UK charity NEPACS providing targeted support to prisoners and family members during the critical first two weeks of custody. The aim is to soften the shock of entering custody, and to prevent an escalation of negative emotions into further problems including self-harm and suicide. EDiC was delivered as pilot project at HMP Durham (male establishment) and HMP Low Newton (female establishment) between April 2020 - April 2023. On behalf of NEPACS the authors have qualitatively evaluated the effects and impact of EDiC within the two prisons. Two main impact levels of EDiC have been identified: Indivdual level – Effects on prisoners′, families′ and loved ones′ emotional and mental wellbeing and outlook on life. Organisational level – Effects on the day-to-day running of the prison as well as communication between different prison departments, staff and prisoners. This paper presents the evaluations′ main findings and recommendations framed within a critical appraisal of current practice and policy around the role of family support within the prison system in England and Wales. For comparative purposes and to generate additional insight, the authors would particularly like to encourage a scholarly discussion of different and (what may be considered) best practice in prisons′ early days support for prisoners and their loved ones in jurisdictions outside the UK.

Mother's work is never done: Mother's affected by remand *Isla Masson, The Open University; Natalie Booth, Bath Spa University*

Based on interviews from a wider project exploring loved ones experiences of supporting those on remand (Families on Remand, funded by the Oakdale Trust - see Booth and Masson, 2021 for more details), this chapter will explore the negative impact upon mothers, and grandmothers, who maintained contact with adults who have experienced remand. It is suggested that despite their family members being over 18 years of age, these maternal women continue to provide support to their children, potentially to the detriment of themselves/their own health. The interviews with these women, who self-identified as mothers, step-mothers, foster mothers and grandmothers, indicated a number of ways in which they themselves had been traumatised as a result of the emotional toll following their (grand)child's remand. This included shock relating to the offence/enforced separation and the emotional and practical impact of visitation. It is argued that the harm caused by the incarcerated extends not only to the person in prison, but to loved ones not found guilty and not sentenced; we illuminate how and why, for mothers and grandmothers, this is particularly acute/traumatic.

Parental imprisonment: The views of imprisoned parents, their families, and prison administrators *Patrik Manzoni, Zurich University of Applied Sciences ZHAW; Maria Kamenowski, Zurich Universtity of Applied Sciences ZHAW; Nina Ruchti, Zurich University of Applied Sciences ZHAW*

Imprisonment is a great burden for offenders as well as for their family members. Previous studies showed that relatives may be exposed to considerable economic, social and emotional difficulties (e.g., Weaver & Nolan 2015). Maintaining contact and social relations between imprisoned parent and affected family members is of high importance, in particular for children since the loss of a parent may have serious consequences for their social and emotional development (e.g., Murray et al. 2012). Also, from a normative perspective children have a right to contact with their incarcerated parent. Yet, in Switzerland, little is known about the situation of affected children and family members, as well as the current practice of prisons regarding the support of family bonds. In this presentation we show key findings of the first study in Switzerland on this topic. In our qualitative study we included multiple perspectives by interviewing imprisoned parents (n=16), affected family members, i.e., children and partners (n=8/6), as well as with prison administrators (n=24). We firstly demonstrate how inmates and, secondly, affected relatives experienced and coped with their changed environment; what consequences they faced and which needs were expressed. These two views are then contrasted to the one of prison administrators. We set out what importance they give to the rights and needs of affected prisoners and their relatives, how they support establishing and maintaining mutual contact, and in what way they identify a need for improvement. Finally, we offer recommendations aiming at a more family-friendly prison system.

288. Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Violence Against Women in China and the United States

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6

This panel takes a cross-cultural approach to addressing violence against women by presenting original research from China and the United States on state responses to this gendered crime. Recent research emphasizes how while men and women commit domestic violence at similar rates, men are more likely to engage in "domestic terrorism" to create and maintain a toxic power and control dynamic within the home (Bjørnholt, 2021), women are more likely to be seriously injured in domestic violence incidents (Desmarais, 2012) and suffer more serious mental health effects from coercive control than males (Hayes & Kopp 2020). Yet important differences exist with respect to criminal justice responses to these offenses, with women of color disproportionately more likely than white women to be arrested for domestic violence (Larance, et al., 2019), prosecutors less likely to require female victim cooperation and more likely to view heterosexual men as aggressive (Cox, et al. 2022), violent female juveniles more likely to be arrested for domestic violence against their parents than violent male juveniles who committed the same crime (Strom, et al., 2014), and prospective jurors more inclined to victim-blame male domestic violence survivors than women survivors (Stanziani, et al., 2020). Researchers also find that most domestic violence offenders have also been victims of abuse at some point in their lives, with incarcerated women reporting higher likelihoods of engaging in domestic violence to protect children and other loved ones as a result of their own previous experiences with abuse (Bouffard, et al., 2023), and the emotional overreactions associated with post-traumatic stress disorder directly contributing to an individual's propensity to commit domestic violence (Windom & Osborn, 2021). Our panel takes a cross-cultural approach to analyzing these issues.

Chair:

Susan Dewey, The University of Alabama

Participants:

Primary Aggressor I: Analyzing Arrest and Case Disposition Records Among Female Domestic Violence Offenders *Brittany VandeBerg, University of Alabama*

This paper presents preliminary results of felony domestic violence cases handled by a prosecutors' office in the Southern United States, with a focus on female offenders. The research team collected data on all felony domestic violence cases with a female offender, with a focus on age, race, nature of relationship (married, parent-child, divorced, etc.), incident description, type of abuse (domestic violence assault, mutual combat, etc.), weapon type, location type (defendant's home, etc.), victim and defendant employment type, law enforcement caller type, children present, whether defendant and victim have children together, whether defendant and victim have previous DV charges, and case outcome.

Juxtaposing these findings with those presented in Paper 3, on the preliminary results of case disposition records among male domestic violence offenders, will provide valuable insights into key similarities and differences among and between domestic violence cases with male and female offenders.

Primary Aggressor II: Analyzing Arrest and Case Disposition Records Among Male Domestic Violence Offenders *Susan Dewey, The University of Alabama*

This paper presents preliminary results of felony domestic violence cases handled by a prosecutors' office in the Southern United States, with a focus on male offenders. The research team collected data on all felony domestic violence cases with a male offender, with a focus on age, race, nature of relationship (married, parent-child, divorced, etc.), incident description, type of abuse (domestic violence assault, mutual combat, etc.), weapon type, location type (defendant's home, etc.), victim and defendant employment type, law enforcement caller type, children present, whether defendant and victim have children together, whether defendant and victim have previous DV charges, and case outcome. Juxtaposing these findings with those presented in Paper 2, on the preliminary results of case disposition records among female domestic violence offenders, will provide valuable insights into key similarities and differences among and between domestic violence cases with male and female offenders.

Using Resilience Studies to Understand Violence in the Lives of Incarcerated Women *Susan Dewey, The University of Alabama; Brittany VandeBerg, University of Alabama*

This paper presents the results of 135 in-depth interviews with women incarcerated, and staff members who work, in two prisons in the U.S. South to understand how they conceptualize resilience. Resilience theory literature has roots in systems ecology (Holling 1973) and social ecology (Adgar 2005; Gundeson 2010) and explores how societies adapt to crisis. Resilience theorists work to identify localized precarities and insecurities and, in their focus on the potential for positive transformation, avoid the pitfalls of perpetuating the view of change as inherently negative (Cutter 2016; Engle 2011; Nelson 2014). Inspired by Grove's (2018) definition of resilience as "one way amongst others of understanding and responding to a generalized sense of crisis and insecurity," we conceptualize women's prisons as unique spaces of generalized crisis and insecurity because of the women's pre-incarceration experiences with trauma and multiple forms of social suffering, as well as the pains of imprisonment (Sykes 1958/2007) itself. The proposed research will illuminate how prison staff and women who are incarcerated conceive and operationalize resilience in a prison setting and help both groups develop their "potential to become otherwise" (Grove 2018) by creating positive prison social climate.

289. Intimate partner violence
Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:

Philipp Müller, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Participants:

Bidirectional violence in intimate relationships: The prevalence in a community Portuguese sample *Andreia Machado, Lusófona University, Hei Lab; Filipa Branco, Lusófona University; Olga Cunha, Lusófona University of Porto, Portugal*

The literature has been showing that bidirectional violence is the most experienced pattern of violence in intimate relationships and that men and women can be both victims and perpetrators. The present research relied on an online cross-sectional quantitative design, with a total of 754 participants from a community sample in Portugal. Participants answered a sociodemographic questionnaire and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale. In this study, we aimed to: a) assess whether bidirectional violence is more prevalent than unidirectional violence; b) identify the typology of violence most suffered and perpetrated; c) explore if there are gender differences in the types of violence suffered and perpetrated; d) examine whether there are differences in the categories victim, perpetrator, and victim-perpetrator in the types of violence suffered and perpetrated; e) explore if bidirectional violence is as prevalent among the LGBTQIA+ community as among heterosexual. The results revealed that bidirectional violence was the most experienced pattern of violence in the last year and that psychological violence was the most suffered and perpetrated type of violence. This research also found that there were significant differences regarding the types of violence suffered and perpetrated and that the victim-perpetrator category showed higher rates of victimization and perpetration. Finally, it was found that there were no differences between LGBTQIA+ and heterosexual individuals in the prevalence rates reported. Overall, the results allowed us to give greater visibility to bidirectional violence, raise awareness to this phenomenon, and to inform the development of prevention and intervention strategies.

Intimate partner violence: A comparison of the perpetrator-victim dyad *Audrey Vicenzutto, University of Mons; Emilie Telle, University of Mons; Anye Miermont, University of Mons; Célia Lombardo, University of Mons*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a crucial issue in Society due to its individual impact on primary and secondary victims and its collective impact on the healthcare and legal systems (Barrett et al., 2021). IPV can take several forms (physical, psychological, sexual, economic, etc.). While there is a wealth of literature investigating general IPV's prevalence and their risk factors (Boffin et al., 2008; Capaldi et al., 2012), this research is subject to limitations due to black and/or gray cases (not reported to authorities or without convictions). In addition, to the authors' knowledge, most research investigates these data on IPV's perpetrators or victims but not on both protagonists in an integrative approach. This paper examines general data of 1395 perpetrator-victim dyads based on the analysis of domestic violence complaints from two Belgian police departments. First, we performed descriptive analyses of common data. Main results indicate the majority of offenses retained by police are assault and battery (53.30%), followed by harassment (17.30%). The most represented IPV's forms are physical (53.70%) and psychological (43.30%), which were mainly committed between ex-partners (57.20%) whose average relationship length was 7.46 years (SD = 8.47). In 49.20% of cases, children were involved (witnesses or victims). Then, we performed matched comparisons between the perpetrators' and victims' profiles. They highlight victims are significantly younger than perpetrators (MeanVictims = 36.23; SDVictims = 11.14 vs. MeanPerpetrators = 37.87; SDPerpetrators = 11.18; $p \leq .001$). Almost 88% of cases involve female victims with male perpetrators compared to the others (VictimsMale-PerpetratorsFemale = 10.30%; VictimsMale-PerpetratorsMale = 0.90%; VictimsFemale-PerpetratorsFemale = 1.10%; $p \leq .001$). Finally, employment status seems to have an impact: unemployed victims are more likely to be abused than employed victims, regardless of the perpetrator's employment status ($p \leq .001$). These results will be discussed in light of the literature.

Intimate Partner Violence among Males in Germany – Prevalence and Consequences *Laura-Romina Goede, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*

Research often focuses on female victims of intimate partner violence and the development of support measures for this group. Yet, according to German police crime statistics, 21% of victims of intimate partner violence in 2022 are male. The crime statistics only shed light on cases that have come to the attention of the police - but what is the number of unreported cases of male victims who have experienced intimate partner violence? A study conducted by

the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) addresses this question. From October 2022 to January 2023, the KFN conducted a representative online survey and queried both lifetime and 12-month prevalence of various forms of psychological, physical, sexual, and digital violence. Based on the sample of 1,200 men aged 16 to 69, this paper will present not only the exposure to intimate partner violence but also the consequences, such as emotional and physical consequences and also actions regarding the relationship. Results suggest that just under one in two people has experienced at least one form of intimate partner violence. Of those, one-third has experienced it in the past 12 months. The most commonly experienced violence by participants was psychological violence, with 4 out of 10 experiencing at least one form in their lifetime. Two thirds of those affected by violence suffer consequences, more specifically 11% physical and 66% emotional consequences.

Men as Victims of Intimate Partner Violence – Results from a Qualitative Study in Germany *Philipp Müller, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*

Both qualitative and quantitative research focused primarily on female victims of intimate partner violence (IPV). However, there is an increasing interest in society, counseling services and research on violence against men. A research project conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) addresses the topic of IPV against men in Germany. In addition to a representative online survey on the prevalence of partner violence, a total of 16 qualitative interviews with heterosexual and homosexual male victims of IPV were conducted from July 2022 to March 2023. The aim of the interviews was to understand the subjective experience of violence and to reconstruct the underlying dynamics of the couple's relationship. Positive or negative experiences with the police, support or counseling services were also a focus. The interviewees (aged 20-69) experienced physical, psychological, and sexual violence in heterosexual and same-sex relationships. Those affected reported various emotional and physical consequences and different willingness to seek counseling or help. This paper will present the methodological approach to the interviews and then reconstruct the different experiences of IPV and their (emotional) consequences for the victims. The key question will be if and how the interviewees acknowledged being victims of IPV and how this impacted on their reporting and help-seeking behavior.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Russia: A Systematic Review *Alexandra Lysova, Simon Fraser University*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious social problem in Russia. However, the exact prevalence of IPV in Russia has not been determined due to limited available data and varying definitions of IPV used by different sources. The objective of this study has been to summarize the current state of knowledge on perpetration and victimization of IPV in Russia, including physical and sexual violence, as well as psychological aggression. First, I searched four electronic databases (PubMed (MEDLINE), PsycINFO, Web of Science, and Academic Search Premier) for peer-reviewed journal articles published before January 2023. I utilized the following sets of keywords in the search: date or dating or partner* or domestic or spous* or marital or wife or husband or intimate partner) AND (batter* or violen* or abus* or aggress*) AND (Russi* or Russi*Federation). In addition, I examined publicly available statistics on IPV perpetration and victimization published in Russian by MVD (police) and population polls (e.g., VZIOM, Levada Centre). The results suggest that the prevalence of partner violence victimization in Russia is comparable to the rates found in the West. While prevalence rates range widely, the rates of victimization do not appear to increase over time. Also, like in the West, the rates of male victimization drawn from the population self-reported surveys are comparable to the rates of female victimization, while the crime data suggest a higher prevalence of females among victims of IPV. The implications of these findings and the direction for future research are discussed.

The dark number of Intimate Partner Violence, a survey on an italian sample *Fabio Delicato, Association Criminiseriali*

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines intimate partner violence as physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, or psychological aggression (including coercive acts) by a current or former intimate partner, whether or not the partner is a spouse (U.S. C.D.C.P., 2017). Statistical and demographic studies collected worldwide confirmed that IPV is widespread in all countries (World Health Organization). On the other hand some studies (van Dijk, J.J.M. 2010) argue that police figures do indeed significantly underestimate the true volume of this crime cause of the "Dark number". The Dark Number of crimes are the crimes that are committed but never reported to or detected by the police, and statistical report. In this study we administered an online questionnaire to an Italian sample (Male/Female/LGBTQ) investigating whether in their lifetime they have ever undergone I.P.V. and trying to estimate the dark number of this crime by selecting victims who filed reports and who did not. Our results compare the estimated dark number of I.P.V. among the male/female/LGBTQ victims sample, providing us with a cross-section of the phenomenon also with regard to gender identity. Finally, our data provide us with information into victims'opinions regarding the type of violence (physical, psychological or economic violence) experienced during their abusive relationship, the feeling about the impact on their life and their opinion regarding any psychological problems suffered due to the I.P.V. .

290. **Prison and the family: international perspectives on relationships in practice and policy**
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
The papers in this international panel invite new ways of thinking about connections between the prison and the family. The importance of a cultural perspective is highlighted in Krystal Lockwood's ethnographic evaluation of 'Belonging to Family' (BtF), a programme in New South Wales, Australia for Indigenous parents in prison and their children. Her research highlights the underlying cultural mechanisms that drove the successful uptake, and completion of BtF. Krystal argues that understanding the role culture plays in program delivery can inform how we support minoritized populations. Diksha Sapkota and colleagues' paper offers new insights into associations between parental incarceration and mental health. Their study examined the relationship between incarceration characteristics and mental disorders of a population-based birth cohort from Queensland, Australia. They found that Incarcerated individuals with a mental disorder were more likely to be females, Indigenous, have a low socio-economic index and a history of multiple incarcerations than those without a mental disorder. However, having child/ren reduced the odds of mental disorders among incarcerated individuals. Ariadne Fischer's paper challenges normative expectations of family ties within the criminal justice system and academia in her mixed-method study of simultaneous family imprisonment (SFI) in English prisons. Her paper offers insights into the prevalence of SFI in England and illustrates how familial relationships are maintained and transformed through the common experience of imprisonment. Rikki Wolkind's paper offers a critical comparative analysis of the family in prison policy in Scotland and England and Wales. She illustrates how the prison's approach to families is shaped by conflicting and reinforcing penal rationalities of disciplined inclusion or normalisation, on the one hand, and logics of exclusion, on the other. She reveals subtle but meaningful differences across England and Scotland in the locus of accountability, sensibilities, and normative assumptions about families' relationship to the prison.
Chair:
Rachel Condry, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford
Participants:
Culture as the foundation: supporting Indigenous families with a parent in prison *Krystal Lockwood, Griffith University*

Indigenous children in Australia are four times more likely to have a parent in prison compared to non-Indigenous children. There is increasing evidence that community driven support that draws from Indigenous perspectives and lived experience can empower families and their communities – particularly when supporting families that have complex lives that are impacted by complex systems. Unfortunately, evidence-based practices and mainstream evaluation methods have been limited in accommodating cultural differences. In this presentation I share outcomes from a realist evaluation of Belonging to Family (BtF) - a throughcare program that supports Indigenous families with a parent a prison in New South Wales, Australia. BtF is run by the non-government organisation SHINE for Kids and has been supporting families since 2010. In this evaluation, I used an ethnographic approach, conducting four months of fieldwork to gather documents, observational data, and conduct interviews with participants and stakeholders. In this presentation, I detail how underlying cultural mechanisms drove the successful uptake, completion, and success of BtF. The cultural mechanisms were embedded within the highly contextual criminal justice setting and addressed infrastructural, institutional, interpersonal, and individual contextual factors that shifted throughout the program. Understanding the role culture has in program delivery can inform how we support minorized populations. In the context of parental incarceration, this could lead to positive outcomes for not only the parent, but the children, family, and community as well.

What are the incarceration-related predictors for mental disorders? Evidence from an Australian birth cohort *Diksha Sapkota, Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia; Susan Dennison, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia; Carleen Thompson, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia*

Research examining the relationship between mental illness and incarceration is growing, but most studies have compared mental disorders between those ever incarcerated and never incarcerated. Little is known about how incarceration characteristics (e.g., timing, length, types) relate to mental disorders. We examined the relationship between incarceration characteristics and mental disorders using population-based birth cohort data from Queensland, Australia. Overall, 83,362 individuals (40,294 females, 43,068 males) were included in the analysis, of which 2.4% (n = 2010) had at least one record of incarceration, and 8.3% (n = 6,906) had a diagnosis of a mental disorder. Nearly half of individuals with a record of incarceration (46.4%) were diagnosed with a mental disorder and 25.8% had two or more cooccurring mental disorders. Incarcerated individuals with a mental disorder were more likely to be females, Indigenous, and have a low socio-economic index and a history of multiple incarcerations than those without a mental disorder. However, having child/ren reduced the odds of mental disorders among incarcerated individuals. This study expands our understanding of the overrepresentation of individuals, particularly females, Indigenous, and socio-economically disadvantaged, with mental disorders in prisons. Multiple incarcerations substantially increased the risk of lifetime prevalence of mental disorders and comorbidities.

Negotiating care, love, and safety in prison: the case of simultaneous familial imprisonment *Ariadne Fischer, University of Cambridge*

While criminological theories, research and official policies are sprinkled with reports that crime runs in families, others have highlighted the pivotal role family can and should play in a loved one's rehabilitation. 'Simultaneous Familial Imprisonment' (SFI), the simultaneous imprisonment of two or more family members serving a sentence in the same or different prison, is located right at the intersection of these contrasting discourses about the complex role of the family. This paper will discuss how the concept of SFI challenges normative expectations of family ties within the criminal

justice system and academia. Based on the findings from a series of qualitative interviews with men and women across English prisons, this paper explores how familial relationships are maintained and transformed through the common experience of imprisonment; particularly how care, love, safety, and risk unfold within and across prison walls. This paper will also address emerging findings from a survey conducted in a men's closed prison. The survey provides novel insight into the familial makeup of incarcerated men in England; including a record of inter- as well as intra-generational familial imprisonment capturing both asynchronous and simultaneous imprisonment of family members.

Prisoners' families policy in Scotland and England: a comparative analysis *Rikki Wolkind, University of Edinburgh*

Research has clearly established that families come to suffer multiple harms as a result of a relative's imprisonment. Drawing on policy document analysis and research with prison staff and policy officials across England and Scotland, this paper considers the logics and ideological positions which rationalise this harm and construct the relationship between the prison and the family. In both jurisdictions, policy approaches are ambiguous. My analysis explores how the prison's approach to families is shaped by conflicting and reinforcing penal rationalities of disciplined inclusion or normalisation, on the one hand, and logics of exclusion, on the other. Additionally, I explore how the family as a social institution brings its own ambiguous policy legacy, including shifting ideological positions on how responsibility for welfare provision is divided between family and state. I look at discursive devices, particularly metaphors, as a window into implicit ideological assumptions. The analysis reveals subtle but meaningful differences across England and Scotland in the locus of accountability, sensibilities, and normative assumptions about families' relationship to the prison.

Beyond the Barriers: Access to family justice proceedings for women in prison in the UK *Shona Minson, University of Oxford*

Children face a range of harmful impacts when their mother is imprisoned. If their care is a matter for decision by the family court, and their mother is a party to those proceedings, her ability to participate in proceedings will impact children's outcomes. Access to justice is a fundamental principle of the rule of law. Article 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the right to a fair and public hearing and includes the right to representation and access to relevant information. Article 8 enshrines the right to respect for private and family life and Article 14 provides for the right to protection from discrimination. All rights and freedoms must be protected and applied without discrimination. In addition, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, ratified by the UK, states in Article 2 that children should be protected from discrimination or punishment which they may suffer as a consequence of the status or activities of their parents. Using a rights and child rights' framework, and drawing on data from prison social workers, and interviews with family court judges, this paper explores whether a mother's inability to participate fully in hearings concerning her children constitutes procedural discrimination under Article 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and whether barriers to family justice for mothers in prison are 'symbiotic harms' (Condry and Minson, 2020) of punishment. If so, what does that add to our understanding of imprisonment as a form of punishment? In addition, the research will examine women's experiences of family court processes through the lens of stigma, 'Stigma is a form of classificatory violence 'from above' which devalues people, places and communities.' (Tyler,2020).

291. Presidential Session - Atlantic crossing: Understanding Crime Indicators in the United States and in Europe
ESC
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium

The Presidential Panel, with the following participants: Chair - Klaus Boers, University of Muenster Nancy La Vigne, Director of the National Institute of Justice, United States Alex Piquero, University of Miami, United States (former Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics) Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne Discussant - Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

Chair:

Klaus Boers, University of Muenster

Discussant:

Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

Participants:

Not all data are created equal: Lessons from the U.S. National Institute of Justice on how research methodology shapes data quality, validity, and utility *Nancy La Vigne, Director of the National Institute of Justice, United States*

Reported crime statistics are tremendously valuable for discerning trends at the national level, particularly in concert with data derived from victimization surveys. Statistics to understand more localized public safety issues, however, need to be collected at smaller geographies. Yet localized statistics tend to under-represent certain populations and communities and also create challenges for ensuring the anonymity of respondents. The solution is to complement crime statistics with local research and evaluation inquiries. When conducted inclusively, such research can yield a richer and more comprehensive understanding of public safety issues that is more likely to inform effective policy changes. This presentation will provide an overview of the National Institute of Justice's research portfolio and dissemination strategy in support of such outcomes.

Win Some, Lose Some: Successes and Challenges Using Scientific Research to Inform Criminal Justice Policy Decisions *Alex Piquero, University of Miami, United States (former Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics)*

There has been an increasing push in criminology/criminal justice about the need of informing and influencing policy. This talk will outline the issues at hand, the successes and challenges associated with doing public criminology, and then some steps about how to talk about data and research in ways that policymakers can understand.

Towards Integrated European Criminology: Constructing a Comprehensive Database for Contemporary and Historical Analysis *Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne*

This presentation will spotlight the initiative at the University of Lausanne (UNIL), Switzerland, to produce a unified European criminological database. This project seeks to merge three pre-existing datasets hosted at UNIL (www.unil.ch/europeansourcebook; www.unil.ch/space; www.unil.ch/icvs) with additional data and metadata gathered through years of research in the realm of comparative criminology. A central challenge we address is the effective presentation of metadata. This is essential to ensure researchers, especially those new to comparative criminology, do not inadvertently perpetuate long-standing errors. Echoing Durkheim's words, we advocate that comparative criminology is not merely a subfield of criminology but embodies criminology at its core. Our presentation underscores how a consolidated database can serve as a powerful tool in tracing crime trends and fostering unity in an evolving yet often fragmented discipline. As part of our presentation, we will delve into selected European crime trends, both contemporary and historical, juxtaposing them with interpretations rooted in various theoretical frameworks.

292. Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Perspectives 2. Theoretical developments

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Perspectives

Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 1

Chair:

Stijn Vandevelde, Ghent University

Participants:

Are we always aggressive? Differences between contexts *Mariana Sebastião Machado, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law - University of Porto / Doctoral research fellow, FCT [2021.04650.BD]; Cândido da Agra, Emeritus Professor, University of Porto / Center for Juridical, Economic and Environmental Studies (CEJEA), University Lusíada; Carla Sofia Cardoso, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto*

The tendency to be aggressive is highly stable, with the characteristics related to the aggressive behavior of an individual persisting across time and situations. Research has confirmed the temporal stability of the trait of aggression, but less attention has been given to situational stability. Aggression is a complex and multi-determined behavior influenced by biological and situational factors, and psychological processes. The Social Information Processing Theory (SIP) states that cognitive processes (e.g., attribution of intent) can influence if an individual behaves aggressively in a situation. According to SIP, our behavior is a function of 6 sequential steps, and aggressive behavior results from bias processing. Aggressive driving behavior is understood as a specific manifestation of aggressive behavior, given that the context in which it occurs can trigger the "worst in people". Driving takes in a dynamic environment, with cognitive processes, such as attribution, playing an essential role in the adoption of aggressive responses - drivers can perceive situations and others as hostile and, therefore, act aggressively. Given this background, this study aims to answer two questions: Are we always aggressive or only while driving? Is the bias in SIP present in different contexts? Using a sample of 562 drivers, through a self-reported survey, we examine i) the link between SIP and aggressive behavior in general and within a driving context; ii) differences and associations between aggressive behavior and SIP in general and driving context. Results show that i) deficits in SIP are positively correlated with aggressive behavior in the two contexts; ii) the trait of aggression is positively correlated with aggressive driving behavior; iii) the existence of positive correlations between SIP deficits in the two contexts; iv) and the existence of significant differences between SIP variables in general and driving contexts. Results will be discussed considering the literature of the domain.

Blame it on the booze? Alcohol alters threat perceptions of ostracism and sexual objectification *Maayan Beeri Nagar, Ariel University; Maayan Dvir, Reichman University*

Alcohol is typically consumed in social situations because it is a 'social lubricant.' People often report feeling more relaxed, less anxious, and generally more 'at ease' after they drink alcohol. This effect is partially due to alcohol's ability to alter a person's perception of social cues. Those reported positive effects are the reason people drink alcohol. However, alongside these wanted effects – there is a dark and negative side to the effects of alcohol. One of these adverse effects is alcohol's strong connection to aggressive behavior. Ample research has linked alcohol to sexual aggression, especially to the sexual victimization of women. In this field experiment, we examined whether alcohol intoxication affects women's detection of ostracism and sexual objectification, their perception of threat, and their ability to express (dis)consent and (dis)interest. Women (N=226) were approached in bars by experimenters and invited to participate using a tablet. They were asked to indicate their drunkenness level and then instructed to imagine interacting with a videotaped man who either glanced down at their chest (sexual objectification), glanced to the side

(ostracism), or looked straight at their face (control). Finally, participants completed a questionnaire regarding their feelings, interpretation of the situation, and potential reactions. Women who were ostracized and sexually objectified and reported low levels of drunkenness perceived the man in the video as more threatening. This resulted in a reduced ability to express (dis)consent to a stranger and (dis)interest in sex or romance. Higher levels of drunkenness led sexually objectified and ostracized women to perceive the man as less threatening, and thus their ability to express themselves was not affected. These findings demonstrate the importance of early detection of social cues that are impaired by alcohol, to allow women to distance themselves from threats quickly. Implications for sexual aggression and victimization will be discussed.

Examining the Relationship of Criminal Thinking with Dark Triad Personality Traits *BURCU TURK, Haliç University; NURCAN HAMZAOGLU, Istanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University*

Criminal thoughts, which are defined as certain ways of thinking of criminals that cause the emergence and continuation of criminal behavior, are emphasized as a dynamic risk factor related to criminal behavior. It has been determined that individuals with narcissism, machiavellianism and psychopathy, which are evaluated at a subclinical level, which are not included in the clinical dimension, and which are called Dark Triad personality traits in the literature, are also associated with impulsivity, manipulation, and behavioral aggression. The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between dark triad personality traits and criminal thinking. In this study, Personal Information Form, Criminal Thought Scale and Short Dark Triad Scale prepared by us were used. 51.4% of the 112 participants participating in the study were female and 47.7% were male. In the comparison made according to gender, the total Criminal Thinking scale score of men (54.83) was statistically significantly higher than that of women (48.84) (P=0.001). The rate of the participants who stated that they have committed a crime at any point in their life is 15.3%, and the total psychopathy score average ($\bar{x}$: 23) is statistically significantly higher than the participants who stated that they have not committed any crime (P=0.013). According to the correlation analysis between the scales; There is a positive, moderate correlation between Machiavellianism (r:0.454), Narcissism (r:0.367), and Psychopathy (r:516) and the Criminal Thought Scale. According to the results of our study, it was determined that men have more criminal thoughts than women and that there is a relationship between dark triad personality traits and criminal thinking. These ways of thinking need to be changed in order to prevent criminal behavior, and it is thought that similar studies should be conducted with large participants to understand the variables that increase the tendency of dark triad personality traits.

Migrants labelled as Not Criminally Responsible: Understanding barriers to forensic mental health care *marjolein de pau, Ghent University; Freya Vander Laenen, Ghent University; Stijn Vandevelde, Ghent University*

Our societies are rapidly becoming (super)diverse in terms of age, country of origin, gender, language or religion. This is reflected in our forensic mental health services, which increasingly have to cater for a diverse population of forensic clients. When focusing on country of origin, the situation and needs of culturally diverse forensic clients remain understudied. This mixed-method study sheds light on first generation migrants labelled Not Criminally Responsible (NCR), and aims to understand the size and characteristics of this group in Belgium and the factors which interact with their trajectories within forensic care. Quantitative data from this study shows that 22,3% of all persons labelled NCR in Belgium are first generation migrants, which is a significant overrepresentation. Besides, the data suggest that this group continues to grow. Next, 16,4% has no Belgian nationality and 3,6% has no documents to legally reside in Belgium. The largest diversity in countries of origin and residency rights is located in the

capital (French-speaking Brussels). In general, first generation migrants reside significantly more in high-secure facilities. In addition, interviews with key-experts on the topic illustrate that barriers to access lower-secure facilities are, among others, the mastery of a Belgian lingua franca and having residency rights.

293. Trafficking in human beings: data on victims and perpetrators in Spain
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Human Trafficking
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
This thematic panel presents the results of four research studies on manifestations of trafficking in human beings and human exploitation conducted within the framework of the project RTI2018-094686-B-C21 "towards a comprehensive law against trafficking in human beings and slavery" (LITRAES) funded by the Spanish ministry of science. Of these, two present jurisprudential data referring to those responsible for the crime of trafficking and two focus on victimisation by this phenomenon. In relation to traffickers, on the one hand, the role of women as perpetrators is analysed, specifically the reasons for the over-representation of foreign women offenders in Spanish court convictions for trafficking. On the other hand, considering trafficking as a very lucrative business, the implementation and effectiveness in Spanish jurisprudential practice of certain criminal mechanisms of a substantive-procedural nature that directly or indirectly affect the lucrative component of trafficking is studied. As for the victims, two forms of trafficking victimisation that have not yet received much attention from academia are analysed. Firstly, in-depth interviews with victims of labour trafficking are used to find out how the process of enslavement and liberation of these individuals takes place and what they expect from institutions. Secondly, about unaccompanied foreign minor victims, interviews with professionals help to better understand the reality of these victims and to identify the obstacles to assisting them adequately.
Chair:
Carolina Villacampa, University of Lleida
Participants:
The role of women as offenders in trafficking in human beings cases: an analysis of Spanish judicial sentences *Marc Salat, University of Lleida*

This research is grounded on the hypotheses raised by the results of two quantitative research studies carried out in Spain on judicial sentences on trafficking in human beings (Salat, 2021; Salat, 2022). In this regard, it was found that there were a high number of female offenders of trafficking in human beings and that in case of conviction they received higher sentences than their male counterparts. It was also found that most of the traffickers come from the same regions as their victims. The present research, still in an exploratory phase, aims to analyse these same sentences from a qualitative point of view in order to find out the reasons for this over-representation of foreign female offenders. The provisional results suggest that women tend to play very specific roles in the recruitment phase of the victim, which makes them the ideal offender. However, in most cases, along with female offenders, there are also male ones who assume the leading roles.

The approach to trafficking in human beings as an economic crime and victim compensation *Clàudia Torres Ferrer, University of Lleida*

Trafficking in human beings, as one of the most profitable criminal businesses on a global scale, must be approached from an economic perspective. Based on the study of 128 convictions for human trafficking handed down between 2012 and 2022 by the Spanish Courts, we analyse the implementation and effectiveness in Spanish jurisprudential practice of certain criminal mechanisms of a substantive-procedural nature that directly or indirectly affect the lucrative component of trafficking. Given that their effectiveness will be determined, to a large extent, by their capacity to satisfy civil liability ex delicto, the degree to which compensation is awarded to victims of trafficking is also analysed. After

highlighting the scarce use and limited effectiveness of these instruments in our jurisprudential practice, some considerations and proposals are offered to implement and improve this economic approach to trafficking in human beings, which would make it possible to guarantee the right to reparation of its victims.

Trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation: survivors' voices *Carolina Villacampa, University of Lleida*

Despite being one of the most prevalent forms of human trafficking, trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation remains a victimisation process that has received little scholarly attention. This qualitative study, based on data from 7 in-depth interviews with labour trafficking survivors in Spain, seeks to apprehend how they experienced that situation whilst giving them a voice and adopting a survivor-centric approach to the phenomenon. To this end, it first analyses from their perspective the process of their enslavement, as well as the feelings it engendered: from recruitment, to transfer, to exploitation, including the objective circumstances and means used. It then analyses the essential aspects of the process leading to their liberation, examining how the situation was ended, the type of assistance received and desired, and the recourse they had to a criminal-law response. It concludes with a series of proposals for how labour trafficking should be institutionally addressed in view of the survivors' suggestions.

Challenges in assisting unaccompanied foreign minors victims of trafficking in human beings *Rubén Espuny, University of Lleida; Carolina Villacampa, University of Lleida*

Minors who are victims of trafficking in human beings are susceptible to suffer alterations in their personal development towards adulthood. Even more vulnerable are unaccompanied foreign minors, who in addition to their young age are unaccompanied by their parents or legal guardians in a country that is not their own. In this context, the response of professionals to quickly and effectively detect and identify these cases, as well as to provide the appropriate assistance needed by these victims, is essential. On this basis, a qualitative study has been carried out consisting of 15 interviews with different professionals from the administrative field and third sector working in the autonomous community of Catalonia (Spain), in order to gain a deeper understanding of the reality of this type of victims and the difficulties or obstacles that currently exist to help them successfully complete their recovery process.

294. Ecologies of security 1

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Fear of Crime and Risk perception
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

Security, it is commonly said, flows from people's trust in an environment in which the routines and projects of everyday life can reliably 'go on'. Today, we inhabit a world in which those 'safe operating environments' are being disrupted, even threatened, by political, technological and ecological change. Against that backdrop, we aim in this workshop to address the following questions: in what kinds of environments is it possible for differently situated individuals and groups to build and sustain passably secure lives? What relations exist between people's experience and perception of local urban environments (streets, neighbourhoods, towns, cities) and wider questions pertaining to the condition and futures of the planet? How can our thinking about security be attuned to the relation between humans, landscapes, and things? Does the investigation and theorization of security questions need to supplement (or replace) standard considerations focused on insiders/outsiders and protection against 'others', with attention to questions of (urban) care, repair and maintenance? Do safer (urban) environments need also to be 'better', more habitable, environments? This is the first of two themed panels that aims to bring the long-standing preoccupations of 'environmental' criminology (traditionally understood) with question of disorder, incivility, neighbourhood cohesion/change, policing and urban governance into conversation with more recent work on urban atmospheres, sensory

criminology and green criminology, with a view to opening up new ways thinking about the relation of in/security to the 'environment'.
Chair:
Ian Loader, University of Oxford
Participants:

The (new) ecology of security: Tribulations of sustainable security in an English town *Evi Girling, Keele University; Sergen Bacheci, University of Oxford; Ben Bradford, University College London; Ian Loader, University of Oxford; Richard Sparks, University of Edinburgh*

Drawing on our current revisiting of an old research site, Macclesfield in Cheshire, this paper reflects on shifts in the local meanings of in/security since the mid-1990s. In revisiting the town, we discover a set of everyday troubles (littering, dog poo, the tribulations of parks and other valued public spaces) that appear to call forth established forms of environmental criminology (the 'broken windows' thesis; theories of 'defensible space' in urban design). But we have also encountered security concerns that attach themselves to new objects that are often described as environmental (pollution, flooding, and other local indicators of climate crisis). In this paper, we argue that both these 'new' and 'old' forms of environmental trouble are signs of a greening of security wherein problems such as street-drinking, litter, badly parked cars, flooding etc. matter because they are entangled with people's sense of the liveability and sustainability of the places in which they strive to make meaningful lives. Discourse about 'fear' and 'crime' tend to be about moral boundary-drawing, defining place with reference to hostile 'outsiders', and defending these places from incursion. The new ecology of security shifts this orientation to protecting place in important respects. One is that concern for place is translated into practices of active caring, wherein questions of vulnerability, precarity, solidarity, resilience, and sustainability come to the fore. The second is greater consciousness of how 'we' (the insiders) have come become agents of our own peril - implicated in producing the security problems with which we are concerned.

Normalised crises, sense-making and everyday security governance *Julie Berg, University of Glasgow; Clifford Shearing, University of Cape Town*

In this paper we consider the impacts of 'normalised' crises on everyday security governance. Drawing on both empirical evidence from our own research and security governance trends in Global North and South contexts, we consider some exemplars of how crises have become part of the everyday, and a formative component of security governance discourses and practices. We demonstrate how normalised crises have inspired security responses which simultaneously show continuities and discontinuities with the past. For instance, as old and new harmscapes converge at the local level we see the re-configuration of old practices – such as gating, an accelerated de-occupationalisation of security, and a deepening of radical plural governance responses associated with a prioritising of community-centred responses and the mobilisation of marginalised knowledges and capacities. We also show how normalised crises have catalysed and accelerated new discourses and practices, including 'resilience', as a discursive framing, a conceptualisation of non-humans as actors/actants, together with a renewed emphasis on place-specific knowledges. In conclusion we consider the subsequent meanings of 'security' where crises have become everyday, normalized, and in some respects mundane.

Climate security and urban everyday solutions: A criminological and ontological perspective *Kajsa Lundberg, University of Melbourne*

Climate change is increasingly recognised as the most urgent issue facing society, posing a threat to both human and beyond-human species. Yet, responses to climate change remain severely inadequate. This paper critiques the dominant technological and market-based solutions to climate change, which distract from the state-corporate conditions that harm. Instead, drawing on the

concepts of ordinary harms, atmosphere, and space, and taking up the challenge posed by urban criminologists to view the city as a site of necessary change, I advocate for climate policy rooted in the urban everyday and spaces. By analysing the everyday and the crisis (and their interrelations), I highlight climate security as a criminological and ontological concern. Based on a four-year research project in Melbourne, Australia, this paper proposes repositioning climate policy in 'everyday emergencies'. This shift highlights the significance of city design in reducing harms to human and beyond-human lives.

Reimagining security through redefining incivility, liveability and legitimate urban governance *Nina Peršak, Institute for Criminal-Law Ethics and Criminology, Ljubljana; Anna Di Ronco, University of Essex*

The paper will, first, examine the existing security-related approach to urban space and its sensory or senses-related disorder, and highlight some of its problems. We shall draw on our previous work on incivilities (e.g., on homelessness, smell-related incivilities, sex work and eco-justice protest) to demonstrate the harmful, discriminatory and dangerous (even if not always necessarily intended) effects of some governance measures as well as the resistance thereto. Next, we will propose to redefine 'security' or 'secure urban environment' in a manner that it is connected with the 'liveability' of the most vulnerable and the wellbeing of the broader ecosystem, and which takes into account the critique of, and resistance to, existing security/governance approaches in order to rethink 'incivilities' and their legitimate regulation accordingly. In this perspective, 'uncivil' or 'disorderly' is what the decision-making power holders (be it urban governance or the state or private corporations) do that worsens the living situation of the vulnerable or the broader environment/ecosystem, which may include punitive interventions as well as omission of tackling social and environmental problems when it is in their power and mandate to do so.

295. Intimate Partner Violence: during and after Covid in Belgium
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
During this symposium, several axes and data of the IPV -DACOVID (intimate partner violence) research conducted in Belgium will be presented. This research had for objectives to evaluate on the one hand the changes and the evolution of the public policies and actions involving multiple domains and actors (police, justice, health and associations) during and after the Covid-19 crisis, and on the other hand, the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on the dynamics of violence, based on the experience of the professionals of the (para)-medical, psycho-social and judiciary sectors.
Chair:
Fabienne Glowacz, University of Liege
Participants:
Intimate partner violence and COVID-19: first-line health care responses and difficulties during the COVID-19 crisis *Fabienne Glowacz, University of Liege; Amandine Dziewa, Université de Liège (Belgique)*

Within the framework of the Belgian research project IPV-DACOVID (Belspo Brain.be), the objectives of the study presented in this communication are twofold: (1) to identify the instruments and actions implemented in the field of intimate partner violence treatment during the periods of COVID-19 crisis confinement and deconfinement. (2) To collect results concerning the perceptions of witnesses from the primary social network and professionals who were directly confronted with the during the covid crisis. By using multi-methods (survey, files analysis and semi-structured interviews) and multi-focal (interdisciplinary sample) approach, the communication will apprehend the different implications of the

COVID on professional practices in the field of treatment of violence between partners in French-speaking Belgium. It will present the changes in practices, the innovations and the new devices which have been developed in response to the covid-19 crisis, as well as their maintenance or abandonment in the post-pandemic period. The study help to objectify the profiles of IPV situations during crisis period and offer initial indications on the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the measures taken in relation to situations of violence. The combination of these methods has captured the multiple experiences of professionals: their receptivity to the resources and political measures that have been put in place during and after confinement; the methods of the interventions (innovations developed in the practices); their expectations, needs and recommendations as a professional for the management of violence between partners. This contribution is complementary to the other qualitative and quantitative analyses presented in this panel to evaluate the changes in practices, innovations and new devices that were provoked or developed by the covid-19 crisis.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) during the COVID crisis: policy analysis and case studies in French-speaking Belgium *Luce Lebrun, University of Liege; Aline Thiry, University of Liege; Catherine Fallon, University of Liege*

The aim of this contribution is twofold: on the one hand to study the processes that led to increased political attention on IPV in Belgium during the COVID crisis, and on the other hand to analyze developments, changes, and innovations in practices through case studies. Multiple qualitative approaches have been mobilized in the French-speaking part of Belgium. Data on the political-administrative framework were collected and discourse analysis were first conducted. This collection was enriched with exploratory interviews with representatives of different ministerial cabinets and members of the administration as well as NGO's member. Then, 6 cases studies were conducted in three sectors (police/justice, medical and associations). The case studies highlight what has been done in the emergency to respond to the problem of IPV and how the professional actors who implement new practices have experienced this. We have analyzed how the different initiatives were implemented, with which collaborations and what they produced in terms of perception of the phenomenon of IPV and the professional experience of actors. The combination of these methods enables on one hand to investigate the processes that have led to increasing political attention to IPV in Belgium and how politicians, administrations and NGO's have worked together in an unprecedent way. On the other hand, it brings us data close to the professionals ground reality and enable us to build a nuanced analysis of the professional practices in this specific period. As part of the IPV-DACOVID, research conducted all across Belgium, the contribution is complementary to the other qualitative analyses as the quantitative analyses presented elsewhere in this panel. It will than participate to highlight the interest of combining the quantitative and qualitative approaches.

Intimate Partner Violence during COVID: a case-study from Flanders *Gily Coene, Vrije Universiteit Bruxelles; Kaat Poels, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Research points to an overall increase in intimate partner violence during the Covid-19 crisis. As part of a larger study (IPV-DACOVID) that evaluates the impact of the public policies and actions on intimate partner violence during and after the Covid-19 pandemic in Belgium, we conducted three case studies in Flanders. The case studies were designed to examine both the impact on professional care across multiple domains (police, justice, healthcare and psychosocial sector) and the dynamics of partner violence, more particularly the impact of intersectional vulnerabilities. Data was collected through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with social workers, police officers, case directors, general practitioners, policymakers… and analyzed together with scientific research, policy reports and internal documents. Our

preliminary findings show that the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on (the approach of) intimate partner violence in Flanders, both negatively and positively. The lack of a coherent and centralized policy, the lack of accessibility of social services and the pressure on work-life balance were some of the challenges that we observed. Many professionals mentioned a remarkable impact on the dynamics of intimate partner violence as well, although their experiences varied. A positive effect is that the pandemic, along with other pre-existing processes, can be seen as an accelerating factor in bringing the issue of intimate partner violence on the political agenda. This brought for example new legislation. Overall, this study provides insights into how professionals working in different sectors organized and adapted their approaches to respond to a situation of crisis. Therefrom, we can draw lessons that will prepare us for future crises and help to respond better to the needs of vulnerable groups in society.

Figures on intimate partner violence (IPV) during and after the COVID crisis: lessons from a comparative approach of several data sources *Charlotte Vanneste, INCC/ULIEGE*

The aim of this contribution is to examine the information provided by the quantitative data available in Belgium on the evolution of intimate partner violence (IPV) and that of professional practices and public actions carried out in this field during and after the COVID crisis. The statistics produced in the different fields of public action will be examined in a cross-referenced manner. Police statistics and those of criminal prosecutors' offices make it possible to assess the (possible) impact of the crisis on the reporting of intimate partner violence to the justice system. Other sources provide information from a different angle: this is the case, for example, of the counts made of calls to telephone helplines in the Walloon-Brussels Federation (0800/30030) on the one hand and in Flanders (1712) on the other, which inform us of requests for help made through another channel, outside (or possibly in addition to) the judicial system. Other statistical sources can also provide information from a particular angle, such as the evolution of the need for help for children who are victims of partner violence. Based on the principle that a comparison of data from different sources of information is necessary and relevant, the contribution will present the findings of such an analysis. It will also take into account the different phases of the health crisis as well as the possibility of diversified evolutions according to distinct territorial entities (where different policies would have been conducted .This analysis of quantitative data is intended to be complementary to the qualitative analyses presented elsewhere in this panel. The contribution will thus highlight the interest of combining the two, quantitative and qualitative, approaches.

296. Protection and Prevention in the Governance of Crime: Historical Perspectives from Sweden and Britain

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Historical Comparisons of Crime

Pre-arranged Panel

9:30 to 10:45 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3

This panel seeks to interrogate the utility of 'protection' and 'prevention' as conceptual aids in understanding major developments in policing and crime control in the modern era. Recent years have seen growing interest in security, protection and prevention among historians of crime and historical criminologists. New studies have both supplemented long-established perspectives from police history and posed new problematics and interpretive opportunities for historical research on policing. The papers in this panel draw on and extend these new perspectives and insights. They open up new areas of investigation in the historical study of crime and responses to crime, and reassess the character of major historical shifts in this field (including the development of modern policing and the 'preventative turn' in contemporary crime control). Furthermore, the panel places these issues in comparative perspective, juxtaposing studies of Britain and Sweden to invite fresh insights and novel perspectives on developing lines of research in each specific context. The papers in this panel share several common points of emphasis.

These include a concern with: continuity and change across supposed historical ruptures; the significance of material and technical specificity in preventative and protective interventions; the relation between public and private in social responses to crime; and with the significance of logics of prevention and protection for the authority and legitimacy of the police and criminal justice state. Combining case studies with broader surveys of macro-historical shifts, the papers collectively illuminate the analytical purchase of prevention and protection in specific historical contexts and their relevance for understanding the contemporary landscape of security, crime prevention, policing and public safety.

Chair:

David Churchill, Leeds University

Participants:

The Politics of Protection in British Policing *Francis Martin Dodsworth, Kingston University London*

The concept of protection is central to the rhetorical framing of policing in contemporary Britain, in both policy discourse and public relations. The language of protection is closely associated with well-known shifts towards 'public safety' and risk management and is now central to the legitimation of policing in public discourse. This paper traces the genealogy of 'protection' as it relates to policing, focusing on the ways in which the concept operates as a form of power, discursively shaping both agencies and vulnerabilities for the police and the policed. The paper will give an overview of the place of 'protection' in contemporary policy discourse, before contextualising this in the long historical run, drawing on a long-term research project into gender, role and identity in security provision in modern Britain. Drawing on both published and archival sources from the sixteenth to the twentieth century, such as handbooks for constables, the records of policing authorities, and wider public debate (newspapers, pamphlets), it will be argued that the concept of protection has historically been closely associated with patriarchal forms of authority and the paper will explore how far this remains the case in the contemporary context, before addressing the wider consequences of this framing for police legitimacy. Protection, it will be argued, is a double-edged sword: on the one hand, the desire to play the role of protector has clearly been fundamental to the attraction of policing as a role and is central to police identities; on the other hand, however, it could be argued that the rhetorical focus on protection sets police forces up to fail, creating an unachievable set of public expectations that are beyond the ability of police forces to achieve in principle, never mind in the constrained practical context of austerity and tightening public finances.

Two Faces of Private Protection: Contrasting Responses to Intruder Alarms and Security Guards in Britain, 1920s-1960s *David Churchill, Leeds University*

The period from the 1920s to the 1960s was an interregnum in the development of the security industry in Britain. These years stood between the established lock and safe industry of the Victorian and Edwardian era and the long boom in security enterprise in the later twentieth century. These years, though, witnessed the early development of what would become two major sectors of the security industry: intruder alarms and 'manned' guarding. And as these new sectors emerged, the first signs of what would become significant areas of official and public concern with commodified security became visible. This paper contrasts official and public responses to intruder alarms and security guards. Unlike the much longer-established locks and safes, these new security commodities seemed directly to implicate the public police, either by enrolling them in private networks of protection (in the case of alarms) or by seeming to offer a potential usurper to the police role (in the form of security guards). Both commodities were thus the object of significant comment and scrutiny, both in public and in private. Yet scrutiny and concern took quite different forms: with alarms, concern focused primarily on the prevalence of false calls and the consequent wastage of police time in response; with guards, concern centred on the creation of 'private armies' with the

potential for political coercion and the violation of civil liberties. The paper argues that public and official concern about the security industry is historically specific, arising at a particular time for specific reasons. Moreover, it argues that the social, cultural and material specificities of particular security commodities shape contrasting patterns of perception, both past and present.

Tear Gas, Alarms, and Bulletproof Windows: Taxi Violence and Situational Crime Prevention in Post-war Sweden *Anders Pedersson, University of Gothenburg*

In this paper, I discuss an instance of an implementation of what today would be called situational crime prevention in an era which policy-wise was dominated by penal welfare. I will thus highlight how, and under which circumstances different kinds of crime prevention coexist in specific historical contexts. In Sweden in the 1940s and 1950s violence against taxi drivers started to be seen as a serious problem which needed special attention. It was a symbol of a perceived rise in crime and of a society that was changing for the worse, as well as a phenomenon of crime which could, through better security and protection for the drivers, be prevented. Even though the violence wasn't that frequent in actual numbers (25 assaults in a decade, resulting in 5 deaths) the safety of the taxi drivers gained considerable attention and around the problem a range of actors mobilized, proposing different kinds of crime prevention. This paper first reconstructs how violence against taxi drivers was articulated as a specific problem of crime in the public debate during the 1940s and 1950s. Second, it traces the political process in which legislation for the protection of taxi drivers came into being, highlighting how the driver's labour union, the association of taxi cab owners, the government, and the police represented different interests in the protection of taxi drivers. Third, it analyses the materiality of crime prevention by focusing on the tools and the technical solutions for the drivers' safety, both those that came into being and those proposed by inventors, engineers, and an engaged public. The case of violence against taxi drivers in post-war Sweden poses questions concerning responsibilization, the tension between public and private in crime prevention, and the role that materiality plays in the process of engaging a specific problem of crime.

The Preventive Turn: The Case of Sweden *Robert Anderson, Linnæus University; Paula Wahlgren, Linnæus University*

In a social science like criminology concepts and conceptualizations play an important role, and the international transference of concepts seem unavoidable when it comes to attempts of comparative analysis. However, a discussion on how transferable concepts actually are seem rather scarce and concepts are bought whole heartedly as cookie-cutters applicable at any kind of dough. The idea of a preventive turn seems to be such a concept. The turn is seen as comprised of an increased concern regarding crime and public fear of crime, paired with concern about a weakening of traditional bonds of social control. The turn is also said to signal a limited capacity of the penal system in reducing rising crime levels, turning instead to other means of prevention such as community policing and local crime prevention as means to achieve safety. Causing all of this is the fall of the rehabilitative ideal, and its replacement by a retributive rationale in which proportionality of sentencing and punitive measures have replaced the penal welfarism that was aversive to punitive sanctions. The purpose of this paper is to try out the concept of a preventive turn for actual size when it comes to Sweden. This will be done by means of applying a historical perspective on crime prevention in Sweden, and our hypotheses is that when the notion of a preventive turn is placed in a more extensive historical understanding, the concept will not seem all to plausible and fruitful when it comes to understanding the history of prevention in a Swedish context. Instead of understanding crime prevention, and thus also crime policy, by way of notions like "turn", "wave", and consequently focusing on historical "breaks", we will argue that continuity might be a more plausible way of conceptualizing the trajectory of crime prevention in Sweden.

297. ISRD Panel 1 Methodological and Ethical Issues in Cross-National Surveys

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
This is the first panel in a series of panels around the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) Study, a large international collaborative self-report survey of victimization and offending among 13-to-17 year-old students. The school-based survey is supplemented by an internet-sample based survey. Data collection for the fourth round of the ISRD (ISRD4) is currently underway, in about 40 countries. This panel consists of 4 papers reporting on pressing ethical, logistic and methodological issues, experiences related to conducting the field work, and the first results of the internet-based data collection.
Chair:
   Janne Kivivuori, University of Helsinki
Participants:

Upset among children caused by answering ISRD study questions *Anna Markina, University of Tartu*

Research on youth deviance and victimisation is essential for developing criminal policy and research-based interventions. Such studies often cover sensitive topics that may include offending, violence, bullying and experiences of abuse. Research on sensitive topics has always posed problems because of the ethical and moral concerns that the researcher must consider when studying minors. In the case of sensitive research, recalling traumatic experiences from the past can cause distress. However, there is little research on whether this is the case. The aim of this presentation is to investigate the extent to which an anonymous online questionnaire, which among other things, contains questions about traumatic events experienced by the child, victimisation, cyberbullying, parental physical punishment, as well as offences committed by the child, causes distress in children. The data were collected in Estonia as part of ISRD study during Spring 2023.

A first look at measuring self-reported delinquency and victimization via internet samples in ISRD4 for the U.S.:Some substantive and method results *Mikaela Sky Nielsen, University of California, Irvine; Michael Gottfredson, University of California, Irvine; Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University*

This paper examines findings from a large (4,000 respondents) internet based, national sample of 15-18 year olds using the brief ISRD4 instrument for measuring self-reported delinquency and victimization. Common demographic and theoretical variables (e.g., self-control, morality, opportunity) are compared to results of recent school-based samples. Issues involved in convenience sampling methods (selection, response bias, and cost) in the context of these alternative strategies are reviewed and considered in light of these results.

Correlates of inattentive responding in the ISRD4 study *Dirk Enzmann, University of Hamburg*

To identify careless responding, in the recent sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD-4) attention check items have been included into a series of Likert scale items. Respondents have been asked to select a specific answer option to check they are not a robot. Data from different countries show that between 5 and 12 % of the respondents choose a wrong answer indicating inattention. Data analyses will be presented that seek to identify correlates of inattention with regard to respondents' characteristic and measures of openness, self-control, as well as prevalence and incidence measures of victimization and self-reported offending. Implications of the findings for the validity of survey data and for future data analyses using the ISRD4 data will be discussed.

The fourth International Self-Report Delinquency Study: Insights from Bosnia and Herzegovina *Muhamed Budimlić, University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies; Sandra Kobajica, University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies*

This paper provides an overview of the implementation and initial findings of the fourth wave of the International Self-report Delinquency Study (ISRD4) conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina. ISRD4 is a comprehensive self-report study investigating juvenile delinquency, and Bosnia and Herzegovina was the first country in the Balkans to participate in the study, with the initial data collection in 2005-2006. The current study, conducted in 2022, builds on the previous research and provides an updated description of the prevalence and incidence of juvenile crime. The paper discusses the research process and presents preliminary findings related to the types of delinquent behavior reported by youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Keywords: ISRD4, juvenile offending, juvenile victimization, Bosnia and Herzegovina

298. Negotiated justice in Croatian criminal procedure – Recent trends and possible developments

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Prosecutorial Decision-making and the Prosecutorial Process, Alternatives to trial
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

The Croatian criminal procedure has relatively recently undergone a number of reforms, which included introducing a number of consensual forms, with the aim to increase the procedural efficiency. Even though, with years, the scope of application of various consensual procedures significantly expanded, the legislator has never adopted a consistent policy on introducing the negotiated justice in Croatian criminal procedure, which resulted in certain inconsistencies in the regulation of various forms of consensual procedures, including their specific objectives, gravity of criminal offences and principle of proportionality, judicial control and procedural rights, including the right to legal remedies. The panel will offer discussion over several topics related to consensual criminal justice in Croatia, starting with challenges and perspectives of reforming the plea-bargaining procedure, roads and pitfalls in the application of the penal order, as well as the practice of appealing consensual forms. Finally, particular attention will be given to consensual forms in Croatian misdemeanour proceedings, which are very similar to criminal proceedings, but the demand for an accentuated procedural economy is even more justified. (Presentations within this panel have been partially supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project "Systematic approach to models of negotiated justice in Croatian criminal procedure" (IP-2019-04-1275) and the project "Croatian Misdemeanour Law in the European Context – Challenges and Perspectives" (UIP-2020-02-6482)).

Chair:

Elizabeta Ivičević Karas, University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law

Participants:

Reforming plea-bargaining in Croatia – Challenges and perspectives *Elizabeta Ivičević Karas, University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law*

Looking from the comparative perspective of European continental criminal procedures, judgment based on agreement of the parties (presuda na temelju sporazuma stranaka), as a Croatian model of plea-bargaining, has several characteristics. It may be delivered for any criminal offense (regardless of the severity and type) and in practice it is often used in cases of criminal offences under jurisdiction of the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime. Whether there will be negotiations and the agreement depends primarily on the state attorney's discretion, even though the defendant has the "right to plea-bargain" explicitly proclaimed by law. Moreover, recently conducted researches have shown that "take it or leave it" offers by the state attorney, so-called "tariffs", leave little opportunity for real negotiations between the parties which would lead to the agreement. Finally, a court that

delivers a judgment based on agreement of the parties has very limited possibilities to control whether the agreed punishment is in accordance with the purpose of the punishment proclaimed by law, which is particularly problematic when this consensual form is used for probative purposes. The presentation will discuss possible legislative amendments, providing for the Croatian model of plea-bargaining to comply with more consistent comparative law models. (This work has been partially supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project "Systematic approach to models of negotiated justice in Croatian criminal procedure" (IP-2019-04-1275)).

Roads and pitfalls in the application of the penal order from the Croatian perspective *Marin Bonačić, University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law*

The penal order procedure (kazneni nalog) in Croatia empowers a state attorney to request a single judge of a municipal court to issue a judgment in the form of a penal order without holding a trial if there is a credible crime report on criminal offences punishable by up to five years. The CPA envisages the penal order in the form of a one-sided and fixed offer by the state attorney on which the defendant cannot negotiate. It was the first consensual procedure introduced in the Croatian criminal justice system almost 25 years ago. Since introduction, its normative framework expanded with regard to the gravity of offences and the severity of sanctions and consequently also its application in judicial practice, where it is extensively used promotes the values of efficiency economy and the fast resolution of criminal proceedings. Data from the conducted research show that the proportion of indictments with a penal order in the total number of indictments filed against adults is relatively high and constant, ranging from 37% to 40.5%. Along with determining the distinctive traits of the Croatian penal order procedure in a comparative legal context, it will be reviewed whether it provides adequate procedural guarantees for the defendants and the victims. In addition to that, the practice will also be presented: according to what criteria state attorneys decide to request the issuance of a penal order, are there negotiations with the defence regarding its content, for what reasons judges reject such requests, and is there a difference in the sanction if the trial is conducted. (This work has been fully supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project "Systematic approach to models of negotiated justice in Croatian criminal procedure" (IP-2019-04-1275)).

Appealing consensual forms - Croatian experience with appealing penal order and judgment based on the agreement of the parties *Darija Željko, University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law*

Consensual justice instruments imply waiver and/or limitation of the access to legal remedies. This presentation will explore how Croatia regulates right to appeal when it comes to its the most used institute of consensual justice, penal order. Moreover, it will discuss legislative limitations of the right to appeal in connection to the judgment based on agreement of the parties. Analysis of legislative solutions will bear in mind that the right to appeal in Croatia is constitutional right. Another specificity of Croatian Criminal Procedure Act is that, along with the right to appeal, one of defendant's enumerated rights is right to negotiation. Therefore, it is evident that balance is required between those two defendant's rights. Presentation will use data collected from series of qualitative interviews with judges, public prosecutors and defence attorneys about the use of negotiated justice instruments. It will also analyse data on the usage of an objection to penal order provided from the biggest public prosecutor's office in Croatia, The Municipal Criminal State Attorney's Office in Zagreb. Furthermore, presentation will seek to explore how often and why public prosecutors appeal the judgment in which penal order is issued. This is important since that is the only instance in which the general principle of prohibition of reformatio in peius is not applicable. Analysis will also include number of appeals to the judgment based on agreement of the parties and indication of number of cases in which parties explicitly waive that right in the practice of the

Zagreb County Court. Another source of empirical data will be Annual Reports of the President of Croatian Supreme Court and of the State Attorney General in Croatia. (This work has been fully supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project "Systematic approach to models of negotiated justice in Croatian criminal procedure" (IP-2019-04-1275)).

Consensual forms in misdemeanour proceedings in Croatia *Orsat Miljenić, Office of the President of the Republic of Croatia*

Various consensual forms have appeared in criminal and quasi-criminal proceedings of European countries. Inspired by the American plea-bargaining and overburdened by the case-load of their criminal justice systems, European legislators introduced numerous forms in order to accelerate proceedings and make the criminal justice system more efficient. The same is true for some proceedings which are similar to criminal proceedings, such as Croatian misdemeanour proceedings. The demand for an accentuated procedural economy is even more justified in such proceedings, since they are conducted because of a, at least in principle, milder type of an infraction. Accordingly, there are several types of consensual forms in Croatian misdemeanour proceedings. Those which are most often used in practice are the obligatory misdemeanour order (art. 239 to 244 of the Misdemeanour Act) and the misdemeanour order (art. 234 to 238 of the Misdemeanour Act). Both consensual forms have been introduced more than a decade ago in order to disburden the misdemeanour justice system. The amendments to the Misdemeanour Act have, in 2013, introduced some other consensual forms to Croatian misdemeanour procedure as well, namely the use of the opportunity principle by the prosecutor as well as "classical" plea-agreements. The study will endeavour to analyse consensual forms in Croatian misdemeanour procedure. Apart from the analysis of the Croatian legal system, the research will include a comparative part as well. General remarks concerning the justification of consensual forms in misdemeanour proceedings and specific problems which arise regarding their application in such proceedings will also be included. (This work has been fully supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project "Croatian Misdemeanour Law in the European Context – Challenges and Perspectives" (UIP-2020-02-6482)).

299. Roundtable: Models of reform for youth justice systems

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

Established juvenile justice systems around the world have been subject to high levels of criticism from criminologists. In particular, punitive neo-liberal models of youth justice across western jurisdictions have been shown to label, responsibilise, and damage children. This roundtable asks how we can develop more evidence-based and progressive models for youth justice capable of reforming systems globally within different political contexts. In particular, we debate the international potential and limitations of two models for progressive reform - one more established (children's rights) and one emerging ('Child First'). This international roundtable convenes short presentations from proponents of these and alternative models for reform, and invites the engagement of all conference delegates wanting to promote progressive youth justice in their countries.

Chair:

Neal Hazel, University of Salford, UK

Discussants:

Stephen Case, Loughborough University, UK
Ursula Kilkelly, University College Cork
Kathy Hampson, Aberystwyth University
Stefaan Pleysier, LINC, KU Leuven

300. Southern and Critical Perspectives Upon Policing and Social Order

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7

Postcolonial legacies continue to impact upon the global South. This panel brings together international scholars who critically examine their influences on systems of policing, security management and social ordering. Expanding critical criminology and southern criminology agendas, the papers on this panel examine the policing and criminalisation of protest, colonial legacies of policing, and police reform in the global South. Collectively, these papers ask how current states of policing came about, their consequences, and whose interests they continue to serve through international case studies that draw upon insights from Latin America, Africa, the Caribbean, and beyond. Furthermore, they critically explore how police and state overreach can undermine security and serve to perpetuate racism and social conflict.

Chair:

Zoha Waseem, University of Warwick

Participants:

The contemporary criminalisation of Activists: insights from Latin America *Roxana Pessoa Cavalcanti, University of Brighton; Israel Patricio Celi Toledo, Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja*

The criminalisation of activists and social movements poses concrete challenges to the exercise of democratic rights and the manifestation of demands for social justice. This paper aims to engage with a number of research questions relating to the modalities and forms of contemporary criminalisation of activists in Latin America. Utilising findings from qualitative research in Mexico, Brazil and Ecuador, in combination with theoretical inputs from literature on social movements in Latin America, the paper explores how legislation and the criminal justice system have been used to quash dissent, demobilise and criminalise activists. In particular, stigmatising discourses and terminology referring to criminals, terrorists and communists have been used to delegitimise activists and justify the repression of social movements and protests. Paradoxically, there has also been an expansion of the number and range of protagonists responding to and resisting political turmoil. This paper draws lessons from these new developments to expand our understanding of the structural and historical relationships between the state and civil society in post-colonial contexts.

Democratic Policing in Authoritarian Structures: Policing Models and the Exercise of Authority in Sao Paulo, Brazil *Viviane de Oliveira Cubas, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Frederico Castelo Branco, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Brazil has a unique model for organising police work between two separate and independent agencies. The registration and investigation of crimes is carried out by the civilian police, while preventive and patrol policing are carried out exclusively by military police. This structure and organisation are legacies of the military dictatorship (1964-1985) and have not changed with the advent of democracy (1988). This paper discusses this model of policing and its implications for Brazilian democracy. Using the concept of procedural justice developed by Tom Tyler (2003) to gauge democratic policing, we analyse the perceptions of police officers on democratic ways of exercising police authority. This study is based on quantitative data from a survey of police officers in the city of São Paulo -– one of the most populous cities in the global south. Results indicate that the quality of relationships within the police institution impacts the perception of organisational justice and distributive justice by police officers. Consequently, the greater the perception of organisational justice among police officers, the greater the defence of procedural justice practices and limits to the abusive use of force in police activity. An important result is that military police officers are less supportive of procedural justice policing than civilian police officers. This

contribution provides important insights on: (1) undemocratic police forces in democratic countries in the global South – a model of policing that was not forged in the idea of consent - and (2) the impact of the militarization of police forces on political regimes that claim to be democratic.

Reform, Restructure, Rebrand: Cursory solutions to historically entrenched policing problems *Nathan Pino, Texas State University, USA*

This paper draws on examples of policing from the small-island developing country of Trinidad and Tobago to highlight how historical remnants of colonial policing underly contemporary policing approaches and taint strategies intended to advance and improve policing. Police organisations are generally viewed as indicative of state authority and social control. While the police are typically presented as politically neutral, maintaining law and order impartially, they are susceptible to government influence. In addition, while the police are bound by the laws applicable to their respective jurisdictions, these laws may not be relevant or applicable to certain circumstances. The currency, relevance or applicability of those laws, however, are usually beyond the purview of those charged with enforcement responsibilities. In the post-colonial global South, for example, the colonial legacies of law, police education and training, and police duties do not reflect the contemporary democratic and community-oriented ideals of modern policing. Western-led efforts at reforming policing in post-colonial contexts tend to be cursory and inappropriate to the local context, failing to transform in any meaningful way entrenched policing practices rooted in colonial eras. This paper discusses how strong post-colonial and para-militaristic undercurrents maintain societal power hierarchies, continuing to work to the disservice of even well-intentioned reform agendas, and prolonging problematic police relations with marginalised groups. The paper concludes by presenting an overview of considerations necessary to inform a more progressive approach to reform, restructure and rebrand police organisations from below.

Police violence, anti-police protest movements, and the challenge of decolonialism *Chris Cunneen, University of New South Wales, Australia*

In mid-2020, protest movements against police violence erupted around the world. Many of these were in solidarity with those protesting the killing of George Floyd by Minneapolis police and took on references to the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement. The global demonstrations were sparked by the events in the United States (US), but they were also part of ongoing protest movements. For example, in Africa there had been more than 100 popular uprisings led by young people against corruption, police violence and austerity measures between 2005 and 2015 (Strong, 2017: 267). In Australia, First Nations-led protests against Aboriginal deaths in police and prison custody have been a feature of the political landscape for decades (Whittaker, 2020). In Latin America the depth of police violence meant that protests against police were common occurrences (Watson, 2020). This paper considers the shared themes that have united these global outpourings of protest against the violence of police and security forces and places them within the broader historical and contemporary framework of (de)colonialism.

301. 'Care' and 'Control' in Juvenile Justice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
Chair:

Dominik Wzorek, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences
Participants:

Chinese Juvenile Criminal Justice in a Dilemma: Punishment or Resocialization? - Under the Background of Lowering the Age of Criminal Responsibility *Ying Wang, Wuhan University, China; Heidelberg University, Germany*

With the Criminal Code Amendment 11th in 2021, China reduced the minimum age of criminal responsibility for children to 12 years in order to combat the "serious juvenile delinquency". In contrast, in 2019, UNICEF appealed "Lowing the age of criminal responsibility is against child rights", and according to the Act on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in 2021, "the best measure for the juvenile offender is education". Retribution and punishment or crime prevention and resocialization in the juvenile criminal justice? The Chinese juvenile criminal justice is in a dilemma: with the extreme cases reports and the increasing of public fears of "juvenile predators" ,which Germany is faced with the same situation, the dependent juvenile criminal legislation is getting tougher, but the special correction needs of juvenile offenders are underestimated and cannot be fulfilled. Thus, the recidivism prevention becomes unpredictable. Under this background, this article is dedicated to draw the discussion on lowering the age of criminal responsibility in Germany and China firstly. Secondly, the discussion will then focus on recent developments of juvenile criminal justice in China, in particular, the new legalization, the restorative justice and the community corrections. Thirdly, the dilemma of present Chinese juvenile justice is to be analyzed, and then the reasons on the legalization and judiciary would be revealed, which European juvenile criminal justice could serve as a lesson in the past. Drawing upon the accumulated research and analyses on the subject matter, the article highlights the different approaches and significant challenges such as juvenile criminal justice guidelines, special interventions and correction measures for juvenile offenders. Finally, the question "Do we need an independent juvenile criminal law in China?" is to be addressed and the future of Chinese juvenile criminal justice is to be prospected.

Investigating the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and serious youth violence *Paul Gray, Manchester Metropolitan University*

Whereas crime more generally has fallen over the last 20 years, levels of serious youth violence (SYV) in England and Wales remain high. Indeed, SYV in Manchester rose by over 200 per cent between 2016/17 and 2018/19, and a fifth of all youth offences in the city in 2018/19 were classed as SYV. Despite research identifying the disproportionate prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) among justice-involved young people, and the fact that ACEs have been shown to increase the risk of a young person perpetrating a serious violent offence, there is a dearth of in-depth research that has investigated the relationship between ACEs and SYV. The research on which this paper is based directly addresses this gap in the knowledge base. By adopting an innovative multi-method approach, the research explored the psychosocial impact of ACEs and the manifestations of childhood adversity. By applying a psychotherapeutic lens, this paper starts to theoretically unpick why serious violence might seem appealing or even necessary to those young people who perpetrate it. Furthermore, it looks at how a psychotherapeutically informed approach might usefully inform youth justice policy and practice when it comes to working effectively with young perpetrators of serious violence. The paper finishes by discussing the value that a more psychotherapeutically informed approach might add to existing trauma-informed approaches within the youth justice system.

Mental disorders of juveniles in contemporary Poland *Paulina Sidor-Borek, University of Warsaw; Krzysztof Worek, University of Warsaw*

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), one in five children in Poland is affected by mental disorders, with behavioral disorders being one of the most prevalent types. These disorders may manifest as aggressive behavior or a disregard for social and

legal norms, among other symptoms. Such mental health conditions can significantly impact the behavior of young people and the success of rehabilitation efforts. Therefore, it is crucial to provide effective support and treatment to improve the lives of children with mental disorders and promote their well-being. The stage of proper diagnosis is also crucial, as it marks the beginning of the process of providing help to the juvenile. The presentation will focus on the results of current file research conducted within the Delinquency and Anti-social Behaviours of Juveniles in Contemporary Poland project, which is being led by Polish Academy of Science. The study included 1300 minors who committed a criminal act or demoralization. During the presentation, we will discuss the mental disorders that affect juveniles in Poland, including the reasons for their therapy and hospitalization. We will also discuss the opinions of specialists who diagnose minors, focusing largely on the methods and questionnaires used.

The Birth of the Care System: From the Brehon Era to the Children Act 1908 *Shauna Philomena Armstrong, Maynooth University*

The relationship and intersection between State care of young people and young people who find themselves involved with the youth justice system has been largely understudied in Ireland to date. Ireland has a long history of youth care which has had a complex and multifaceted trajectory throughout history. The Irish Poor Law Amendment Act 1862 was the cornerstone of the contemporary foster care system in Ireland. Indeed, the number of children in the care system has grown exponentially since this time, with foster care now being the dominant form of care in Ireland. . However, Ireland has a previous history in the area of caring for children, namely care for young people during the Brehon era. This paper will map this historical trajectory of the care system in Ireland from the Brehon era to the Children Act 1908 with the aim of identifying where the intersection between the care system and the youth justice system emerged in terms of both legislation and socio-ideological undercurrents.

The limit of intervention. Between the need of help and the need of control of the juvenile's life. *Maria Kopeć, University of Warsaw; Dominik Wzorek, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences*

There are few models of juvenile justice worldwide, however, among European countries the welfare approach, justice approach or those two combined are the most common. The idea of a welfare model is to help a juvenile who is at risk of being a crime offender. It is based on educational measures and responds not only to criminal, but generally deviant behaviours. In Bulgaria, England/Wales, Estonia, Finland, Poland, and Scotland, young people face the formal reaction for so-called 'status offences' such as truancy, running away from home, using vulgar language, using alcohol or smoking. Definitions and behaviors considered as signs of those offences vary depending on the country. For example, in Poland, which has maintained a pure welfare model, the juvenile system opens if the juvenile is "demoralised". Truancy, drinking alcohol, using drugs, prostitution, and other anti-social behaviors are all considered signs of "demoralisation" on the base of Juveniles Act. However, the catalog of those behaviors is open, which implies many practical problems in juvenile justice system and leads to judiciary mistakes and unnecessary interventions. Therefore, the important question is where is the limit of the intervention and how far can it go before it does more harm than good in juvenile life. In our presentation, we will present main problems related to the legal definition of demoralisation in Poland and compare it to definitions of anti-social, non-criminal behaviours in other European countries. Based on our study of representative number of 1235 juvenile court cases terminated in 2019, we will show what behaviours are actually seen as signs of demoralisation by Polish judges. In consequence we will show how thin can be the line between help and overcontrol in the juveniles justice system.

302. (EU Horizon Program Promotion) Criminology at the frontiers of Science & Interdisciplinarity thanks to the ERC funding opportunities

ESC
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

Short Abstract: For 15 years now the ERC is founding promising or experienced principal investigators in all fields of Science. This workshop aims to allow scholars/students in Criminology to know better its various funding opportunities for researchers. Long Abstract The ERC funding capability increases each year and the part of the budget devoted to Life and Social Sciences has been even bettered from 2021 onwards. With funding up to 3,5 million € for a 5 years project, the ERC has become - in less than 15 years - one of the major funding bodies worldwide and certainly the most generous for Social Sciences and Humanities. With its new Synergy funding scheme, the ERC is allowing the opportunity to 2 to 4 interdisciplinary research teams to work together on the same subject with a funding of up to 10 million € for a 6 years' project. "What do the ERC schemes have to offer to scholars in Criminology?" "How to get started with an application?" "How to increase your chances to get funding?" "What are the main hitches to avoid?" These are all relevant questions that will be raised during this workshop. Do not hesitate to bring yours! This workshop is opened to all scientists aiming to design and lead to their good end ground-breaking research projects. The presentations will be done by ERC Scientific Staff as well as by ERC Grantees & Panel Members. The presentation will be followed by a Q&A session and the ERC presenter will of course be available during the whole duration of the Conference to answer your queries. Flyers, reports and publications will be available to help you inasmuch as possible, not forgetting, last but not least, our website: http://erc.europa.eu/

Chair:

Lionel Thelen, ERC - European Commission - COV 2

303. ESC WG on Crime, Criminal justice and COVID-19 pandemic Panel 1. Understanding the Impact of COVID-19 on Crime

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Crime and COVID 19
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

Chair:

Emirhan Darcan, University of Bern

Participants:

COVID-19 and Crime: Unravelling the Role of Mobility Shifts *Hulya Seyidoglu, University of Leeds; Anthony Dixon, University of Leeds; Jose Pina-Sánchez, University of Leeds; Nick Malleson, University of Leeds; Graham Farrell, University of Leeds*

The purpose of this study is to see how well changes in mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic can explain observed changes in crime rates. As the pandemic spread, governments around the world enacted a variety of measures including stay-at-home orders, social distancing guidelines, and the closure of businesses and public spaces. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a wide-ranging impact on many aspects of daily life including public health, economic activity, and social interactions. The policies applied by government resulted in significant changes in mobility patterns and, as a result, the general well-being of society. The primary aim of this research is to investigate the relationship between changes in mobility and observed changes in crime rates under the framework of opportunity theories during and after all the pandemic related restrictions were removed. This will include an exploration of different possible measures of mobility and change. Our findings will assist policymakers in understanding the complicated interaction between mobility and crime during and after the pandemic, as well as informing policy decisions targeted at minimising the harmful implications of such extreme

circumstances.

The impact of the COVID-19 on crime in Poland based on statistical data *KONRAD BUCZKOWSKI, The Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences*

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only brought about a number of changes in the daily functioning of societies, but may also have had an impact on crime. The presentation will show - based on final appealable criminal conviction statistics - whether such an impact actually occurred and, if so, in which groups of crime it was noticeable. For the purpose of the analysis, data were selected from the emergence and severity of the COVID-19 (years 2020 – 2021), the year 2022 - in which societies were returning to their usual way of living, and also the two years preceding - 2018 and 2019.

Behind closed doors: the challenges of reporting domestic violence during covid-19 in Brazil *Vitor Goncalves, Texas State University; April Miin Miin Chai, Texas State University*

Within the context of emergencies and quarantine, family violence can escalate (Peterman et al., 2020). Overall, domestic violence increased worldwide with the COVID-19 pandemic (Piquero et al., 2021). The current study investigates, through time series models, whether domestic violence reports changed with stay-at-home orders in Belo Horizonte (Brazil). We used weekly count data from three moments: before the pandemic (January 1, 2017, to March 16, 2020), during the most restrictive stay-at-home orders (March 17, 2020, to June 8, 2020), and after the relaxation of these orders (June 9, 2020, to December 31, 2021). Routine activity theory predicts that domestic violence victimization will increase since women are forced to stay indoors with partners, thus, being more exposed to potential offenders and less likely to rely on the intervention of a capable guardian. Contrary to expectations, domestic violence reports decreased in this city during the most restrictive stay-at-home orders, then increased with their relaxation. We hypothesized this happened because it is harder for women to report domestic violence to the police when they are stuck at home with partners. Implications for crime prevention and supporting women victimized in exceptional contexts are discussed.

The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Cyber Fraud Victimization Among International Students in Belgium *Ruoqi Zhang, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent Univeristy; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University; Jelle Janssens, Ghent University*

Abstract: Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019, criminals in the Golden Triangle region have transferred large amounts of funds to the cyber fraud industry, leading to an exponential increase in fraud syndicates and a surge in global fraud victims. Europe, with its highly digitised economy, social networks and frequent cross-border trade, has become a significant target for cyber fraud, with international students potentially identified as critical victims due to their unique psychological factors such as loneliness, depression, homesickness, cultural differences and achievement anxiety, as well as their relatively isolated social environment. The pandemic may exacerbate this phenomenon, as more time spent online and a more fragile psychological environment make it easier for fraudsters to contact international students and gain their trust. However, there is a lack of robust evidence on whether the onset of the pandemic has widened the victimisation gap between domestic and international students, which requires practical analysis of relevant data on cyber fraud victimisation before and after the pandemic. In this paper, we explore the gap and changes in cyber fraud victimisation between domestic and international students in Belgium before and after the pandemic by extracting, analysing and summarising data on the number of victims, frequency and amount of damage related to cyber fraud victimisation in literature and reports from 30 December 2017 to 30 December 2021. By highlighting the differences before and after the pandemic and between international and domestic students, we will argue that the pandemic outbreak significantly impacted the cyber fraud victimisation of international students. Key Words: COVID-19, Cyber fraud, international students, Victimisation

Residential Time Spent and Homicide during the COVID-19 Pandemic *Emirhan Darcan, University of Bern; Suat Cubukcu, Towson University*

The United States has experienced a significant spike in homicide numbers during the COVID-19 pandemic (NCHS, 2021). While there are several arguments to explain the recent surge in homicides, this study explores to what extent changes in human mobility due to stay-at-home and social distancing measures explain the differences in homicide incidents. We conducted a fixed effect Poisson regression analysis using panel data (day of the week and week) from Chicago between February 2020 and July 2021. We found that more time spent in residential places significantly reduces the incidences of homicides that happened in residential and non-residential places. Keywords: Homicide, COVID-19, stay-at-home orders, routine activity, Chicago

304. Innovations in Criminal Justice Research and Policy
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Justice Policy
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10

The papers that make up this panel provide innovative research methodologies and policies that examine core facets of the criminal justice system—from crime prevention, court processing, to correctional practice. The first paper focuses on a novel online program designed to prevent the perpetration of child sexual abuse. The second paper examines the gatekeeping role that police officers play in the criminal justice system and whether racial disproportionality triggered by law enforcement practice may be exacerbated at later stages in the criminal justice process. Specific focus is placed on court processing outcomes for defendants alleged to have resisted arrest, with a sequence of logistic and regression models that analyze the effects of defendant race and ethnicity on decisions made by prosecutors and judges. The third paper explores the jail environment, with attention placed on the perceived legitimacy of correctional officers and its connection to cooperation among jail inmates. The final paper describes the results of a structured effort to improve identification of substance use disorders (SUD) among people referred to community treatment in a large U.S. urban probation agency, with focus placed on how a needs assessment and system mapping protocol—informed by implementation science—may be used to improve probation supervision.

Chair:
Pauline K Brennan, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Participants:

Advancing Sexual Abuse Prevention: Lessons from the Help Wanted Prevention Intervention *Ryan Shields, University of Massachusetts Lowell*

Child sexual abuse remains a serious public health problem, affecting approximately 12% of children globally. In the United States, dominant responses to child sexual abuse have been usually conceptualized through a reactive, punitive lens. Indeed, annually, the United States spends over $5 billion to incarcerate adults convicted of sexual abuse, and child sexual abuse results in an economic burden of more than $9 billion each year. To the extent that child sexual abuse prevention programs exist, they have largely been focused on educating potential child victims to identify risky situations and increase their own safety. However, the effect of these initiatives on reducing rates of child sexual abuse has been minimal. In response, scholars and advocates have called for public health-grounded programs to focus on child sexual abuse perpetration prevention. The Help Wanted Prevention Intervention is one such program. Help Wanted is an anonymous, self-paced online intervention that aims to prevent child sexual abuse and address psychosocial stressors for individuals who are sexually attracted to children. Released in 2020, Help Wanted has received over 500,000 page visits and has been identified by Google and Facebook(Meta) as a featured child sexual abuse prevention

resource. This presentation will review the development and testing of Help Wanted and discuss implications for the future development of child sexual abuse perpetration prevention programs.

Resisting Arrest while Black or Brown: An Examination of Prosecutorial Charging Decisions, Case Disposition, and Sentencing *Rebecca Dunlea, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Pauline K Brennan, University of Massachusetts Lowell*

Increased attention has been placed on the gatekeeping role that police officers play in the criminal justice system and how racial profiling may put people of color at an increased risk of being taken into custody for failure to comply with the requests of officers. Yet, little is known about what happens with such cases once they enter the court system, and whether racial disproportionality triggered by law enforcement practice is exacerbated throughout case processing. In this paper, we rely on original data extracted from the case management system of a large urban prosecutor's office in the southern United States to investigate 40,000 cases where a defendant was referred for prosecution for resisting arrest (both non-violent and violent) between 2010 and 2022. Specifically, we use a sequence of logistic and regression models to examine the effects of a defendant's race and ethnicity on whether cases are filed, whether resisting charges are downgraded or dropped during case processing, and how filed cases are disposed and sentenced. We give special consideration to cases initiated through traffic stops. Findings from the study add to our understanding of racial and ethnic disparities in criminal justice processing, with implications for prosecutorial reform efforts.

Perceived Legitimacy and Cooperation in the Jail Environment *Jared Ellison, Old Dominion University*

The beneficial relationships that develop between correctional officers and incarcerated individuals remain understudied, particularly in short-term or pre-trial detainment facilities or jails. A handful of recent studies suggest that correctional officers who use their power in legitimate ways may be more successful in maintaining safety and order because individuals are more likely to accept their authority and voluntarily cooperate with their rules and directives. Based on survey data from 1,400 officers working in 20 jails, we examined the relationship between officers' perceived legitimacy and cooperation from incarcerated individuals. Findings revealed that officers who emphasized fairness and respect received more voluntary cooperation from individuals and tended to rely on extrinsic motivators such as coercion and rewards less often. Findings are discussed within the context of correctional work and potential avenues for developing mutually beneficial relationships between jail officers and those they supervise.

Linking People on Probation to Substance Use Treatment: Using Needs Assessments and System Maps to Promote Organizational Change *Steven Belenko, Temple Univesity; Lauren Perron, Temple Univesity; Jennifer Wood, Temple Univesity*

Many people under probation supervision have substance use disorders (SUD) but are often neither identified as needing treatment nor referred to appropriate treatment. The lack of community treatment linkage has enormous consequences, as people with untreated SUDs are more likely to 1) return to drug use despite judicial or probation agency mandates to abstain; 2) receive a technical probation violation due to positive drug screens; and 3) be rearrested for a crime related to their continuing substance use. Positive outcomes can be maximized if those with SUD can be identified and referred to appropriate community treatment early in the probation sentence. But given the complexity of the probation process, the lack of probation officer familiarity with substance use treatment programs, and lack of structured and mutually effective coordination and communication between probation and treatment agencies, it is not surprising that most individuals with SUD on probation are not referred to treatment. This presentation describes the results of a structured effort to improve identification of SUD and referral to community treatment in a large U.S. urban probation agency, using a needs assessment and system mapping protocol. Informed by implementation science, this protocol had several components: 1) collection of administrative data on the current probation population and their substance use treatment needs; 2) interviews with key stakeholders from probation and treatment agencies; 3) a system mapping focus group in which the flow of cases through probation was mapped, assessment points identified, potential treatment referral linkage points noted, and strengths and weaknesses of existing processes highlighted; and 4) preparation of a Site Feedback Report summarizing findings from data collection, interviews, and system mapping focus group, and presenting potential process improvement goals from which probation leadership selected to work on in collaboration with a partner treatment agency.

305. Violence, alcohol and other drugs
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Substance abuse
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Chair:
   Carly Lightowlers, University of Liverpool
Participants:
   Alcohol-related violence: is the night-time economy wholly to blame? *Carly Lightowlers, University of Liverpool; Lucy Bryant, Institute of Alcohol Studies and Open University*

Whilst the night-time economy is associated with public drunkenness and associated violence and is thus the focus of much crime prevention policy, there have been longstanding challenges to effectively isolating the effects of off-licenced premises on violence. Yet this is a crucial component for understanding of the role alcohol plays in violence generally, and specifically within the home. Licensed premises closures introduced through public health restrictions during the Covid-19 pandemic have made it possible, for the first time, to isolate the impact of the off-trade on violent crime. This study makes use of UK Home Office police recorded violent crime data for England to run growth curve models, exploiting this variation in off- and on-trade availability, to examine the association between alcohol availability and violence. Our findings show that the association between alcohol and violent crime was amplified in periods in which on-licensed premises were closed. They challenge the assumption that on-licensed premises and the night-time economy in which they cluster are wholly driving the alcohol-related violence problem and underscore the importance of disaggregating the impact of on- and off-licensed premise sales and associated alcohol consumption on violence. They provide valuable insight into the role off-trade alcohol sales and home drinking play in alcohol related violence - applicable to areas including alcohol licensing and pricing (including taxation policy) and violence reduction. Moreover, the findings add to the importance of a distinct focus on off-licensed premises and their contribution to crime/violence as well as to an emerging body of work denoting the importance of distinct consideration of alcohol's role in domestic violence.

rTMS can reduce aggression in subjects with alcohol and substance use disorder *Alessandro Sarzetto, Park Villa Napoleon; Maurizio Musclot, Park Villa Napoleon; Giulia Moretti, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Carolina Passani, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Livio Amoresano, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Federica Faduto, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Federico Pacchioni, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University; Lorenzo Fregna, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Guido Travaini, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University; Franco Garonna, Park Villa*

Napoleon

Introduction Aggression is a common issue in subjects suffering from alcohol and substance use disorder. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is a neuromodulation technique that has been recently been applied to the treatment of addiction disorders with promising results. The aim of the present study is to evaluate if rTMS can have a beneficial effect also in reducing aggression. Methods 129 inpatients, hospitalized in a psychiatric ward for the treatment of substance or alcohol use disorder were treated with rTMS. Stimulation was performed at 100% of motor threshold in the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, which was localized with neuronavigation. Sessions lasted 13 minutes and were composed of 15 Hz stimulation trains lasting 4 s alternating with 15 s intertrain pause. Patients received totally 2400 pulses per session. Aggression was estimated through the hostility subscale of SCL-90 scale that was administered before the treatment was initiated and after its interruption. Wilkoxon signed rank test was performed for the comparison of hostility scores. Results Sample was composed of 24 females and 105 males. Mean age was 38.28 ($\pm$9.45) years. Subjects received on average 12.04 ($\pm$3.05) rTMS sessions. Mean SCL-90 hostility score was 0.89 ($\pm$0.80) at baseline and 0.39 ($\pm$0.61) after the treatment, with a significant reduction (W=5376.00; p<0.001). Discussion rTMS is a potentially useful treatment in reducing aggression in subjects suffering from alcohol and substance use disorder. Our results need caution in their interpretation due to the observational nature of our study. Controlled trials are needed to confirm our findings.

Gun violence and drug markets in the EU *Astrid De Schutter, Flemish Peace Institute; Nils Duquet, Flemish Peace Institute; Teodora Groshkova, European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction*

Firearms trafficking in the European Union is driven by criminal demand and a key enabler for other criminal activities such as illegal drug distribution. Drugs and guns are often smuggled together by the same (poly-) criminal groups and via the same smuggling routes. Firearms are used for instrumental purposes; facilitating criminal activities by threatening, intimidating or assaulting others (criminals and non-criminals). The increased availability of firearms has also resulted in an increase in drug-related gun violence in various European countries. Drug-related violence tends to be more lethal and more injurious compared to other types of crime. Our analysis indicates that the level of gun violence differs between wholesale and retail drug markets. By using case studies from across the EU, our report demonstrates that gun violence is strategically used at the wholesale level. At this level, it is the cocaine market that accounts for most of the violence. Competition is a key element generating gun violence as more and smaller, loosely structured networks take to the cocaine market. Singular events such as loss or theft of drugs, or law enforcement interventions might also lead to an eruption of violence. The local consumer market accounts for the most visible drug-related violence in Europe. Following the increased availability of firearms even low-level drug criminals can acquire a gun. Many of these lower-level drug dealers are young and appear to be eager to pull the trigger as this gun violence helps them to build a reputation. As a result, a vicious cycle of gun trafficking and gun violence can develop, with important societal implications.

"I know for a fact it's not making the drugs box." How door staff in the night-time economy are handling drugs. *samuel david gianfranco hinrichs, University of York*

Door staff (colloquially, bouncers) are an integral part of the private security milieu in the UK and are often the most visible form of 'policing' within the night-time economy (NTE). Their role is complex in numerous ways including but not limited to, dealing with intoxicated customers, being both recipients and perpetrators of violence, and conducting searches and confiscating drugs. Door staff are an under-researched area in criminology and are a notoriously difficult network to recruit for research. This presentation will address two key areas of my ongoing doctoral research. The first part of the presentation explores the challenges in recruiting clandestine networks (in this instance door staff) to research, and the use of social media as a recruitment tool for such research. The second part discusses some of the issues that door staff face in their policing of drugs drawing on 20 semi-structured interviews and one period of observation in a busy northern city. The presentation concludes with the initial findings which suggest that door staff are left to police drugs in the NTE at their own discretion, with factors such as loss of work and removal of their certification at the forefront of their decision making.

306.   Introducing 'the Öresund Collective of Ethnographic Criminology' (ÖCEC)

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Qualitative Methods

Roundtable

9:30 to 10:45 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2

We proudly introduce 'the Öresund Collective of Ethnographic Criminology' (ÖCEC) - and invite colleagues and friends to join us. ÖCEC consists of dedicated ethnographic criminologists from universities located in and around Scandinavia's largest metropolitan area, the Öresund Region. Although ethnography remains a marginal method in criminology, it continues to make its mark both empirically and theoretically. In introducing ÖCEC, we build on this tradition. Yet, ÖCEC also comes with its own thoughts on the matter. These are thoughts that add to and, at times, challenge ruling ideas about how to do ethnography in criminology - thoughts shaped by the members' different backgrounds in disciplines such as social anthropology and cultural sociology. To illustrate the ideas of ÖCEC, each participant will present and discuss a short example from their ethnographic work on, respectively, drug traffickers, pimps, radicalized youth, deviant subcultures, environmental crime, and policing. Ultimately, besides introducing ÖCEC, the goal is to use the roundtable as an onset to conceptualize and write a book entitled 'Ethnographic Criminology Revisited'.

Chair:

   David Sausdal, Lund University

Discussants:

   Henrik Vigh, University of Copenhagen

   Trine Mygind Korsby, University of Copenhagen

   Julie Nygaard Solvang, University of Copenhagen

   Sébastien Tutenges, Lund University

307. Generative Justice as a Social Movement?

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency

Roundtable

9:30 to 10:45 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

Generative Justice refers to prefigurative, emerging practices in a range of existing communities, movements and organisations that seem to respond to both crime and state punishment and wider social harms in ways that are generative of social relations characterised by mutuality and solidarity. Such practices can, however, take different forms and have different purposes but they commonly emerge as a point of resistance to, or quiet protest against, the exclusionary and unjust practices of the state to create the cultures, conditions and connections conducive to human flourishing. As we seek to explore this emerging theory and praxis, in this roundtable, we offer four five minute think pieces to inform discussion on a series of provocative questions about both the concept and the practice. These think pieces reflect on the themes raised by these questions drawing on theory and research: What do practices of Generative Justice prefigure, and how? Can ideas and practices of prefiguration contribute to understanding the small beginnings of personal change that may precede more visible signs of desistance? What might be some of the ethical questions or considerations that Generative Justice practices raise? Can we conceive of Generative Justice practices/the collective as an informal and emerging social movement of sorts? How broad or narrow

is the concept of justice in Generative Justice?

Chair:

Fergus McNeill, University of Glasgow

Discussants:

Beth Weaver, University of Strathclyde

Mary Corcoran, Keele University

Gill Buck, University of Chester

Sergio Grossi, Complutense University of Madrid

Lisa White, Liverpool John Moores University

Paula Harriott, Prison Reform Trust

Shadd Maruna, Queens University Belfast

308. Prevention and intervention methods of organized crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 4

Chair:

Skirmantas Bikelis, LCSS Law Institute

Participants:

Novel Support for British Police to tackle Serious and Organised Crime: the GAIN Network case *Cristina Silvestri, Liverpool John Moores University*

This research assessed the structure and operative efforts of a novel UK's collaborative policing support named Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN), who share intelligence and manage joint work with diverse partners to tackle Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) and criminal activities. The purpose was to investigate risk and benefits and the impact of these new arrangements gathering data via semi-structured interview online and two surveys employing a case study approach, answering the question: In the modern era, the police no longer have monopoly control of crime-fighting; therefore, to what extent does British policing engage with partners to prevent and detect serious organised crime? A case study of the GAIN network. The literature explored globalisation and its connection with international SOC, emphasising on the social features that contributed to the creation of joint support organisations in response to that phenomenon, exploring how relationships between actors are affected during a partnership. The study has emphasised that the police must pay constant awareness to environmental and social changes as they affect crime and criminal behaviour, especially if they want to adequately counter these obstacles benefitting all available resources. According to the findings of this study, the police still have nearly complete control over crime-fighting policy and practise from the standpoint of SOC. GAIN is apparently beneficial for policing, but its benefits to policing's partners are less definite. Based on the GAIN experience, police maintain leadership roles and direct partnerships, limiting stakeholders' opportunities to influence or acquire substantial influence. Goals remain overly narrow, and opportunities to think about policing challenges (in this case, serious and organised crime) in new ways are missed.

Interventions on Preventing and Reducing Individual's Involvement in Organized Crime: A Systematic Review *Erin Boertien, NSCR; Quang Nguyen, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Sjoukje van Deuren, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Veroni Eichelsheim, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Arjan Blokland, NSCR*

Involvement in organized crime (OC) is a cause of growing societal concern as it thwarts individuals from reaching conventional goals, aggravates the seriousness of their criminal behavior, and complicates their return to a crime-free life. Therefore, governments increasingly invest money and effort to prevent individuals from joining OC in the first place. The current study involves a systematic review to gain more insight into the current scientific knowledge of (the effectiveness of) interventions targeting OC involvement. The following research questions are addressed: Which risk and protective factors are targeted by the interventions? What is known about the effectiveness of these interventions, and which elements of the intervention contribute to that effectiveness? This study conducted a comprehensive literature search and a screening process to identify studies meeting the selection criteria. The most substantive inclusion criteria were that an included study must describe an intervention that focused on 1) reducing OC involvement, 2) the individual level, and 3) social support. Six primary databases were consulted (on 31 October 2022), resulting in 13.409 documents after removing duplicate studies. A title and abstract screening session in ASReview (machine learning program) resulted in 499 potentially relevant documents. Through citation chaining, 9 more documents were found. After a full-text screening round, 2 studies were finally included. In this presentation, the results of the systematic review will be discussed, specifically by looking at the risk and protective factors and the available information on the effectiveness and effective components of the interventions.

Prosecution of Money Laundering in Lithuania: The Purpose and The Reality *Skirmantas Bikelis, LCSS Law Institute*

The presentation shows the first results from the ongoing research "Money Laundering in the System of the Criminal Gains Control Strategies" (LEKOSTRA, funded by the Lithuanian Academic Council). It provides the analysis of all the judgements in the money laundering criminal cases passed in 2016-2021 in Lithuania. It uncovers the practice from different angles: what kinds of predicate offences generated the proceeds that were targeted by prosecution? Did the authorities detected and prosecuted the predicate offences? How common is that prosecution targets the defendants that launder proceeds of their own crimes? How successful were the prosecutions for money laundering (what was the conviction rate), and had the sanctions imposed any significant impact on the defendants (in the context of the other sanctions imposed on them)? These questions build a base for the main research issue – is prosecution for money laundering indeed effective tool in the fight against organized crime?

The Procedural Management of Complex Investigation Procedures in the Phenomenon Area of Organized Crime - Results of a Process Analysis *Joachim Fassbender, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0; Detlef Erny, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei- Project OK 3.0; Nele Eing, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0; Christin Ovelhey, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0; Maren Wegner, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0*

The phenomenon of organized crime is a significant topic in German and European criminal policy as well as in public discourse. It poses an enormous threat to the state and society alike. Due to digitalization and globalization processes as well as changes in the social and legal framework, organized crime is subject to constant change, which poses immense challenges for law enforcement agencies. In this light, combating organized crime networks requires equally flexible and up-to-date law enforcement measures. This raises the question of the extent to which the legal framework can meet this requirement. The research project "Organized Crime 3.0 - Systematic and Comprehensive Analysis and Prospects for Combating Organized Crime in Germany" aims to systematically and comprehensively analyze the structures of criminal organizations. It, furthermore, intends to determine development dynamics and mechanisms of action to broaden our understanding of organized crime and to contribute to its containment. The presented modul of the joint project, which is located at the German Police University (DHPol), includes a holistic, comparative process analysis of the work and decision-making processes guiding the practice. Previous scope procedures

of organized crime were analyzed with the aim of identifying best-practice approaches, success-critical factors and needs for action. The sub-project is based on a triangulation of different empirical approaches from the perspective of law enforcement agencies, such as file analysis, interviews with investigative leader, and expert workshops. The findings are to serve as the basis for formulating guidelines that will enable police practice to combat organized crime in all its facets effectively and with legal certainty.

309. EUROC PANEL 9: Corporate harm, ecocide and corporate accountability

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:

Elin Jönsson, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University
Participants:

Branding Corporate Criminals *Mihailis Diamantis, University of Iowa*

Corporate punishment has a branding problem. Criminal sanctions should call out wrongdoing and condemn wrongdoers. In a world where generic corporate misconduct is a daily affair, conviction singles out truly contemptible practices from merely sharp, unproductive, or undesirable ones. In this way, criminal law gives victims the recognition they deserve, deters future wrongdoers who want to preserve their good name, and publicly reinforces society's most treasured values. Unfortunately, corporate punishment falls far short of all these communicative ambitions. For punishment to convey its intended message, society must be able to hear it. Corporate punishment is a fleeting affair diluted by civil and administrative alternatives, PR spin, and a frenetic media environment. In today's criminal justice system, it can be hard even to identify after the fact who the corporate criminals are. Unsurprisingly, corporations view criminal charges as inconvenient economic uncertainties and criminal fines as mere costs of doing business. Public perceptions have largely followed suit. Corporate criminal law could disrupt this perverse dynamic by adopting a new sanction that would "brand" corporate criminals. While the brand sanction could take many forms—different visual marks of varying size—this Article calls for, at a minimum, appending a criminal designation, Ⓕ, to corporate felons' legal name and mandating its appearance on products and communications. This "corporate criminal brand" would stand as a 21st century corporate reimagining of its medieval corporal punishment namesake. Lawmakers rightly rejected physical brands on individual criminals long ago. The criminal justice landscape is different for corporations, who feel no pain and have no dignity. Unlike monetary fines, corporate criminal branding would unambiguously signal a corporation's criminal status to outside observers. By forcibly integrating corporations' criminal identity into their public image, criminal law might finally have a way to recognize victims and to strike at what corporations value most.

Ecocide and decolonial perceptions of justice *Marília de Nardin Budó, Federal University of Santa Catarina (Brazil)*

In 2019, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), for the first time, acknowledged the role of indigenous people as forest guardians because their knowledge and practices are decisive for climate resilience. From this starting point, this paper discusses the indigenous genocide in the Brazilian Amazon, and how it connects with the risks of global ecocide. Based on a range of documents that show how the indigenous genocide started by the European invaders is still in progress in contemporary Brazil, the paper discusses how capitalism and racism intersect to promote ecocide. While global capitalism devours nature to maximize profits, racism is a "dispositive" that orientates this destruction towards those bodies and territories considered "disposable". The indigenous territories in Brazil are conflict zones, where original culture and knowledge are seen as barriers to development. The main contribution of this paper is to address the nexus genocide-ecocide linking it with epistemicide, or the disappearance of the ancient knowledge produced by those people whose bodies are being killed in the name of development. The relationship between humans and nature constructed through modern colonial rationality despises other epistemologies that challenge anthropocentrism as invalid knowledge. The final part of the paper discusses how international actors have developed the juridical concept of genocide from a white, northern, and western perspective, leaving aside the concept of cultural genocide. Therefore, the great perpetrators of tragedies against humans and nature are not prosecuted or convicted. Discussing environmental and criminal policies and the role played by the international courts to deal with ecocide demands an analysis on how modern rationality limits the imagination about the relationship between human and nature, and about justice, with the same methods with which it also limits the idea of what is valid knowledge.

The Promises of Social Responsibility: Insights from a Study of the National Contact Points *Elin Jönsson, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University*

In the last decades, increasing attention has been directed at the harmful impacts of business on society, e.g., human rights violations and environmental degradation. Following this, there has also been more interest in the potential of nonjudicial mechanisms to hold companies accountable and provide communities with access to remedy. This paper discusses these issues by focusing on one such mechanism: the National Contact Points (NCPs), government-embedded agencies formed under the framework of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Foregrounding the importance of representation and participation, it understands the NCPs as arenas for stakeholders to bring forth allegations of transnational corporate harm. Drawing on interviews and analysis of key documents, the paper seeks to explore stakeholders' experiences of the Swedish NCP. The findings trace stakeholders' expectations on companies – Swedish companies, and companies operating in Sweden – and, importantly, expectations on the NCP as a mechanism for holding companies accountable and access remedy. Focusing on experiences of a gap between these expectations and their fulfilment, the paper offers insights into the promises made in claims of corporate social responsibility, and the social realities where such promises appear difficult to keep. Keywords: Corporate harm; Nonjudicial Mechanisms; Corporate Social Responsibility; National Contact Point; OECD

Unearthed: Bauxite Mining in Jamaica as Ecocide *Tameka Samuels-Jones, York University*

Jamaica is internationally renowned for its vibrant tourism industry and potent Blue Mountain coffee. However, less well known is a primary Jamaican export that has become one of the mainstays of the island's economy - bauxite, the raw material from which aluminum is produced. Bauxite may not be as well-known as Jamaica's tourism or coffee, but it is more widely consumed globally. Despite aluminum's importance, the means by which this important mineral is obtained – mining, is fraught with problems and contradictions. Bauxite mining is an extractive industry which causes significant environmental harm. Mining operations entail sacrifice by residents and communities - especially those whose territories have been converted into mining concessions - as well as sacrificing the environment. Upstream to downstream, the bauxite mining industry evicts residents and communities from their land, pollutes water and air, destroys ecologies and demolishes crop areas. The lifecycle of mining leaves behind degraded territories and deadly pit sites, beginning prior to exploration and lasting long after the operation ends. These harms can never fully be accounted for, its victims are poorly remediated and the corporate perpetrators are usually unscathed. Behind the mosaic imagery of development through bauxite mining promoted by the Jamaican government

(GOJ) are real, rural communities under siege by transnational mining companies which have been granted licenses by state institutions complicit in this ecocide. This paper explores the accountability gaps that may be filled through an international crime of ecocide. By using the environmental injustices caused by bauxite extraction in Jamaica as a case study, the paper explores the severe, long-term harms which meet the conditions of an environmental crime, and which should meet the conditions of an international crime of ecocide perpetrated by multinational corporations from the Global North.

310. Perpetration of sexual violence in young people's relationships

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

This panel focuses on the issue of youth perpetration of IPV, specifically sexual IPV. Sexual violence in young people's relationships remains largely understudied and requires specific attention to be properly addressed. Unique features and characteristics of youth IPV must also be considered in research efforts to understand its impact on young people. This panel will present findings from a larger Nordic research project, which includes diverse and comprehensive data materials on how professionals and young people define, understand, and experience sexual violence in intimate relationships. During the panel, experiences of young people who have perpetrated sexual violence/crossed sexual boundaries of others will be presented and contextualized, including their help-seeking at a nonprofit organization who target young men. In addition, the panel will contribute with an analysis of focus groups with professionals, as well as focus groups with young people of all genders, who reflect upon and discuss what constitutes sexual violence, such as rape, and where they draw the line for acceptable and non-acceptable sexual behavior, as well as why they draw the line where they do. Specifically, the panel will focus on how they view the young person perpetrating the violence. The findings of this panel discussion are relevant to both researchers and practitioners, as they can inform practice and help fill the knowledge gap on sexual violence among youth.

Chairs:

Carolina Överlien, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies

Per Moum Hellevik, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies

Participants:

Integration and Non-Integration of Sexual Violence Perpetration in Self-Narratives of Young Men in Norway *Anja Emilie Kruse, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies; Hannah Helseth, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies; Mari Todd Kvam, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies/Uppsala University; Carolina Överlien, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies*

Narratively integrating one's own harmful acts into a running self-narrative can be an especially difficult undertaking when the harmful act in question is a sexual violation. Sexual violations are a category of harmdoing that carries particular condemnation and stigma to its perpetrators. At the same time, making meaning of harmful acts one has committed often does entail an effort or imperative to consider such integration. This is perhaps particularly true when such processes are undertaken during imprisonment and (partly) as a response to the expectations of a rehabilitative prison regime. Hence, the question of narrative integration (or non-integration) of harmful acts into the running story of one's life and biography is, we argue, central for people who have done sexual harm to others. On this background, our paper presents and discusses a self-narrative analysis of qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 17 young men (age 18-25) in Norway. Our

participants had been convicted of a sex offense or otherwise self-identified as someone who had sexually violated another person. Our analysis highlights the narrative strategies the young men employ to figure out which place their sexually violating act(s) may have in their developing self-narrative. For our participants, this process started after they had been accused, reported or convicted for a sexual offense, or if they had otherwise concluded that they have sexually violated someone. In 2007, Maruna and Roy critically discussed the term 'knifing-off' as a conceptualization of the separating of harmful or criminal acts from narratives of self, and how this term might be useful or counterproductive to understand the relationship between self-narratives and desistance from future crime. We use the concept of 'knifing-off' as a point of departure for understanding the self-narratives of our participants, and how their various narrative strategies for non-/integration of harmdoing may be connected to desistance processes.

Help seeking among young perpetrators of IPV *Sibel Korkmaz, Stockholm University/Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies; Carolina Överlien, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies*

Youth intimate partner violence (YIPV) is a societal problem that affects young people. In recent times, the knowledge base on YIPV has expanded. Nonetheless, most studies have been on young victims of IPV, focusing on prevalence, consequences, etc. But, as many researchers have pointed out, further knowledge about young perpetrators of such violence is needed. Therefore, this study focuses on help seeking among young male perpetrators of IPV. The presentation draws upon data from a larger project on YIPV and help seeking. In this presentation, using chat-logs from young male perpetrators who have sought help anonymously at a nonprofit organization who target young men, we ask: why do young male perpetrators seek help, when do they take the step and what kind of help are they seeking? The results display how a young perpetrator seek help when he reaches a breaking point and is forced – i.e. by a former partner who tells him – to come to terms with that he has perpetrated YIPV. The young perpetrators seek different kinds of support, but mainly emotional and someone who listens. This contributes to the knowledgebase on YIPV, adding knowledge on young male perpetrator's help seeking.

The interpretation of sexual assault – youth´s understandings of rape, sex and that in-between *Carolina Överlien, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies; Hannah Helseth, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies*

There is an increasing political consensus that consensual sex is ethical and legal norm in Europe and US. Studies show youth support the idea of consensual sex as an ethical standard. However, when they discuss situations and experiences from their own life the lines between ethical or unethical and legal or illegal are more blurred. Through 12 focus group interviews with youths, 16- 20 years old, we analyze 34 girls and 21 boys understandings and difficulties of describing or conceptualizing an incident as rape. Drawing on Carol Bacchi´s (2009, 2016) What is the problem represented to be?-method we analyse the problematization in the youth's discourse. While the youth often represent the problem as miscommunication, it is important to focus on the role of the young male who is the active party (i.e. 'the perpetrator') in these situations. We find that the youth's problematization relies on gendered stereotypes of men's role as active and pushing for sex, while women are viewed as sexual gatekeepers solely responsible for stopping unwanted advances. A view of sex as something not only consensual, but enjoyable for everyone involved, is an eloquent silence in the youth's discourse. As a conclusion, we argue that naming miscommunication as the cause for sexual assault have a potential to camouflage the gender power dynamics and can produce an equal responsibility for the assault.

«We cannot investigate our way out of this» - Digital sexual abuse of children and youth *Per Moum Hellevik, Norwegian Centre*

for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies

This paper will present key findings from a recently finished research project on digital sexual abuse against children and youth in Norway. The project aimed to produce new knowledge about digital sexual abuse against children and youth, focusing on perpetration and prevention. A critical overarching issue was how digital technology creates new arenas that enable sexual abuse. The research is based on interviews, surveys, and analysis of court documents. Respondents include youth, perpetrators of digital sexual abuse, police working to prevent such abuse, professionals working with perpetrators of digital sexual abuse, and relatives of youth engaging in harmful sexual behavior. This presentation will highlight phenomenological understandings and interpretations of digital sexual abuse among perpetrators, police officers, and therapists. Additionally, it will highlight challenges in the prevention of such abuse. This includes explorations of the characteristics of those who perpetrate digital sexual abuse and the motivation and development of such behaviors; features of digital technology and how it can facilitate sexual abuse through aspects such as anonymity, social distance, communities legitimizing the perpetration of digital sexual abuse, and availability of sexual abuse material; and finally, obstacles in the police's work with preventing digital sexual abuse, including the sheer amount of such cases, fatigue and psychological toll, and lack of digital competence. The Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies led the project in cooperation with Norwegian Social Research (NOVA). It was funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

Is it rape? Young people and teachers making sense of sexual transgression *Hannah Helseth, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies*

The background for this study is two paradoxes. That despite a growing agreement among young people on the importance of consent in sexual relations, research shows that boundaries between consensual and non-consensual sex are often blurred in youth's own sexual experiences and when discussing specific situations. Further, even though upper secondary teachers think that rape and sexual harassment are important educational issues, research show that teachers express lack of knowledge and feeling of insecurity approaching the topic. Thus, there seems to be difficulties both of addressing and drawing the lines between sex, rape and that in-between, and a need to explore how these boundaries are drawn. Our study consists focus group interviews with young people and teachers; twelve focus-group interviews with 63 young Norwegians aged between 16 and 20, from various geographical and social-economic backgrounds, and 30 school personnel in nine focus group interviews and four individual interviews. Participants watch and discuss a short film depicting a heterosexual encounter in which the man fails to understand the women's protest, while she feels violated. All of the participants thinks what happened is wrong, but a majority of the participants have difficulties calling it rape. Kate Manne (2018) coined the concept of himpathy to describe a tendency to sympathize with male perpetrators of sexual violence first, implying that a rape accused man – instead of the alleged female victim – becomes the victim of the story. Moreover, himpathy may result herasure, as in erasure of her victim story, whereby the victim is not even mentioned or considered. In this paper we explore if himpathy is a fruitful concept to understand why young people and school personnel have a reluctance of calling it rape.

311. European Developmental and Life-course Criminology Working Group, Panel 2. Development of youth offending
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Development and Life Course Perspectives
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7

Chair:
Walter Forrest, University of Limerick
Participants:

Cohort changes or increased diversion: What is driving changing youth offending trends in Australia? *Molly Miranda McCarthy, Monash University; Shaun McLaws, University of Melbourne; Ben Matthews, University of Stirling; Troy Allard, Griffith University; Danielle Reynald, Griffith University*

Notable declines in youth offending have been documented across a broad range of international jurisdictions over the past 20 to 30 years, including the U.S., U.K., northern European countries, and Australia. Despite this being referred to as one of the most significant criminological events in recent times, there exists only a limited number of explanatory studies examining the causes of the decline. A number of scholars have suggested that increased diversion or less punitive policing of young people may be a factor driving reduced contact with the criminal justice system. Conversely, other recent empirical work suggests that declines in youth offending primarily relate to changing patterns of routine activities among young people, which have collectively reduced their exposure to criminogenic risks. This study examines longitudinal patterns of recorded youth offending from the three largest jurisdictions in Australia, and explores whether changing patterns of youth offending over time and across jurisdictions are better explained by approaches to youth diversion or by social changes among cohorts of young people. Findings will be discussed with reference to policing approaches and youth cohort changes in the Australian context.

Parentification and the Reverse Maturity Gap: A Developmental Theory of Delinquency *Wade C Jacobsen, University of Maryland; Michaela Soyer, Hunter College*

The gradual adoption of adult roles is a normative part of adolescent development, but being pushed too quickly into adult roles may result in emotional problems and unconventional behavioral adjustments. In psychology and family therapy, the process of children involuntarily taking on family caregiving functions is defined as "parentification." In this study, we adopt the concept of parentification to present a developmental theory of delinquency. Integrating this concept into classic criminological theory offers a new perspective on the processes by which adolescent rule-breaking behavior unfolds. We propose that unconventional behavior during adolescence can ensue when children are pushed into adult roles that exceed their emotional and physical capacity. Our theory extends Moffitt's (1993) taxonomy of adolescence-limited and life-course persistent offending to argue for a "reverse maturity gap" (Soyer 2018). The reverse maturity gap influences delinquency in a two-step process that interacts with the presence of a nonparental caregiving adult. First, adverse childhood experiences that involve a parents' diminished caregiving capacity (e.g., substance problem, incarceration) and other parental limitations (e.g., language differences) can result in unmet instrumental and emotional needs for the child and others in the household. Second, without access to other adults in their network who can help to meet these needs, adolescents may rely on older peers as models of (unconventional) adult-like behaviors. We test our hypotheses using data from the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study, a contemporary birth-cohort of children followed through adolescence (N = 3,154). Extending Moffitt's taxonomy, our theory attempts to explain variation in adolescence-limited offending by relying on family characteristics and peer influence, rather than centering only on peers. Although the influence of peers gains prominence in adolescence, we argue that families play an ongoing role in delinquency at this stage of development.

Are Family Religiosity and Climate associated with Anger Dysregulation and Deviance Propensity in justice-involved juveniles? The Role of Personal Religiosity *Valeria Saladino, University of Cassino; Oriana Mosca, University of Cagliari;*

Cristina Cabras, university of cagliari; Valeria Verrastro, University "Magna Graecia" of Catanzaro; Marco Lauriola, University of Rome "Sapienza"

According to the literature, religious commitment could be a protective factor against dangerous behaviors, such as criminal offending, unsafe sex, and substance use. Our study aims to investigate the influence of family religiosity and climate on anger dysregulation and deviance propensity in a sample of 214 male justice-involved juveniles from Italian Youth Detention Centers (range 14–25). The sample was divided into religious (n=102) and non-religious (n=112) justice-involved juveniles. Participants fulfill the following protocol: Deviant Behavior Questionnaire, Aggression Questionnaire, Family Communication Scale, Moral Disengagement Scale, and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. We used a partial least square structural equation modeling (PLS_SEM) method to build our model and we found that Family Religiosity was positively associated with Family Climate which was negatively associated with Anger Dysregulation and Deviance Propensity, and Anger Dysregulation was positively related to Deviance Propensity. The multigroup analysis confirmed that for justice-involved juveniles who interiorized religious discipline and beliefs, Family Religiosity showed a positive association with Family Climate, which had a negative relationship with Anger Dysregulation, which strongly predicted Deviance Propensity. This result could be useful to promote preventive activities and intervention based on the protective role of religiosity in juveniles' behavior.

Heterogenous development in risk-taking and impulsivity predicts differences in criminal careers *Walter Forrest, University of Limerick; Carter Hay, Florida State University*

The dual systems model theorises that differences in the relative timing of development in neurological systems account for the surge and decline in criminal behaviour in adolescence and the familiar shape of the age-crime curve. Specifically, involvement in crime allegedly increases in response to changes in the dopaminergic system that precede the maturation of cognitive control, only to decrease in response to further development of the prefrontal cortex. Although the model also anticipates the timing of these changes varies between individuals, few studies have tested this hypothesis or examined its implications for individual involvement in crime. This is an important oversight given the significant heterogeneity in the relationship between age and crime and the importance of understanding the sources of individual-level variation in the timing and duration of criminal careers. In this study, we address this gap by investigating individual and group-based heterogeneity in the development of risk-taking and impulsivity and its influence on crime. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we estimate group-based trajectory models of risk-taking and impulsivity from late childhood through to adulthood. We then examine whether differences between individuals and groups in the relative timing of changes in risk-taking and impulsivity correlate with their patterns of offending. We find the aggregate-level trend described by the dual systems model obscures significant variation in the development of risk-taking and impulsivity, which correlate with distinct trajectories of offending over the lifespan.

The Development of Moral Behavior during Adulthood: The Contribution of Personal Values and Life Contexts *Maya Benish-Weisman, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Ella Daniel, Tel Aviv University; Anat Bardi, Royal Holloway; Hester van Herk, The University of Amsterdam; Joanne Sneddon, University of Western Australia; Julie Lee, University of Western Australia*

Moral behavior ensures the survival and smooth operation of societies by creating cooperation between individuals (Eisenberg & Mussen, 1989). Due to its importance, moral behavior is a focus of much attention by researchers across disciplines(Vila-Henninger, 2021). Surprisingly, the development of moral behavior has received little attention during adulthood, especially among older adults (Bailey et al., 2021). Further, scholars have long debated what motivates moral behavior. Past research suggested a number of answers to this question. An important motivator is moral values (Anello et al., 2019; Sverdlik et al., 2012), which are abstract goals that guide individuals in their life (Schwartz, 1992) toward moral behavior. But do moral values have the same effect on moral behavior across ages and contexts? The current study suggests that as adults age, some moral values take a more central role. Moreover, it proposes that the role of some moral values in everyday life might differ from their role in times of crisis; specifically, during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the current longitudinal study, we investigated moral behavior and moral values in a large sample of Australian adults (between the ages of 18 and 75) over 3 years across four time points (2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020). We examined the development of six types of moral behaviors within individuals, during times of routine development, as well as following the significant life event of the COVID-19 pandemic. We also investigated the changing effect of moral values on moral behaviors, during normal maturation, in contrast to a time of crisis.

A Cross-Cohort Assessment of the Effects of Incarceration During the Transition to Adulthood on Marriage *Daniela Kaiser, UC Irvine*

The life-course perspective views the transition to adulthood as a process embedded in a socio-historical context and shaped by broad social forces (Elder 1998). Throughout the last five decades, one of the macro-level forces that has shaped the setting in which youths have transitioned to adulthood is the phenomenon of mass incarceration (Garland 2001). The mass incarceration era brought about the proliferation of restrictions for individuals with criminal records in domains such as the labor market, housing, and public benefits (Pinard 2010), and the expansion of online criminal records (Lageson 2018). Throughout this period, increasingly detrimental restrictions emerged and evolved. These barriers may have made the experience of incarceration during the transition to adulthood more consequential for life events such as marriage, which is regarded by criminological scholarship as an avenue for the adoption of conventional lifestyles (Sampson, Laub & Wimer 2006). In this paper, I draw from the life-course conceptualization of the transition to adulthood as a process shaped by evolving macro-level structures and examine the effects of incarceration during this key stage in life in the early and late years of the mass incarceration era. I explore the possibility that as the prison boom evolved and the collateral consequences of incarceration proliferated, the marriage prospects of incarcerated youths were more severely disrupted by these punitive shifts, compared to those who came of age when mass imprisonment was at its initial stages. Employing a sample of youths who came of age during the initial years of the prison boom, and a sample of youths who transitioned to adulthood during the late years of the mass incarceration era, I find evidence suggesting that confinement during the transition to adulthood was significantly associated with reduced chances of marriage for the latter cohort of youths, but not for the former.

312. ECACTJ Panel 9. Atrocities & Criminal Trials – Investigations, Extradition and Rehabilitation
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Transitional Justice
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8
Chair:
   Barbora Holá, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & Centre for International Criminal Justice, VU University Amsterdam
Participants:
   Cooperation on the extradition of genocide suspects to Rwanda: A

contribution to transitional justice? *Maarten Bolhuis, VU Amsterdam*

This presentation focuses on the practice of international cooperation and coordination of transitional justice initiatives, by looking at international legal assistance to accomplish accountability for crimes committed during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. More specifically, it focuses on the immigration and extradition procedures of alleged Rwandan génocidaires residing in the Netherlands. The article underlying the presentation adds to the literature by giving an up-to-date overview of the most relevant immigration, criminal and extradition cases that have so far been litigated in the Netherlands – including the most recent cases and developments – and exploring what were the most contentious issues in these cases. In addition, this article reflects on the cooperation between Rwanda and the Netherlands from a transitional justice perspective. It is based on a review of relevant academic literature, Dutch case law regarding asylum, citizenship revocations, and Rwandan extradition requests, and reports from a range of observers on the contentious issues around extradition to Rwanda. The article concludes that while from a transitional justice perspective, extradition and deportation to the post-conflict society may be preferable, and while they may help to express moral indignation over international crimes, it is important to closely watch and stay critical towards immigration, deportation, and extradition procedures in relation to accusations of involvement in international crimes.

Gendered Reentry and Reintegration Processes Following Incarceration for Genocide in Rwanda *Hollie Nyseth Nzitatira, The Ohio State University; Anneliese Schenk-Day, Ohio State University*

Prior literature on the reintegration of people who committed genocide—as well as on the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants—has highlighted the dearth of information on female ex-combatants and offenders. At the same time, however, researchers often hypothesize that women's experiences with community reintegration likely differ from those of their male counterparts. This paper accordingly compares the reentry and reintegration experiences of men and women who were incarcerated for committing genocide in Rwanda, which saw widespread civilian participation in the violence. Specifically, we analyze in-depth interviews with 129 Rwandan men (N=115) and women (N=14). We interviewed each of these individuals before their release from prison as well as approximately four months and one year after their returns to their communities. Preliminary findings suggest that women are indeed faring worse than men. Regarding social interactions, female respondents received fewer warm welcomes from their communities, less visits from neighbors, and were less likely to express feeling positive when walking around their community compared to their male counterparts. In terms of identity, women were less likely to discuss a positive personality change after incarceration than men, and less likely to reference being a member of Rwandan society again. We draw upon our interviews and case knowledge to theorize the determinants of these differences, and we also rely upon supplemental interviews with 100 community members to better understand their views of women reentering Rwandan communities.

Open-source investigations (OSINT) and the digitalization of "in"-conflict transitional justice during ongoing armed conflicts *Nandor Knust, UIT Arctic University of Norway; ARTEM GALUSHKO, UiT, the Arctic University of Norway*

This paper addresses the current digitalization of warfare and international criminal justice with the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war as the most recent example. Due to a widespread use of personal digital devices (PDDs) such as smartphones, laptops and tablets, a big amount of data including photos, videos, GPS locations, satellite images, as well as footage of drones, event data recorders and security cameras became freely available online for investigation and documentation of war crimes (OSINT). Collecting, processing, and using new types of digital evidence create unique opportunities for affected individuals, societies and the international community in general. These new approaches in transitional justice process during ongoing conflicts are currently turning the concept of "post"-conflict justice into a new model of "in"-conflict justice. A virtual forum of diverse digital evidence could engage the public, legitimize proceedings, and allow affected communities to play a greater role in the administration of international criminal justice and especially provide immense opportunities for digital approaches to transitional justice.

There Is Something Special about War Criminals… Assessing the Rehabilitation of War Criminals at the ICTY/IRMCT and in Croatia *Barbora Holá, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & Centre for International Criminal Justice, VU University Amsterdam; Maja Munivrana, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb*

This paper assesses how the rehabilitation of perpetrators of international crimes is being constructed and evaluated at the domestic level, in particular in Croatia, and how it compares to international practice at ICTY/IRMCT. The analysis is based on a convenience sample of early release decisions issued by the Croatian judiciary and the most recent early release decisions issued by the IRMCT. Up until very recently, rehabilitation of war criminals has been approached through a rather conventional prism, both at the ICTY/IRMCT and domestically. The most recent IRMCT early release decisions, however, developed a sui generis approach focusing primarily on an offender's critical reflection on crimes, gravity and views of the larger community. At the same time, the Croatian approach to assessing rehabilitation remained centred around the perceived risk of reoffending. Due to inconsistencies in factoring in various factors, however, there seems to be double standards applied along ethnic lines. In this presentation we analyse and contrast rehabilitation assessments and early release practices at the ICTY/IRCMT and Croatia and ask the proverbial question whether there is anything special about rehabilitating war criminals.

313. EXTR7 Extremism2

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

Chair:

Lea Echelmeyer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Participants:

An empirical legal study of the prevention of intergenerational transmission of (violent) extremist ideologies through child protection measures *Lisette Dirksen, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Nadia Ismaïli, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Elanie Rodermond, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Catrien Bijleveld, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Masha Antokolskaia, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Recently there has been an increase in so-called 'radicalization cases', cases that are centered around the possible impact of an extremist ideology of parents on their children, and ask for a decision on whether child protection measures are needed to prevent children from harm. However, there is a lack of knowledge on the potential harmful effects of growing up with parents who adhere to a specific ideology. Consequently, judges and Child Protection Agencies involved in radicalization cases need to make decisions without much guidance or solid evidence. This study offers an initial exploration based on the analysis of Dutch published case law within the framework of international human

rights law, Dutch legislation, policy documents and available literature to tease out when judges consider extremist beliefs of parents harmful to their child. The preliminary results of the study indicate that judges take several factors into consideration when deciding whether a child protection measure, and which one, is necessary. Such factors can be traveling to Syria to join IS, keeping children from school, and denying medical treatment. Results will be discussed in light of emerging evidence on the intergenerational transmission of violent extremist ideologies, as well as programs to prevent radicalization and extremism. Key words: Extremist ideologies, child protection measures, intergenerational transmission

Characterising online threats to politicians: on the role of misogyny and extremism *Isabelle van der Vegt, Utrecht University*

Online abuse directed at politicians has been on the rise in several countries across the world. In some cases, these messages take the form of violent threats made against politicians, with some even resulting in actual, violent attacks. This trend raises concerns about the safety of politicians and the impact this phenomenon may have on democracy as a whole. The current project analyses a dataset of all tweets directed at political party leaders in the Netherlands in 2022. Using a computational linguistic approach, we examine the volume and nature of abusive and threatening messages directed at politicians. We are particularly interested in the extent to which the tweets are potentially motivated by misogyny and/or extremist ideologies. Results show marked gender differences in messages received by politicians in our dataset. We also discuss common themes found in the dataset obtained through topic modelling, and discuss their relevance with regards to the topic of extremism. With this project, we hope to offer an in-depth look at the nature of online threats to politicians, thereby offering a basis for potential future policy responses.

Identity and youth radicalization: personal identity formation and support for violent extremism during adolescence *Lea Echelmeyer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Frank Weerman, NSCR & Erasmus University Rotterdam; Anne-Marie Slotboom, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

A common explanation for youth radicalization and extremism is that, during the transition from childhood to adulthood, adolescents are seeking and actively forming their identity. However, this link has rarely been empirically examined. In this longitudinal survey study, we therefore investigated the link between personal identity formation and indicators of extremist radicalization among adolescents. Specifically, we tested how different identity formation statuses (i.e., achievement, (fore)closure, searching moratorium, moratorium, and diffusion) are linked to the support of extremist violence. We present results from a two-year longitudinal survey study among 701 high school pupils in the Netherlands (Mage = 13 years). Using descriptive statistics and regression analyses, we investigated to what extent the five identity statuses (i.e., achievement, closure, moratorium, searching moratorium, and diffusion) and extremist attitudes are present among high school students and how they are linked. Results show that only a small percentage of pupils supports extremist violence. Furthermore, we found varying associations between the five identity statuses and support for extremist violence. Implications for future research on the link between personal identity formation and youth radicalization, as well as policy regarding its prevention are discussed.

The role of social networks for attitude change after covid - extremism vs tolerance *Beate Volker, NSCR*

The corona pandemic cut right through existing social networks. The measures aoplied bby the governmentsm such as social distancing, and the advice to limit social contacts outside of the house, put networks and the relations that consitute these networks to a test in various ways. This paper studies what social networks looked like before, during, and after the corona pandemic and whether network changes coincide with changes in attitudes concerning severe sanctions to crime delicts, polarized political preferences, and dogmatism. It is argued that people in more vulnerable social positions are more likely to undergo network changes and also tend to lean more towards extremes, when their attitudes change. Rich panel data are used wich include two representative samples, one of younger people (up to 35 years old) and one consisting of older people (65+). These respondents were surveyed four times, in 2019, 2020, 2021 and early 2023 (n=+/- 1000 respondents in all waves).

314. Plenary 2 - Friday - Voices from Asia and America
ESC
Plenary Session
11:00 to 12:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium
Chair:

Barbora Holá, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & Centre for International Criminal Justice, VU University Amsterdam

Participants:

Asian Criminology-the Concept and Paradigm *Jianhong Liu, Faculty of Law, University of Macau*

Criminology originated in the West, has grown primarily in the West, particularly in the United States, and has achieved tremendous success. Theories and policy initiatives are mostly proposed and developed in western contexts. However, research in comparative criminology shows that crime patterns, law, and justice policy and practice vary from country to country; the dominant theories often do not work very well in non-Western countries. A critical challenge for criminology is to resolve the conflict between the universality of theories, which is a basic assumption of sciences, and the cultural variations that are commonly observed across countries and contexts. There are various approaches to responding to this challenge. Asian Criminology is a response to this critical challenge. (Liu 2009, 2019, 2022). Over the past 14 years, Asian criminology has grown into an influential subdiscipline of criminology. This presentation will briefly introduce its concept and paradigm

Cesare Lombroso and the Origin Story for Criminology *Paul Knepper, San José State University*

Cesare Lombroso offered an origin story for criminology—his autopsy of Giuseppe Villella. While there are good reasons to doubt the accuracy of his account, criminology would benefit from an origin story. Memory is vital. To share a memory of key events in our past establishes our identity as an academic discipline; a collective memory of our beginnings lets us know who we are and where we are going. Yet large portions of our experience have been forgotten, or in the case of Lombroso, clouded by myth. This talk explores the ways Lombroso's image has been understood in criminology and challenges the popular understanding of his role in Italian unification and the fascist period. Lombroso was Jewish and he joined the Piemontese Army for the same reason other Jews did. Lombroso was careless, but not incompetent; he followed the method of scientific investigation now used in the historical sciences. The conclusion will present a different origin story for criminology. It is an inspiring story about a scientist, an autopsy, and what happened afterward.

315. General Assembly of ESC (ESC Members only)
ESC
Plenary Session
12:15 to 1:30 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium

316. POL Panel 11. Policing and modern technologies
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:

Vlad Niculescu-Dinca, Leiden University

Participants:

"[Technology] could completely take away your gut feeling"
Nienke de Groes, PhD student Leiden University; Vlad Niculescu-Dinca, Leiden University; Pieter Tops, Leiden University

Subtitle: Understanding the interplay between technology and professional expertise in the policing of undermining in the Netherlands. Abstract: Two of the most influential contemporary trends in policing are arguably digitalization and pluralization. In particular, in the Netherlands the fight against organized crime and undermining is increasingly performed beyond the police by a diversity of practitioners, each engaging with a variety of new digital technologies. In this context, their practices, expertise and tacit knowledge are increasingly mediated by technology, giving rise to complex and often tensed relationships between practitioners and technology. In this paper we first discuss the concept of undermining as defined and approached in Dutch policy making, and give an overview of the data driven approaches with their arguments and assumptions. Then we analyse the interplay between this kind of technologies and professional expertise, unearthing implications with ethical charge, as well as for technology acceptance and the broader socio-technical ensembles in the area of policing. Conceptually, the paper draws on insights from the philosophy of technology, science and technology studies and literature on psychological research on technology, and highlights their relevance for the area of policing, beyond a standard instrumentalist conception of technology. Empirically, the paper analyses (N=20) interviews with users and designers of the Indicator software. Indicator aims to enable operational staff at schools and municipalities to detect undermining at an early stage. The use of Indicator starts with the gut feeling of the professional, when the professional feels that "something is off". Indicator supports the knowledge enhancement of undermining activities through which signals are recognised by means of a process in which subjective gut feeling is translated into a concrete signal. Keywords: policing, undermining, organized crime, socio-technical design, technology-practitioner interaction

Cybernetic policing in late capitalism: Reflections on police power and subjectivation *Lander Govaerts, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Historically, police forces have played a fundamental and violent role in the emergence of industrial capitalism and the instalment of the bourgeois social order by safeguarding private property and disciplining labourers, with a clear impact on subjectivation and the production of space. In Western Europe, industrial capitalism isn't the dominant engine of accumulation anymore as cybernetic capitalism or information driven capitalism has taken over. In this context, urban spaces have become a growing network of (in)visible subsystems that continuously (re)create, maintain, and contest police power and subjectivation. The drive to make these spaces smarter, created a police surveillance network that is increasingly woven into the city's fabric. Therefore, traditional forms of violence inherent to capital accumulation have been extended by the rise of cybernetic capitalism that pushes the boundaries of accumulation into areas of control, which makes it increasingly difficult to resist and imagine a different future. This demands a rethinking of how police power operates as it is making use of algorithmic driven technologies. Deleuze and Guattari's work on subjectivation and the fold in combination with Tiqqun's cybernetic hypothesis will be used to offer a fresh perspective on this topic. Secondly, the practice of algorithmic policing will be conceptualized as a form of police violence. For this I will start from Deleuze and Guattari's question: What prevents something from transforming into something else? Thirdly, I will use these insights to reflect on possibilities of resistance.

Let's try it and see what happens, shall we? *Vlad Niculescu-Dinca, Leiden University; Joery Matthys, Leiden University*

Subtitle: The need for ethical reflection in data science projects aimed at tackling undermining. Abstract: The growth of digitalization in policing has become quite apparent, and it covers a broad range of ways that police organizations interact with technology. In this paper, we focus on the use of data science to detect and prevent organized crime and undermining effects. Though useful as a potential approach, we argue that police organizations need to simultaneously safeguard against drawbacks, and that these safeguards already need to be discussed in the development phase of data science projects, and not only after ethical questions have been raised from the external environment. We show that this need is especially pressing in data science projects that aim to deal with the phenomenon of undermining. In the paper we provide a state of the art discussion of the concept of undermining and the context of the fight against this phenomenon as understood and outlined in Dutch security policy documents. We highlight the particularities of this phenomenon and the assumptions of the data science projects set out to deal with it. Empirically, we draw on our participation in such a project aimed at using data science to detect and prevent undermining in relation to the criminal use of real estate. This kind of subversion of the legal economy creates an entanglement of the upper world and the underworld that cannot be easily understood and fought against. Theoretically, we engage insights from the philosophy of technology and science and technologies studies to discuss various conceptions and approaches to technology used in the project and in policy documents. We conclude with lessons learned from the project and recommendations for the development of data science projects with a particular focus on those aimed towards the fight against undermining.

Negotiating police discretionary power in the era of Big Data – Insights from Portugal *Laura Neiva, Communication and Society Research Centre*

In the era of Big Data policing, this presentation discusses how police officers in Portugal are negotiating the transformation from discretion to automated decision-making by using technologies. Based on fieldwork conducted in two Portuguese police forces, where 34 semi-structured interviews were undertaken to understand their expectations about Big Data, this paper will address the following question: a) how police officers in Portugal are contesting their discretionary power in a context where automation and Big Data are framed as the future of their work? Taking inspiration from STS, criminological research, and policing studies, I will show how Portuguese police forces are resistant to automation of decisions, by sharing discourses that reflect their pretension to have discretion and control in the use of these technological innovations. Coupled with hype expectations about Big Data, that emphasized their potentialities to advance criminal investigations and policing activities, police officers revealed contradictory discourses focused on the lack of empirical evidence to sustain Big Data effectiveness. This last argument is the starting point to emphasize their expertise, through the expression of narratives that underline the need to verify automated results calculated by Big Data technologies. By claiming their professional legitimation, they stressed the importance of their experience and knowledge to guide the utilization of automated technologies. These perceptions are emerging from fears of deskilling in the face of automating technologies, and reveal how these professionals have the desire to control police work. Our results suggest that despite the promises of new technologies in law enforcement, with capabilities to automate policing activities, police officers are negotiating their discretionary power, emphasizing how they want to maintain it. Finally, this presentation also highlights the need to adopt techno-social perspectives when studying automated policing, by considering the

relationship between humans and technologies.

317. Towards a Lethal Force Monitor: Comparing Experiences and Next Steps

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

Law enforcement in democracies depends on a combination of public consent to and acceptance of the legitimacy of the state's use of coercive force. This is especially important when such force results in death. The collection, recording and publication of data about the deprivation of life in policing and law enforcement situations is a basic step toward ensuring the responsiveness of police agencies and their accountability. However, it is not always clear what, if any, data are collected and/or published on this critical issue by police and police oversight agencies, or how accurate such data is. Against this backdrop, a consortium of universities have been awarded funding from Open Society Foundations (OSF) to develop a 'Lethal Force Monitor'. This builds on prior efforts including work towards a Lethal Force Monitor in Latin America, global assessment of laws around lethal force collected at www.PolicingLaw.Info, and initial assessments of the extent and reliability of data gathered in six jurisdictions in Western Europe and Africa. Having secured funding for the next stage of development, the project team wish to a) present a selection of emerging country case studies so far; b) showcase presentations from related projects; and c) discuss next steps and broader issues (including whether the possibility of comparing data across jurisdictions is an effective way of assessing law enforcement agencies' use of and accountability for lethal force). This panel is designed to be interactive, with relatively short papers and lots of space for discussion amongst attendees.

Chair:

Abi Dymond, University of Exeter

Participants:

Lethal force in England and Wales. *Abi Dymond, University of Exeter*

As part of the Open Society Foundations funded project detailed above, this paper aims to combine three different methodologies concerned with accounting and assessing lethal force by law enforcement agencies, and to apply them to England and Wales. In particular, it aims to apply quantitative indicators for use and abuse of lethal force, first developed by Cano and colleagues in Latin America, with qualitative indicators around data collection and publication (developed in previous work by the Panellists and others) and around the legal framework (developed by PolicingLaw.Info). The study finds that certain features of the English and Welsh system constitute relatively good practice when looked at internationally, but more needs to be done, including on data collection and publication. Figures on the deaths of officers and staff on duty and on the number of members of the public injured or killed following use of force were either unavailable or contained important ambiguities. It was not possible to calculate many indicators due to these issues, however those that could be calculated were comparatively low. In line with an independent review into serious incidents and deaths in custody, undertaken by Dame Elish Angiolini, and Coroner's reports that have been issued to prevent future deaths, this presentation concludes that more needs to be done to ensure that lessons are learnt when deaths occur. Rules on police use of force across the United Kingdom generally accord with international law, in particular with respect to use of firearms, but regulations on the use of Taser and other less lethal weapons by law enforcement organisations need to be developed.

Accountability and learning related to use of force by police in the Netherlands *Otto Adang, University of Groningen*

Walker & Archbold (2014) plead for what they call a "New police accountability", that is pro-active, based on self-monitoring, aimed at being a learning organisation and with a culture that combines accountability with learning. In 2019, police in the Netherlands introduced a new internal procedure for the reporting and assessment of use of force by officers that also includes (in a limited way) involvement of civilians. The new procedure is explicitly aimed to improve both accountability and learning regarding use of force. At the request of the Dutch police an extensive process evaluation of the new procedure was conducted, using both quantitative and qualitative data. In this paper the results of this evaluation will be presented in light of the "fit" with the principles of "new police accountability": a focus on organisational change, gathering and analysing data and an emphasis on behavioural change rather than punishment. The results show that, although there clearly is increased attention for learning processes, in the new procedure the emphasis is still more on (internal) accountability than on learning and more on individual police officers than on the police organisation. The new procedure clearly contains elements of a "learning model of use of force review" (Tacher, 2020) but for organisational change to occur, the policy, training and supervision aspects of use of force should be questioned more explicitly.

A Cross-National Comparison of Officer-Involved Shootings in Australia, England & Wales, and New Zealand. *Ross Hendy, Monash University*

While New Zealand Police are not routinely armed with firearms, the rate of persons shot by police increased from 2001–2020 in New Zealand (0.360 to 0.783 per million population). In contrast, the rate decreased in the same period in England and Wales (0.080 to 0.074 per million population), where police also are non-routinely armed. In this paper, we compare the rates of officer-involved shooting data from Australia with that of England and Wales, and New Zealand over 50 years. Our analysis reveals that since 2014, New Zealand Police (a non-routinely armed jurisdiction) are shooting at a higher rate than the police in Australia (a routinely armed jurisdiction). We consider the implications of this research.

More than the Sum of its Parts: Devising a Lethal Force Monitor. *Brian Rappert, University of Exeter*

Comparison across jurisdictions is one way of assessing the appropriateness of lethal force resulting from the actions of law enforcement agencies. Building on the other presentations as part of this panel, this presentation sets out a vision for a global use of force monitor that can enable meaningful comparisons between law enforcement agencies. It examines some of the opportunities and challenges associated with developing such a monitor in relation to (i) the legal frameworks in place governing use of lethal force; (ii) how official state agencies record and respond to deaths and (iii) the contexts for the use of lethal force. In doing so, the presentation will set out a vision for promoting police accountability.

318. POL Panel 16. Policing and modern technologies 2

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:

Lior Volinz, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Participants:

A systematic review of public safety smartness indicators in Smart Cities *Antonio M. Díaz-Fernández, Universidad de Cádiz; Cristina Del-Real, Leiden University; Gallardo Amores Francisco J., University of Cadiz*

The urban development system based on the smart city model has been widely used to address the challenges arising from the growing urbanization taking place globally, especially in the most developed countries. This model proposes the implementation of technology as a solution to mitigate the problems cities face today,

such as high population densities, mobility, environmental pollution, reduction of green spaces, and security, among others. Various studies and research have developed multiple indicator systems aimed at quantifying how smart a city is. This study starts from the premise that research lacks sufficient evidence on indicators specifically designed to measure the intelligence of public security. The objective of this paper is to develop a systematic review protocol to identify such indicators and subsequently test their possible applicability to the Andalusian context through a systematic literature review. Preliminary results allow us to glimpse the idea that indicators designed or used to evaluate specifically the dimension of security in the context of smart cities often have a limited scope and focus on aspects such as crime rates, violent crimes, or traffic accidents.

Smart Cities Security in Andalusia, Spain: Aligning Current Initiatives with Practitioners' Needs *Antonio M. Díaz-Fernández, Universidad de Cádiz; Mariana Noelia Solari Merlo, Universidad de Cádiz; Cristina Del-Real, Leiden University*

This paper examines the initiatives related to smart cities in the field of security and emergencies in 36 cities of Andalusia, Spain. The analysis of current initiatives is compared with the projects that practitioners prioritize for their cities. The prioritized projects are obtained through a Delphi panel involving 30 Andalusian practitioners, including responsible individuals from various police forces, emergency services, and security departments. The paper presents the findings of the analysis and highlights the gaps between the current initiatives and practitioners' needs. The study aims to provide insights to policymakers and stakeholders for aligning the existing initiatives with the practitioners' requirements to ensure effective smart city security measures in Andalusia.

Digital intelligence applied to citizen security: identification of acceptable uses by professionals *Sandra Pérez, Universidad Miguel Hernandez - Crímina; Zoraida Esteve, Universidad Miguel Hernandez - Crímina*

The Spanish government has made digital transition a priority for researchers, public administration, and businesses as part of its Recovery, Transformation, and Resilience Plan. Within this transition, the modernization and digitization of public administration are crucial. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) can improve the quality and efficiency of public services. In police work, algorithmic tools are increasingly being implemented, and it is expected to become a consolidated reality in Spain in the future. Their objective is to assist Security Forces and Bodies in their work through the prevention and investigation of crime. The recommendations generated from the study will help improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency in the management of citizen security, which in turn could contribute to increasing citizens' trust in the institutions responsible for security and improving the quality of life of local communities. To identify areas of opportunity and improve the management of public safety through digital intelligence strategies, a mixed research technique (nominal groups) was used. Three nominal groups were conducted with experts or professionals in public safety belonging to law enforcement agencies: the National Police, the Local Police, and the Civil Guard. All ideas were voted on by the participants, and areas for improvement in professional performance through digitization processes were identified in the three nominal groups. Digitization is transforming all sectors of society, and law enforcement agencies are no exception. It is observed that the ideas that received the highest scores are related to information management and the use of technological devices to improve police efficiency. Despite efforts made, obsolete tools are still used, which hinder the daily work of professionals. Therefore, it is crucial to invest in research and innovation to provide rigorous scientific information that serves public management agencies to improve society.

Digital governance and minor offenses: participatory strategies in the policing of everyday life *Lior Volinz, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Incidents of nuisance and minor offenses are a feature of urban life, with offenses such as vandalism, littering, noise nuisance, graffitiing and illegal dumping present particularly in public urban spaces. The policing of minor offenses is a site of contestation between citizens, with different demands on enforcement ranging widely between citizens, with fault lines drawn across different classes, age groups, family statuses and migration backgrounds. This paper explores the different digital and participatory strategies employed by local authorities to support, enhance or facilitate the policing of minor offenses, and how these affect different citizens' claims for rights, resources and political decision-making in shaping municipal policies. Drawing on the case study of FixMyStreet, a municipal app used by residents of Brussels to report incidents of urban disorder and minor offenses to their local authorities, this paper argues that the introduction of digital participatory strategies offers limited advantages to some groups, but also risks furthering inequality and threaten social cohesion by advancing the interest of some citizens on the expense of others. Using qualitative data collected through interviews with municipal personnel (street agents, work dispatchers, managerial staff and policymakers), and through participant observation at several units of a major municipality in Brussels, this paper questions the limits of digital participation in local governance in determining policing and enforcement outcomes. The paper continues to propose several measures to mitigate biases and shortcomings in the development and implementation of digital participatory tools affecting the policing of minor offenses in public urban space.

Urban security using technology democratically: development of a self-assessment tool for local authorities *Francisco Javier Castro-Toledo, Plus Ethics; Ana Belén Gómez-Bellvís, Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche*

Security authorities are using innovative technologies (drones, CCTV, biometric sensors, predictive algorithmic tools, among others) to protect their communities. Across major European cities and other urban contexts, their use is becoming more and more common, while at the same time many ethical, legal and social issues are emerging. Considering the conceptual and technical complexity of these issues, there is a significant risk that the undemocratic use of these innovative technologies by local authorities may adversely affect citizens' civil rights and liberties. A key objective of this work is to address the conceptual and applied gaps associated with the use of innovative technologies to improve urban security in terms of ethical, legal, and social impacts. This general objective has been achieved by developing a self-assessment tool that allows local authorities to analyze their specific technological use cases and assist them in making critical decisions. The democratic use of innovative technologies for urban safety is defined as a set of practices that satisfy the following three interrelated requirements simultaneously: (1) legal fit, (2) ethical commitment, and (3) positive social impact.

319. Prison Working Group: Mental health in prisons
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
This panel was organized by the Prison Working Group of the European Society of Criminology and features four presentations on topics related to mental health in prisons. These include common mental health problems, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and suicide attempts.
Chair:

Leonel Cunha Gonçalves, Geneva University Hospitals & University of Geneva

Participants:

Intervening on common mental health problems of detainees: A three-phase pilot study *Mathilde van Oudenaren, NSCR / Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Anke Witteveen, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR; Marit Sijbrandij, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Mental disorders are common among detainees, also in the Netherlands. More than the average Dutch person they for example have a common mental disorder, such as depression and/or anxiety disorder. Different types of care are available in prison - from psychologists to psychiatrists. Unfortunately, the recognition, treatment and help-seeking behaviour of detainees with common mental health problems lag behind. Reasons for this include stigma and a lack of prison staff trained in recognising and treating these symptoms. The PROSPER project aims to investigate whether Problem Management Plus (PM+) could be a feasible and acceptable intervention in Dutch prisons to reduce these common mental health problems. PM+ is a psychological intervention based on cognitive behavioural techniques and was developed by the World Health Organization. PM+ is scalable: it involves techniques taught in five sessions by a PM+ helper, a trained layperson. Previous research on PM+ in other target groups has shown that PM+ can, among others, reduce anxiety, depression and trauma symptoms. In the study's first phase, PM+ is contextually adapted to the Dutch prison setting. Interviews with professionals and ex-prisoners provide input for these adaptations. Then, in phase two, a pilot randomised controlled trial studies the intervention (N=60). The third phase includes a process evaluation, combining qualitative and quantitative research techniques. An outline of the preliminary findings of phase one and the design of other phases will be set out.

Posttraumatic stress symptoms among detained males in the Netherlands *Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR*

People with poor mental health are over-represented in the prison population. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is also relatively common among detained persons. As most existing research is cross-sectional in nature, knowledge about the course of PTSD symptoms over time among detainees is limited. The current longitudinal study examines (a) the extent to which male detainees experience PTSD symptoms both during and after their detention period; (b) how PTSD symptoms develop over time; and (c) which factors are associated with (the course of) PTSD symptoms. Data from the Prison Project, a longitudinal study of the consequences of detention, were used, in which male prisoners in all penitentiary institutions in the Netherlands were repeatedly interviewed. The current study analyzes data from 467 respondents. PTSD symptoms in detention and six months after release were measured using the Self-Rating Inventory for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (SRIP). Regression analyzes were conducted to investigate to what extent demographic characteristics, prior detention experiences, exposure to aggression during detention, social support and respondents' coping style are related to PTSD symptoms. Three months after entering detention, 13% of men met the criteria for a PTSD diagnosis. Six months after release, this was 10%. The mean PTSD score decreased over time. Finally, it appears that exposure to aggression during detention, a higher degree of loneliness and using an avoidant coping style were associated with more PTSD symptoms. The findings provide important clues for interventions aimed at reducing PTSD symptoms in (former) prisoners.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in prison: A neglected public health topic *Stéphanie Baggio, University of Bern; Patrick Heller, Geneva University Hospitals*

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is characterized by difficulties paying attention, poor impulse control, and hyperactive behaviors. ADHD is associated with increased risks of delinquency, criminality and recidivism. Worldwide, ADHD is thus highly prevalent in prison (26%). However, to date, ADHD diagnosis and treatment have been neglected in prison. Stimulant drugs such as osmotic-release oral system methylphenidate (OROS-MPH) are first-line treatments in the general population, but they are under-prescribed in prison because of concerns of abuse, even if such claims are not empirically supported. First, we will present empirical findings on this public health issue. In a study conducted in a sample of 158 men detained in a Swiss prison, ADHD was scarcely diagnosed in prison medical files (1.9% [95% CI: 1.1%-5.8%]) and that nobody received ADHD treatment. Using a self-reported questionnaire, 12.9% [95% CI: 8.5%-19.2%] of the participants were screened as potentially having ADHD. These findings suggest that ADHD should receive more attention to promote health equity and rehabilitation. Second, we will present the protocol of a randomized controlled trial which aims to compare the efficacy of a three-month in-prison OROS-MPH vs. placebo treatment on clinical, behavioral, recidivism-related, and economical outcomes. Prison is an ideal setting to initiate ADHD treatment, because detained people have access to health care and daily support from health care practitioners. We expect that ADHD treatment in prison will be a public health opportunity and a cost-effective approach to decrease the vulnerability of people living in detention and to promote pathways out criminal involvement.

Correlates of suicide attempts in prison before and during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic *Leonel Cunha Gonçalves, Geneva University Hospitals & University of Geneva; Stéphanie Baggio, University of Bern*

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has been associated with higher rates of suicide attempts in prisons. For example, the largest pre-trial prison in Switzerland reported a 57% increase in suicide attempts. To gain a better understanding of this alarming issue, this study aims to identify: (1) the reasons and motivations behind suicide attempts, (2) the factors associated with these events, and (3) to compare the results before and during the pandemic by collecting data from the prison and clinical records of 125 individuals (corresponding to 205 suicide attempts) who were detained in this institution. Based on the emergency psychiatric reports, 14 different reasons for suicide attempts were identified. These reasons were categorized into mental and physical health issues (85%), prison-related problems (76%), and interpersonal relations (61%). Many suicide attempts were made as a protest or blackmail against the institution (39%). Other motivations included a desire to die (18%), alienation (11%), and seeking help (7%). Multivariable random-effect regressions revealed that different factors associated with suicide attempts included mental health problems, -consultations, history of self-harm, type of cell allocation (shared vs. single cell), prison visits, remand custody, age, and the method of suicide attempt (strangulation vs. abuse of medication). Although the characteristics of the prison population before and during the pandemic remained similar, there were significant increases in suicide attempts related to stress and anxiety (31%), dissatisfaction with medical treatment (104%), and physical pain (181%) during the pandemic. These results suggest that the preventive measures implemented to tackle COVID-19 may have increased psychological distress among detained individuals, and the reduced availability of clinical resources during this period (which were focused on COVID-19 measures) may have exacerbated medical problems. Overall, these conditions may have had an impact on the mental and physical health of detained individuals, resulting in increased suicide attempts during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

320. Prison staff and volunteers in prison 1

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
Chair:
   Conor Mangold, University of Bern
Participants:
   Relationship between Organizational Dehumanization, Perceived

Sexual Harassment and Stress in an Italian Sample of Prison Workers. *Cristina Cabras, university of cagliari; Rachele Conti, University of Cagliari; Francesca Muggianu, University of Cagliari; Valeria Saladino, University of Cassino; Oriana Mosca, University of Cagliari*

Working in prison is recognized as a profession that produces high-stress levels. International research has examined the global level of stress in different prison areas showing that those involved in the security services and supervision in prisons present higher levels of stress than administrative staff. The present research aimed to investigate the relationship between Organizational Dehumanization, Perceived Sexual Harassment and Stress in Italian Prison Officers. A sample of 201 participants took part in the study by filling in a battery of self-reports administered in person: Organizational Dehumanization Scale; Sexual Assaults among Inmates, Victim Blaming Index and Perceived Stress Scale. We have conducted statistical analyses as the correlation between variables and the structural equation model. Results showed that distress is positively associated with both the perception of organizational dehumanization and the organizational ability to prevent sexual harassment in male prisons. These results have many practical implications, both regarding structural changement and the training strategies to be promoted in the penitentiary context.

Staff-prisoner relationships. What's the difference between Belgium and the Netherlands? *Lorenz Robert Pardon, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Staff-prisoner relations have been described as lying at "the heart of prison life" (Home Office, 1984; Liebling & Crewe, 2011). It is therefore not surprising that the quality of interactions between prison officers and prisoners are decisive in terms of the quality of life in prison (Liebling, 2004). Yet, despite their pivotal role in prison, prison officers still remain largely absent in international comparative research. Belgium's recent convergence towards the Dutch prison officer-model, introducing a differentiation between security and supervisory roles, prompts a deeper understanding of differences and similarities between the Belgian and Dutch penitentiary systems and prison officer working styles. Based on participant observations and in-depth interviews with prison officers in two Belgian and two Dutch prisons, this paper seeks to compare and understand how functional relations between prison officers and prisoners are established in both countries.

The continuum of moral harms: Correctional officers perspectives of prison and the affect on their wellness *Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Jennifetr Turner, University of Oldenburg; Bethany Easterbrook, McMaster University*

We apply the continuum of moral harms, ranging from moral distress to moral injury, to understand the impacts of correctional officer (CO) interpretations of prison, recognizing how experiencing prison work informs their views. In the current study, we analyze data from 93 COs, with a maximum of two years of work experience, to understand how, reflecting on their occupational experience, they perceive the purpose of place of their work – the federal penitentiary. In response to the question, "what do you think prison is about", findings reveal prison was viewed as either are or should be rehabilitative or adamantly not rehabilitative, seeing prisons as producing cycles of periods of incarceration as a lifestyle (e.g., by providing refuge) and as centred on keeping the public safe. What underpins the perceptions of most officers may be consistent with current conceptualizations of moral frustration, distress, or injury. Thus, we demonstrate how prison work can produce moral challenges for COs. We recommend further study into the conceptualizations of moral harm in prison work more broadly and how to inform proactive strategies to address sources of these deleterious experiences.

The impact of institutional doctrine on the work environment and identity of prison staff *Pablo Carvacho Traverso, Centro de Estudios Justicia y Sociedad Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; Jacinta Rodriguez, Centro de Estudios Justicia y Sociedad Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; Victoria Osorio, Centro de Estudios Justicia y Sociedad Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

"Discipline, hierarchy and obedience": The impact of institutional doctrine of on the work environment and identity of prison staff In order to build a better reentry-oriented penal system, it is fundamental to tackle the issues surrounding the work environment and training of prison staff. In Chile, both activists and politicians have denounced the need to reform and modernize the institution that oversees the penal system, Gendarmería de Chile. However, there is limited evidence regarding the internal dynamics of the institution. This study seeks to address this literature gap by exploring how the organizational structure and training process of the institution mold the identity of prison staff and their perception towards prisoner reentry. The study uses the results of a survey applied to more than 1,000 prison officers and administrative professionals, as well as semi-structured interviews, in order to explore the attitudes towards prison reintegration and the commitment to the prison institution. The findings show how the institutional doctrine of Gendarmería impacts the training process of prison staff as well as the working climate of the institution, building an environment and prison identity marked by military tradition that favors security over social reintegration.

Understanding Job Well-being using a Job-Demands Model in Swiss Penal Institutions. *Conor Mangold, University of Bern*

Job stressors can have a tremendous impact on individual actors and institutions. They can lead to various negative consequences, such as reduction in social contacts, dissatisfaction with their current job, increased problems and conflicts with colleagues, and severe health problems, e.g., burnout, depression, or general health problems (Lambert et al., 2010; Lambert et al., 2017; Bakker et al., 2005). Therefore, it is essential to understand how staff members perceive these stressors, their well-being, and the resources available to them to deal with them. Using the Jobs-Demands Model (Bakker & Demerouti, 2007), this research aims at understanding the complex interactions between these multiple dimensions. It aims at understanding both the positive and negative indicators and filters that can explain well-being in the work context. As part of a more extensive study (N= 1262) conducted in 2020, we asked Swiss staff members working in penal institutions how they experience different stressors (22 variables), how they use coping strategies (five variables), how demanding their work is (2 variables), how they perceive their job satisfaction, general health, and psychological health (8 variables), and what resources are available to them (6 variables). This paper aims to present research that looks at a holistic model of work well-being and how staff members in Swiss penal institutions experience this.

321. Current issues in victimology

Topic 4: Victimology/Policy and Prevention of Victimization
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:
Albin Dearing, Vienna Forum for Democracy and Human Rights
Participants:

The characteristics of restraining orders violators and their victims in Slovenia *Eva Bertok, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law; Katja Filipčič, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law Ljubljana; Mojca M. Plesničar, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law Ljubljana*

Reporting results from a study of the Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, some characteristics of restraining order violators in cases of domestic violence in Slovenia will be presented from a comprehensive list of recent Slovenian police

reports and criminal complaints. The sample of the study consists of approximately 500 cases between the years 2014 and 2019. To assess the success rate of restraining orders that were given, our focus was mainly on the perpetrator; age, gender, relationship with the victim, prior violations of restraining orders, and criminal complaints for various acts under the Slovenian Criminal Code will be presented. Correlations between these acts will also be introduced. The findings of our study aim to help the Slovenian police to prevent domestic violence violations and to improve the safety of the victims of domestic violence. Special attention will be given to the cases where the recent restraining order has already been violated; we will be observing the number of days between the criminal complaints and restraining orders, to (repeated) violations.

Transforming sexual assault investigations: Exploring the use of written reporting tools in interpersonal crimes *Larissa Sandy, University of Nottingham; Sam Richardson-Martin, POW Nottingham*

Written response interview protocols (WRIPs) are evidence-based reporting tools that play a key role in collecting evidence for police investigations and prosecutions. Research-based WRIPs like the self-administered interview (SAI) are used by police forces across the UK and a large body of research has documented how the tool improves recall and the reliability of victim-witness accounts. These tools, however, are generic tools developed for crimes like terrorist attacks, large-scale major accidents or serious assaults in public places with a high number of witnesses. This means that they are yet to be trailed and evaluated for effectiveness in interpersonal crimes like sexual assault and serious violent crime investigations. In this paper we explore the role a well-designed WRIP can play in eliciting detailed and stronger witness testimony and evidence. We consider how existing field-tested WRIPs like the SAI can be expanded to a wider range of crimes like sexual assault and investigate the role they can play in obtaining detailed accounts from victim-survivors and improving sexual assault prosecutions and increasing reporting options for victim-survivors

Navigating barriers and facilitators to support victims of violence in a close relationship with cognitive disability: Social workers' perspectives *Sofie Ann-Louise Adaszak, Örebro University; Johanna Gustafsson, Örebro University; Åsa Källström, Örebro University; Marie Holmefur, Örebro University; Lisette Farias Vera, Karolinska Institute*

The risk of violence in close relationships is higher for people with cognitive disabilities than in the general population. This is due to social isolation, and physical or financial dependence on others in everyday activities. To enable adequate protection for these victims, social workers need to take decisions and provide support that is based on knowledge about both violence and disability-related needs. By contrast, people with cognitive disabilities are de facto less likely to be provided with support adapted to their needs. Therefore, this study explores how social workers navigate barriers and facilitating aspects to support victims of violence with cognitive disabilities. Data were collected in individual interviews with 18 social workers, and analysed using content analysis. The inclusion criteria were 3 years or more experience in identifying and/or assessing exposure to violence in close relationships among people with cognitive disabilities. The emerging categories illustrate how social workers face dilemmas when navigating the balance between individuals' rights for self-determination and complex needs for protection and support. The policies that frame social workers' practice in Sweden are discussed in relation to the need for flexible interventions and accessible support based on interprofessional collaboration related to violence and cognitive disability. The categories also problematize the power dynamics involved and how different actors' experiences, values, and power influence the support process. The different actors involved add to the complexity that social workers need to navigate. This paper discusses how social workers' practice is governed and hindered by policy, a focus on individuals' rights for self-determination, and the

need to support and protect a group that may have difficulties to identify both violence and their needs for support.

The basis of victims' rights: Injustice, not harm *Albin Dearing, Vienna Forum for Democracy and Human Rights*

If the offence is injustice and the "victim" is the person who suffered this injustice, then the "victim" deserves the solidarity of their legal community, including proceedings in which the wrongfulness of the offence and the "victim's" affectedness are established. However, according to the definition dominant today, "victim" means "a natural person who has suffered harm caused by a criminal offence". At The First International Symposium on Victimology Held in Jerusalem in September 1973, Jeffrey Reiman subjected this approach to a fundamental critique that has not lost its justification in 50 years. Firstly, the standard definition uncritically accepts everything that a state criminalises as crime and the basis for identifying "victims". If law criminalises border crossings and their support, does it not criminalise legitimate practices of freedom of movement? Assuming that whatever a parliament legislates is law and binding overlooks the primacy of human dignity. Second, Reiman criticises the standard definition for looking at the harm caused to capture the essence of victimisation: "Suppose gentleman A robs a bank and is killed by a policeman's bullet while escaping. A is harmed as a direct result of the crime, but he is not a victim of the crime." What constitutes crime is the violation of the dignity and rights of individuals. A person who arguably alleges that another has violated their dignity is entitled to an effective remedy, and in case of violence to criminal proceedings conducted by an independent court. "Victimological" discourses that treat "victimisation" according to the "needs" of the "victim" resulting from "harm" suffered and fails to recognise the dignity of the injured person as the central point of reference is complicit in the systematic secondary victimisation by criminal justice systems that, in agreement with the offenders, dismiss the dignity and rights of the injured persons as insignificant.

Identification and Protection of Wrongfully Convicted Persons as Special Type of Victims in Croatia *Andrej Bozhinovski, Faculty of Law University of Zagreb; Suncana Roksandic, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia*

The issue of wrongful convictions in Croatia is a new and emerging topic in the field of criminal justice. It has recently gained attention from experts, who have started to analyze the domestic legal framework and judicial practice surrounding the protection of the rights of wrongfully convicted persons. The establishment of the experimental Innocence Project in Croatia in 2020 has been a significant milestone in this regard. This paper aims to examine cases of wrongful convictions in Croatia and other European countries through comparative and case study methods to explore the mechanisms for protecting the rights of wrongfully convicted persons as a special type of victim. The analysis will focus on the court's practice in the revision of criminal proceedings, the jurisprudence of wrongfully convicted persons, and the indemnification of victims in Croatia. In doing so, the paper will examine the requirements for establishing a novum as a basis for revision of the procedure in the legislation of different European countries and investigate the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and Court of Justice of the E.U. (CJEU) to identify best practices on how to best assist these types of victims. The paper argues that wrongfully convicted persons should be considered a special type of victim, as they have suffered harm as a result of the criminal justice system's errors. Their protection should be ensured through specific legal provisions that address the harm suffered and provide appropriate compensation and rehabilitation. Croatia should introduce an extensive compensation and rehabilitation scheme for wrongfully convicted persons, which should be modeled after best practices in other countries. Additionally, measures should be adopted to prevent wrongful convictions and increase public awareness of this issue.

Online risk behaviors and victimization among juveniles in ISRD3 Poland *Marta Dabrowska, University of Bialystok; Ewa Monika Guzik-Makaruk, University of Bialystok*

This paper examines selected categories of juvenile online risk behaviors and their links to victimization. The study sought to investigate the effects of undertaking behaviors described in the literature as putting children at risk of online victimization on juveniles' self-reported victimization. We analyze the results of the Polish edition of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study 3 (ISRD3 Poland) research project on victimization and delinquency in the cyber context. The questionnaire, completed by over 2000 children aged 12-16 in two Polish cities, Rzeszow and Bialystok, besides the standard content prepared by the ISRD-3 Central Coordinating Team, also contained a national module on child grooming and sexting online experiences, prepared and implemented in 2017 by the ISRD3 Poland research team. The paper is based on a statistical analysis of data obtained in the ISRD-3 Poland survey, which is part of the ISRD-3 research project.

322. Localising Memory in Transitional Justice
Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Author meets critics
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7

This book collection adds to the critical transitional justice scholarship that calls for "transitional justice from below" and that makes visible the complex and oftentimes troubled entanglements between justice endeavours, locality, and memory-making. Broadening this perspective, it explores informal memory practices across various contexts with a focus on their individual and collective dynamics and their intersections, reaching also beyond a conceptualisation of memory as mere symbolic reparation and politics of memory. It seeks to highlight the hidden, unwritten, and multifaceted in today's memory boom by focusing on the memorialisation practices of communities, activists, families, and survivors. Organising its analytical focal point around the localisation of memory, it offers valuable and new insights on how and under what conditions localised memory practices may contribute to recognition and social transformation, as well as how they may at best be inclusive, or exclusive, of dynamic and diverse memories. Drawing on inter- and multi-disciplinary approaches, this book brings an in-depth and nuanced understanding of local memory practices and the dynamics attached to these in transitional justice contexts. It will be of much interest to students and scholars of memory and genocide studies, peace and conflict studies, transitional justice, sociology, and anthropology.

Critics:
Valeria Vegh Weis, Konstanz University
Nandor Knust, UIT Arctic University of Norway
Book Author:
Mina Rauschenbach, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Stephan Parmentier, KU Leuven

323. Work, Meaning, and Masculinity in the Prison
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8

Prisons are both gendered and gendering institutions where complex matrices of constraints, restraints, impositions, and relationships (within and without the wall) can impact on the formulation and expression of masculinities. These can have varying and significantly consequential impacts on those men who work and are forced to live in prison. Focusing on prison managers, prisoners, the every day life of prison, and the structural influences of labour and rehabilitation this panel will explore the inter-relations between work, meaning-making, and masculinities in the contemporary prisons of England and Wales

Chair:
Lauren Hall, University of Lincoln

Participants:

Prison break? The role of families in coping with prison work for prison governors *Lauren Hall, University of Lincoln*

It is well established that the prison environment has the potential to negatively impact upon the health and wellbeing of prison staff. Based on interviews with the 63 prison governors in England and Wales, this emerging research explores the impact of work as a prison governor on home life in relation to health and wellbeing. Initial analysis suggests that families and relationships are utilised as coping mechanisms to deal with work-related stress and trauma. Intimate relationships acted as either a) sounding boards, providing a sense of relatability due to both partners working within the prison estate, or b) where partners did not also work in prisons, as an escape and disconnect from prison work and life. The pandemic restricted social networks and stress-relieving activities for prison governors, and masculinity contest culture sometimes acted to further restrict prison managers perceived capacity to access formal support mechanisms, exacerbating familial support needs. The findings of this research suggest the need for multi-faceted social support mechanisms to be strengthened within and beyond the prison estate to promote health and wellbeing for governors, and to reduce the negative impacts of criminal justice work on families

The hustle and bustle: revisiting the prison and the factory in a post-industrial society *Kate Herrity, University of Cambridge*

As Ket pointed out, both prisoners and staff were engaged in doing "what they've got to do to live, and to earn, to hustle, to get by". The collective soundscape this engendered comprised an array of practices, which parcelled and passed time. In themselves quite meaningless, idle "bitting and bobbing" as Officer Rose referred to it, was both dictated by the necessity of endless attempts to meet the most mundane of needs, and a means of relieving the mundanity of boredom. There were parallels between the hustle on the wings, and on the streets in town, where considerable numbers seemed caught in a perpetual waiting. There were opportunities too, to make a little money or repay outstanding debts in the knowledge their paths would cross with those they owed, inside or out. Tommy referred to this: "...you've got people coming in here to make money, cos they earn a hell of a lot more in here than they do out there, which I don't see how that works but there you go. S'pose a tenner a day's better than nothing, innit? Not like you're going up Oxford street" Based on an aural ethnography of a local prison, this paper revisits "the prison and the factory" in the context of a town in contemporary Britain. What does this tell us about relationships between the prison and the local community from which it draws much of its population? What are the implications for social life when the prison is booming but the factory has long closed its doors? What might this indicate about prison life, and those who live within it, as we move into a post-pandemic landscape of dwindling opportunity both inside and out?

It's not OK to not be OK *Gary Saunders, University of Nottingham*

The wellbeing of prison governors has received little attention in penological research to date. This paper draws upon 63 semi-structured interviews conducted with prison governors in England and Wales in 2021. The findings of the research revealed a wellbeing crisis exacerbated by a dominant 'macho culture' permeating through the prison service. Masculinity Contest Culture (MCC) is proposed to be the dominant cultural frame of the prison working environment and while MCC negatively contributes to prison governors' wellbeing, many continue to engage in associated performances, nonetheless. This paper argues that the intensification of working practices within the prison service has challenged the perceived legitimacy of MCC performances, or the ability to cope, resulting in a frame collapse. One of the main responses to this frame collapse has been the emergence of a 'hyper-MCC' which is defined as an overperformance of the MCC social script that is seen as a requirement to cope within an increasingly challenging workplace. The implications of hyper-

MCC are a perpetuation of a toxic working culture and a reduced likelihood of engaging with wellbeing services. The paper concludes by arguing that any meaningful response to this wellbeing crisis among prison governors needs to include developing the right types of support that can attempt to re-frame dominant masculine working cultures and challenge hyper-MCC performances. Furthermore, this cultural shift will only be effective if coupled with a meaningful reconsideration of workloads and practices

Men at Work: Gendered Prison Labour and Imagined Rehabilitation *Jason Warr, University of Nottingham*

From Papa's Discipline (Carlen 1983) to Prison Masculinities (Bartlett and Ricciardelli 2022) scholars have highlighted that prisons are both gendered and gendering environments. This gendering often involves the imposition of particular femininities and masculinities through directed 'meaningful activity'. Increasingly this meaningful activity is constrained by regimes in constant crisis but when it does operate as planned it is, more often than not, concerned with work, education, or training that is claimed to facilitate 'rehabilitation'. However, increasingly in the contemporary prison rehabilitation is often less about transformative processes than it is about the mitigation of risk. This paper explores how the forms of training and labour offered in the prisons of England and Wales are designed to reinforce distinct notions of hetero-normative, masculine, working class behaviour that are symbolically 'safe' within a neo-capitalist society, but yet have little grounding in the reality of the UK's supressed labour market. The paper is based on a number of scoping exercises conducted across three 'training' prisons and deep immersive, quasi-ethnographic research conducted in two distinct sites (HMYOI Neverland and HMP Lazeretto House). The paper concludes by arguing that the impositions of 'safe' masculinities in a world in which they cannot be applied, and which they are often imposed to produce docile prison bodies rather than a transformed individual, highlights the imagined nature of rehabilitation in prisons in England and Wales.

324. Cultural Criminology 1: Strategies of Resistance and Control

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Cultural Criminology
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 1
Chair:

Janos Mark Szakolczai, University of Glasgow

Participants:

Archaeology, Ethics, and Destruction: Developing a Community-Oriented Model for Mitigating Archaeological Site Looting *Robert James Vigar, University of Pennsylvania; Osama Amer Mohyeldin Mohamed, Aswan University*

The looting of archaeological sites remains a durable phenomenon that archaeologists around the world must contend with. To understand the mechanics of both demand- and supply- side looting networks, criminologists and archaeologists have developed innovative research methodologies including the monitoring of art market data and the use of remote-sensing technologies. An international normative legal framework has emerged to prohibit the movement of looted materials, typified by the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and enshrined in the cultural heritage laws and policies of many nation-states. However, despite these efforts, looting remains endemic in many parts of the world. Criminological scholarship on illicit antiquities – the spoils of archaeological site looting, has often focused upon destination markets for the illicit antiquities trade. With some notable exceptions, there has been less of a focus given to understanding the dynamics of supply-side archaeological site looting. This paper seeks to address on-the-ground efforts to address supply-side archaeological site looting in Egypt. We ask, what does a justice-oriented model for mitigating

archaeological site looting look like? We start by examining the ethical, legal, and moral positions archaeologists assume when it comes to mitigation of archaeological site looting. We disagree with recent policy papers which have sought to situate archaeologists as informants for state law enforcement and have advocated for increased criminalization of suspected archaeological site looters. Rather, we argue, based upon work conducted in Aswan, Egypt, over the past decade, that a community-centered model can effectively mitigate supply-side archaeological site looting. This approach seeks to challenge the overcriminalization of supply-side looters, which has occurred in many autocratic jurisdictions, and to demonstrate that locally contingent engagement by archaeologists with labor politics, understanding local kinship structures, and developing local community networks is an equitable and justice-oriented model for mitigating supply-side looting.

'Collecting Shellfish', a networking project in Japan: Action research from a green cultural criminology perspective *Orika Komatsubara, Osaka Metropolitan University*

This study aimed to suggest a new model for building an environmental action network from the green cultural criminology perspective. In Japan, the ageing of the environmental movement is a serious problem. For young people, the conventional environmental movement seems to be stuck in an orthodox left-wing style, and we need cross-generational networking of environmental activists. Green cultural criminologists, Brisman & South (2014), argued that 'green criminologists explore those actions that "rupture the normalcy" of everyday life—actions [that are] more playful, celebratory, festive, theatrical, and "carnivalesque" than the traditional political rituals of the left' (90–91). Therefore, this study highlighted enjoyable environmental actions to implement in everyday life. We used 'Collecting Shellfish', a research action in which fishermen's families, local residents, environmental activists, artists, researchers, and children in Minamata, Japan, walked together along the beach collecting shellfish. The sea in Minamata was polluted by factory effluents containing mercury until the end of the 1960s. The inhabitants of this area were unaware of this, and they ate poisoned seafood and suffered from the Minamata disease, a serious neurological disorder. Although the sea is now purified and safe, the beach landscape has been destroyed with the once beautiful shores been concreted. While collecting shellfish, the fishermen's families and neighbours spontaneously talked about their memories of the pollution. Consequently, the project's members developed new relationships by sharing memories of environmental harm. This study suggests a new networking model of environmental activism by illustrating this process. Brisman, A. and South, N. 2014. Green cultural criminology, Routledge.

Controlling punk culture in socialist Hungary *Agnes Farkas, ELTE Faculty of Law*

My main area of research is the study of punk culture in Hungary. In the 1970s and 1980s, Hungarian punk culture had specific characteristics that made it different from punk groups in other societies of the period. I will examine the specific features of East-Central European punk culture, alongside the specific anti-capitalist line of critique, which I will do by comparing punk cultures in socialist and capitalist societies. For the research, I conducted interviews with several Hungarian punk bands. Besides comparing the underground with mainstream culture, I also focus on the political role of punk, the political content of punk lyrics, and the social importance and relevance of punk. As part of the broader research, I will describe the instruments of social control used by the Hungarian party-state during the Hungarian socialism as a means to legitimize the 'removal' of politically undesirable people. I have grouped these instruments into three main categories. The first is the information communicated by the 'official public' and its media, the second is the criminal law instruments, and the third is the group of instruments used in the field of 'political' psychiatry. One important finding of this research is related to the effect of the

state power within the socialist era. Criminal, psychological-psychiatric, and media tools were utilized to maintain social control, which in turn legitimized the accountability of politically undesirable people in legal, moral, and social ways. The media was an important tool in shaping the mindset of society and in creating the image of the enemy. The political leadership, intentionally sought to shape the image of punk youth, creating a political and social enemy out of them. The state authorities wanted to associate the deviant attitude of punk youth with various mental illnesses, such as anti-socialist manifestations that were probably pathological in origin.

From Watchtower to Watchdog: reimagining surveillance & security without data collection. *Janos Mark Szakolczai, University of Glasgow*

This paper proposes a new perspective on crime prevention and surveillance in general, engaging with the problematics of the modern-day panopticon systems of metrics and control. Surveillance, especially via cameras, has to this day evolved rapidly around the notion of observation, through lenses - thus exerting some sort of control over the situation and 'visual' property. I have previously addressed how data is a misconceived concept, whereas from a given piece of information it is now rather a captured piece of information (which I rename 'capta', upcoming 2023), perpetuating elements of control and coercion. In this paper, I bring further the discussion analysing the more sustainable alternative to resisting abusive and coercive forms of "capta" collection to promote crime prevention. Instead of capturing information, my paper proposes and analyses sustainable, cheap, secure yet not invasive surveillance tools, integrated with AI solutions. Via alternative smart sensors, contact tracking and other experimental technologies, my focus develops on sustainable and 'clean' surveillance solutions that would not need 'record' and 'hold' metrics, the product further 'capta', breaking at the same time the spiral of coercion, control and abuse. Ultimately, rather than relying on observation, passive sensory surveillance functions in latent mode, such a 'cleaner' system could reinstate the notion of a watchdog: one does not know what is being perceived, but rather knows if it's right or not.

325. Border Criminologies: Interrogating Internalisation and Externalisation

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10

Research within the field of Border Criminology has raised essential questions about the growing imbrication of migration control and criminal justice (Stumpf, 2006, Aas, 2007, Bosworth and Guild, 2008, Aas and Bosworth, 2013). Yet, key empirical and theoretical questions remain about the logic, definition, and function of entwined practices of penality and border control. This panel draws together papers that highlight a range of emerging directions of study within the field of Border Criminology. These papers seek to understand how the logics of border control have often become detached from the physical location of the territorial border and put to work for purposes other than the physical exclusion of non-citizens from the national territory. These contributions also draw into focus the continuities and contradictions between the seemingly mundane or routine qualities of border governance, and the multiple and varies ways in which practices of border control deploy violence to express national sovereignty.

Chair:

Hallam Tuck, University of Oxford

Participants:

NEW - The spectre of Robo-Deport: How automated is automatic visa cancellation in Australia? *Leanne Weber, University of Canberra, Australian Capital Territory*

The Australian government is notorious for its investment in external border control, particularly its harsh system of offshore interdiction and detention of asylum seekers. But, in parallel to these well-known measures, exclusionary internal controls have been gradually ramped up over the past two decades, most notably the deportation of convicted non-citizens following visa cancellation on character grounds. In line with a long history of policy transfer between the two settler colonial partners, legislative changes in 2014 modelled on UK practices introduced mandatory visa cancellation for non-citizens sentenced to a prison term of 12 months or more, bypassing individual decision-making and raising the spectre of a visa cancellation pipeline feeding a highly automated deportation machinery. British border criminologists have established that the process of automatic visa cancellation in that country was anything but automated in practice; instead necessitating intrusive and discriminatory questioning about citizenship status in prisons. However, previous research into migration policing networks in Australia leads us to expect that automated systems of information exchange and data matching are far more developed here. This paper will draw on preliminary findings from a study on criminal deportation in Australia funded by the Australian Research Council to examine the nature and extent of automation in the automatic visa cancellation process. It will consider the normative implications of this approach with reference to theorising about 'human-non-human' networks, 'surveillant assemblages' and algorithmic governance in which the subject to be governed is addressed, not in terms of their humanity, but as the digitally coded occupant of a particular risk category. While human decision-making in the field of deportation may clearly be less than exemplary, tipping the balance towards greater reliance on non-human agency erodes the space available for human rights still further and raises fundamental questions about emerging modes of automated governance.

Administering border violence in the UK *Mary Bosworth, University of Oxford*

In this presentation, I will draw on material from a long-term, mixed-methods research project in the UK on private sector staff employed on the immigration detainee escorting contract. In some contrast to more familiar forms of border violence, like illegal pushbacks, the coercive practices that I will describe and discuss are heavily regulated, monitored, and recorded. From initial staff training in physical strategies and techniques, to the filing of 'use of force' reports, the private company and their public sector 'client' -- the Home Office – have created a detailed, administrative system of violence. What can this system tell us about border control and its effects in the UK?

Necropolitics and the question of death in contemporary border governance *Katja Franko, University of Oslo; Dorina Damsa, Norwegian Insitute for Social Research*

Achille Mbembe's (2003) necropolitics has become one of the most influential theoretical frameworks for understanding (state produced) migrant precarity and contemporary racial inequality in the protection of life. The article examines the main themes in necropolitics literature as developed by Mbembe and others and considers their applicability to contemporary borders. Drawing on empirical examples from contemporary European border governance, the article analyzes the conditions of precarious life at externalized borders in the Mediterranean, as well as the internal borders of the Nordic welfare state. The article then examines the usefulness of the necropolitical approach, and its main claim that the ultimate expression of sovereignty resides in the power and capacity to dictate who may live and who must die.

Penal (welfare) nationalism? Nativism, mass incarceration, and the creation of the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program *Hallam Tuck, University of Oxford*

On March 15th, 1994, Florida Governor Lawton Chiles sued the Federal government of the United States to recoup what he called the 'enormous fiscal burden' placed on the Florida's public resources by the growing number of non-citizens in state prisons.

Later that year, after five other State governments had filed similar suits, the Clinton Administration announced the 'State Criminal Alien Assistance Program', a Federal program intended both to subsidize the cost of incarcerating non-citizens in state prisons, and to improve the efficacy of prison-based deportation programs. By 1998, the program had grown to disburse $585 million in annual funding to subsidize the incarceration and deportation of foreign national offenders. Building on Vanessa Barker's recent research on penal nationalism (Barker, 2017, 2018), this paper argues that Chiles' lawsuit and the SCAAP program demonstrate a similar but distinct logic of exclusion, what I call penal welfare nationalism. Through analysis of legal records, policy documents, and other archival print media, I argue that this logic has three key features. On one hand, Chiles' lawsuit frames immigration as inherently criminogenic, shifting the blame for the spiraling cost of mass incarceration from elected officials to migrants. The rhetoric and legal arguments made by Chiles and others also framed incarceration as a public service and social entitlement akin to healthcare or education. Yet, in contrast to US national offenders, the logic of penal welfare chauvinism defined foreign national offenders as a racially and nationally distinct group who should be excluded from the prison-as-public-service.

From humanitarian to militarized border externalization? Shifting practices of borderwork in Lebanon *Nora Milch, University of Oslo*

This paper examines the apparent shift from humanitarian containment to direct fortification of Lebanon's sea border with Europe, in response and anticipation of increased sea-crossing attempts from Lebanon. Lebanon has long been a receiver of humanitarian funding for hosting Syrian refugees, arguably a pay-off for discouraging onward migration toward Europe by improving living conditions locally (Fakhoury and Stel 2022; Arar 2017). With the ongoing economic devastation and escalated pressure for refugees to return to Syria, however, the country is emerging as a site of illegalized migration towards Europe. By exploring the practices of actors involved in borderwork at various levels, this paper will shed light on the driving forces and logics informing the shift from 'soft' externalization implemented by humanitarian actors (Cuttitta 2022) to militarized 'hard' borderwork.

326. Ecologies of security 2

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Fear of Crime and Risk perception
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
Security, it is commonly said, flows from people's trust in an environment in which the routines and projects of everyday life can reliably 'go on'. Today, we inhabit a world in which those 'safe operating environments' are being disrupted, even threatened, by political, technological and ecological change. Against that backdrop, we aim in this workshop to address the following questions: in what kinds of environments is it possible for differently situated individuals and groups to build and sustain passably secure lives? What relations exist between people's experience and perception of local urban environments (streets, neighbourhoods, towns, cities) and wider questions pertaining to the condition and futures of the planet? How can our thinking about security be attuned to the relation between humans, landscapes, and things? Does the investigation and theorization of security questions need to supplement (or replace) standard considerations focused on insiders/outsiders and protection against 'others', with attention to questions of (urban) care, repair and maintenance? Do safer (urban) environments need also to be 'better', more habitable, environments? This is the second of two themed panels that aims to bring the long-standing preoccupations of 'environmental' criminology (traditionally understood) with question of disorder, incivility, neighbourhood cohesion/change, policing and urban governance into conversation with more recent work on urban atmospheres, sensory criminology and green criminology, with a view to opening up new ways thinking about the relation of in/security to the 'environment'.
Chair:

Richard Sparks, University of Edinburgh
Participants:

Environments of vulnerability: landscape, weather, light and darkness in remote island policing *Anna Souhami, University of Edinburgh*

This paper explores the importance of the physical environment in shaping how we feel in and about the places in which we live, and its effects on our sense of vulnerability. It draws on an extended ethnography of policing in the remote Northern islands of Scotland, where the starkness of landscape and extremes of climate bring the effects of officers' entanglement with the physical world into focus. It explores how the landscape, light, darkness and weather shapes the way officers make sense of where they are and the people, places and risks they encounter, and the consequences for the exercise of both formal and informal social controls. Through this discussion this paper considers two conceptual issues in thinking about the importance of the physical world in shaping how we think, feel and act. First, it suggests the value of conceiving the physical context of social action beyond more familiar criminological concepts of 'space' and 'place' to think additionally of the 'environment': the immersive, bodily relationship between people and their surroundings through which both those surroundings and human action becomes meaningful (e.g. Tilley 2004, Ingold 2011a). Second, it suggests the importance of a view of the physical world that extends beyond the built or open environment to include the weather, light and darkness in which it is immersed.

Community-led planning for safety: A poisoned chalice? *Leo Kritikos, University of Edinburgh*

Community planning for safety has taken multiple shapes and forms over the years and across the globe, in many of which the community element has been merely tokenistic. The term 'community-led' in the title is chosen to distinguish such tokenistic models from these models of planning for safety where certain members of a community come together to collaboratively engage into a decision-making process about tackling the safety issues that affect their community. This paper highlights some of the limitations of and challenges to the democratic promise of community-led planning for safety models by exploring the horizontal, rather than the vertical, power asymmetries that underlie them. Part of this task involves identifying the groups of people who are frequently treated as outsiders to 'community' thus being excluded from these processes and by examining the power differentials that operate within and affect the outcomes of these democratic experiments. Another issue that will be explored is the ways in which decisions and actions taken as a result of these processes can have material consequences for the people who are either excluded or otherwise silenced and hence have no control over them. Therefore, the underlying question that this paper seeks to address is to what extent and in which ways community-led planning for safety can amount to counterintuitive outcomes where social and political inequalities are perpetuated thus rendering such democratic experiments oppressive rather than emancipatory. This research constitutes an exploratory theory-building exercise, that may act as a springboard to further empirical research on the democratic promises and limitations of such practices.

Social Exclusion and Spatial Justice in the Volumetric City *Alison Young, University of Melbourne; Hristijan Popovski, University of Melbourne; Kajsa Lundberg, University of Melbourne*

In this paper, we consider recent social, legal and criminal justice responses to activities that disrupt public space in contemporary cities. Drawing on the extensive literature on social exclusion and the policing of city streets, we offer a volumetric account of punitive exclusion from public spaces. In contrast to the oculocentric overhead perspective that dominates cartographic representation of cities, thinking volumetrically about urban space

acknowledges the multi-dimensionality of urban environments. As the criminal law has expanded to control public life through move-on and banning orders and the criminalisation of survival behaviours, it has had a dramatic effect on how the city is spatially managed through mechanisms that operate volumetrically. While Stuart Elden (2013) identified property law and its political-legal technologies as crucial in producing volumetric space in urban territories, we extend this framework by analysing the impact of the criminal law and police powers in managing the volumetric territory of the street. Drawing from a three year research project in Melbourne, Australia and elsewhere, we consider strategies aimed at 'cleaning the streets', such as anti-homelessness street sweeps, banning orders, enhanced policing and sentencing powers. We argue that the notion of spatial justice is vital to understand volumetric governance, and that in order to actualise a spatially just city, the criminal law must retract its powers to exclude from urban streets.

'Seeing disorder' in an English Town *Ben Bradford, University College London; Sergen Bacheci, University of Oxford; Evi Girling, Keele University; Ian Loader, University of Oxford; Richard Sparks, University of Edinburgh*

Perceptions of low-level social and physical disorder – litter, vandalism, signs of drug use – loom large in accounts of fear of crime and trust in authorities (particularly the police). Experiencing such phenomena as 'problems' seems to indicate that dominant norms and values are threatened, and that communities and authorities are unable to appropriately regulate public space. In turn, trust is eroded, concerns about crime precipitated, and a general sense of unease develops. Yet, disorder is clearly 'in the eye if the beholder', and less is known about why some people see behaviours as disorderly while others do not. In this paper we use fine-grained survey data collected from one particular place, Macclesfield in Cheshire, UK, to explore this question. Locating respondents within small geographical areas, we use random effects models to consider why some people are more likely than others (living in the same place) to see disorder in their neighbourhood. Our findings suggest that people are more likely to see disorder as a problem when (a) they feel let down or abandoned by local and national authorities; (b) they are in an economically precarious situation; and (c) they have been recent victims of crime. Social connections to place are generally negatively correlated perceptions of disorder, although there is some nuance here. Our findings cast light on the social and structural factors than underpin perceptions of disorder and, consequently, wider concerns about crime, institutions and change in society.

327. WCCJ Panel 7 – Gender Inequality and its Impacts

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Gender and Crime
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:
Andrea Gimenez-Salinas, Universidad Pontificia Comillas
Participants:

Challenging Gender Inequality in Construction Trades Training: Findings from a Crime Prevention Project *Ruth Liston, Victoria University; Brett Woods, Victoria University; Tim Corney, Victoria University*

Gender inequality is a well-established driver of gender-based violence. The construction industry has been recognised for its pervasive gender disparities, characterised by a heavily masculine culture, a discourse that marginalises women as 'outsiders', and inadequate reporting and consequences for inappropriate behaviour. Male-dominated workspaces, such as construction, have been identified as critical sites for intervention to prevent gender-based violence, both within these spaces and in the broader community. This presentation presents the findings of a crime prevention project that aimed to interrogate the social norms and culture in a male-dominated vocational education and training (VET) setting. The study examined the experiences of men, women, and non-binary vocational education students, teachers, and training managers in a TAFE (Technical and Further Education) College. Through the use of observation, in-depth interviews, and focus groups, we conducted a rigorous thematic analysis of the data, which was further validated through feedback interviews with the participants. Our research uncovered a dominant culture of masculinity in the construction training arena of the TAFE College, which reflects broader trends in male-dominated industries. The findings revealed pervasive gender bias, gendered barriers, gender inequality, and instances of sexual harassment. This culture was found to exist across various levels of the College, creating an unwelcoming and, at times, unsafe environment for students and teachers. This presentation contributes to our understanding of gender inequality in male-dominated VET settings and offers insights for addressing gender-based harassment and violence in the construction industry. The findings underscore the imperative to challenge and transform the cultural norms and practices that perpetuate gender inequality in these spaces. By shedding light on these critical issues, our research seeks to inform evidence-based interventions and policies to promote gender equality and prevent gender-based violence in the construction industry and beyond.

Discussions on Gender Inequality among the Individuals Convicted of Substance Abuse-Related Crimes *damla tanal tatar, Akdeniz University; Meral Timurturkan, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University; Gönül Demez, Akdeniz University; Tuğçe Tunca, Akdeniz University; Bahar Önkan, Akdeniz University*

In this study, the relationship between gender, and crime and punishment system will be discussed based on the narratives of men and women convicted of crimes related to substance abuse. The study includes examining the data of a completed qualitative field research about this subject. The gender differences in the narratives of the people about the addiction and crime relationship will be focused. In addition, the differences, and inequalities they experience during the punishment process will be discussed. In this framework, the experiences they go through in the private and public spheres in their everyday life and the inequality they are exposed to will also be questioned. When the relationship of addiction with crime is considered, it can be said that it can be associated with poverty based on our study findings. In this sense, being an addict, a criminal and a poor woman in an already disadvantaged group make experiencing of this disadvantaged situation more difficult in many respects. The study findings will focus on the categorical analysis of the field findings, accompanied by discussions on the patriarchal system and hegemonic masculinity. Keywords: substance abuse, probation, disadvantageousness, gender

Emotional processing in women with psychopathic traits: a systematic review *Marina Leonor Pinheiro, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal; Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves, Universidade do Minho; Olga Cunha, Lusófona University of Porto, Portugal*

The psychopathy construct represents a growing interest in the literature, especially in women, although the gap prevails regarding manifest deficits in the processing of emotional content in this population. The sparse empirical literature in studies with female samples highlights the importance of research in this domain, namely, in understanding the emotional deficits in female psychopaths as well as their preponderant role in criminal behavior. This paper reviews empirical research that studies the influence of psychopathy traits in women on emotional processing. Using a structured protocol (PRISMA), empirical articles were identified from databases (B-on, ESBCO, PubMed, SAGE Publishing, SCOPUS, Web of Science Collection), with qualitative methodological quality, assessed by resource to the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT). After reviewing the full texts, 13 studies were selected for inclusion, meeting the following criteria: female

subjects, 18 years of age or older, whose studies were developed in a prison or community context and written in English, Spanish or Portuguese. The results of this review point to a compromise in the understanding, management, and categorization of emotions, especially with negative valence (anger and fear), as well as the presence of alexithymia traits in women with higher scores of psychopathy traits. On the other hand, they seem to have reduced limbic activation and cortical deficits in the processing of emotional expressions. Studies also point to an absence of aversive startle response in this population when exposed to aversive stimuli (e.g., images of suffering victims, people in danger) and significant relationships between traits of psychopathy in women, heart rate and response of skin conductance. In conclusion, women with psychopathic traits reveal deficits in emotional processing, and the different dimensions of psychopathy seem to have different contributions to the manifestations of these deficits.

Gender perspective of quality of life and well-being in Serbian prisons: Preliminary findings *Milena Milićević, Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research; Ljeposava Ilijić, Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research; Olivera Pavićević, Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research*

The study is part of a larger three-year research project called PrisonLIFE, supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia (No. 7750249), which aims to improve the understanding of the quality of prison life in Serbia. This specific study presents preliminary findings on gender differences in the perceived individual quality of life (QoL) in the context of Serbian prisons. Serbian version of the WHOQOL-BREF-QoL assessment was used to assess subjective well-being in physical health, psychological health, social relationships, and environment domains. Data was collected from 617 convicts in Serbia's five largest penitentiary facilities, with 86% being male and a mean age of 39.92 years (SD = 10.26; range 20–74). A series of independent-sample t-tests were conducted. The results showed a significant effect for gender, with male convicts reporting higher mean QoL scores than females in three domains: Physical health (14.73 vs 12.99, p < 0.001), Psychological (14.89 vs 13.80, p < 0.005), and Environment domain (13.16 vs 11.22, p < 0.001). However, there was no significant difference in the Social relationships domain score (14.32 vs 13.88, p = 0.277, d = 0.13). The effect sizes were moderate for the Physical health and Environment domains (d = 0.47 and d = 0.54, respectively) and small for the Psychological domain (d = 0.32). Female convicts in Serbia have reported experiencing more distress in terms of physical, psychological, and environmental well-being compared to male convicts, which aligns with prior research indicating that women in prison generally experience a lower QoL due to the combined effect of environmental stressors or the impact of incarceration on coping mechanisms. Gender-specific policies are necessary to improve the well-being of convicts in Serbian prisons, and further research is needed to better understand the causes of these gender differences and how to address them.

Exploring Gender Differences in White-Collar Crime: Characteristics and Intervention Needs for Women *Andrea Gimenez-Salinas, Universidad Pontificia Comillas; Ana Martinez Catena, University of Barcelona; Florencia Pozuelo, General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions*

Over the last few years, research has started to include a gender perspective on criminal women. However, there is still much to discover about women who commit white-collar crimes. This study provides a detailed analysis of 37 women serving a prison sentence for white-collar crime, in comparison to 312 men imprisoned for the same crimes. The crimes committed were mainly fraud and crimes against the public state and administration. While the study found more similarities than differences between genders, some important differences were identified. For instance, fewer women than men held leadership or management positions, and more

women were involved in criminal organizations. Additionally, women reported experiencing more victimization, including physical abuse, psychological abuse, and partner violence. The study also found significant gender differences in psychological variables. Women scored higher than men in values such as kindness and tradition, agreeableness personality trait, and the ability to identify one's own emotions. However, they scored lower than men in the value of power, extraversion personality trait, sense of harsh power, utilization of others' emotions, and narcissism. Overall, the gender differences identified in this study provide important insight into the characteristics and special intervention needs of women who commit white-collar crimes.

328. EHC-WG Panel 1. Historical Data and the Criminal Justice System
Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Historical Comparisons of Crime
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:
 Miikka Vuorela, University of Eastern Finland
Participants:
 Crime Science Medieval Style: Predicting Homicide hot-spots in Late Medieval London, York and Oxford *Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge; Stephanie Emma Brown, University of Cambridge*

Over the past decades place-based perspectives have established themselves as an important paradigm in criminology and crime science. However, most theories and empirical regularities are based on very recent spatial data. In this presentation we develop a historical criminology of space. We present data on the spatial distribution of over 350 homicides in three cities of late medieval England, based on the Medieval Murder Map project. In each city we identify homicide hotspots using Kernel Density estimates. We then examine the extent to which modern theories can account for the observed spatial and temporal distributions in the three cities. We conclude by discussing how these findings shed new light on long-term trends in homicide and the ways in which patterns of violence emerge on the backcloth of daily activities and cultural norms.

The Historical Criminal Statistics of the Nordic Countries 1809–2022 *Miikka Vuorela, University of Eastern Finland*

In my presentation, I will demonstrate the results of a Nordic criminal justice data collection project. The primary goal of the project was to collect and compile all available macro level statistics on convicted offenses, offenses reported to the police, sentenced sanctions and incarceration rates from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden covering the period from the beginning of the Finnish autonomy (1809) to the present. The data will be published open-access for researchers to use. I will provide a detailed introduction to the different kinds of data included in the dataset and explore the possibilities of the data for use in historical criminological analysis.

Finnish forensics data 1926–1954 *Marko Piipponen, University of Eastern Finland*

Bureau for Criminal Investigation (Rikostutkimuskeskus) was a Finnish expert institution from 1926-1954. Its primary functions were to analyze forensic evidence, train police to use forensics, maintain a nationwide fingerprint archive, give expert judgments, and follow international development of forensic science. In 1955 Bureau was incorporated into the newly founded National Bureau of Investigation (Keskusrikospoliisi) which was the national law enforcement agency of the Finnish Police. Bureau had an important part in modernizing Finnish police in the 1920s and it imported knowledge of forensic science from Europe to Finland, especially from Germany. Bureau was part of modern European forensic

development during the 1920s when the role of forensics in crime investigation rose higher. Bureau also had an important role in the professionalization of the Finnish police. With the use of new technology, police started to collect forensic evidence from crime scenes and Bureau analyzed that evidence. My current research hypothesis is that this cooperation helped the police to solve crimes better. The goal of my thesis is to bring new information about the Bureau and show how it had a major part in the history of Finnish forensic science. In this presentation, I will show unique historical forensics data of the Bureau for Criminal Investigation from 1926 to 1954, how Finnish forensics evolved during that time, and what trends can be seen from the data.

New perspectives on national reconviction statistics in Belgium: towards a recidivism monitor *Philippe Huynen, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Benjamin Mine, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Eric Maes, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Luc Robert, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie; Patrick Jeuniaux, INCC - Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie*

Until 2023, Belgium did not have any periodical reconviction studies or statistics on reconviction on a national scale, even if, over the past decade, especially within the NICC, investments have been made in the development of research on recidivism and criminal careers. Recent developments, such as the funding of the IIHA project (www.incc.fgov.be/IIHA) and the creation within the NICC of a specialised research unit on recidivism and criminal careers (CReCC), made possible the elaboration of a prototype of Recidivism Monitor, a statistical tool aimed at producing reconviction statistics series based on the Central National Records, providing for a more structural embedding of this type of statistical production within the federal Department of Justice. In this communication, we will provide an overview of the numerous methodological dimensions that had to be taken into account in order to design and implement this prototype: - the source database: the Central National Records, - key concepts and definitions: reference event, reconviction event, cohort, time at risk, time till recidivism, etc., - the difficulties for its implementation: administrative database used for research, - the limits of data quality: aliases, undated facts, polysemic information, etc. Finally we will show some results and briefly document the developments that we envision for a future extension of this project, either by using the same database, or by combining two (or more ?) databases. Keywords : Belgium, recidivism, reconviction, monitor, statistics

Crime and justice administration in the Portuguese colonial war: analysis of the criminal proceedings against combatants *Fatima da Cruz Rodrigues, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) Faculdade de Direito da Universidade do Porto & Centro de Estudos, Jurídicos, Económicos e Ambientais of the Universidade Lusíada; Ana Guerreiro, University of Maia; Research Unit in Criminology and Behavioral Sciences (UICCC/UMaia) & School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS); Pedro Sousa, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS); School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Maria Leonor Machado Esteves, Universidade Lusíada; Joaquim José da Cunha Roberto, Museu Histórico Militar; Jorge Gracia Ibañez, Faculdade de Direito da Universidade do Porto*

War provides a unique context of opportunities for crime and research has indicated that the armed forces, involved in these conflicts, sometimes exercise violence beyond the law and war

customs. The Portuguese colonial wars (1961-1974) were no exception. Sexual violence, forced displacement of populations, torture and execution of prisoners and massacres are some of the deeds the Portuguese administration of justice at the time did not ignore. There are already some investigations focused on the analysis of crimes that may have been committed during that conflict. They examine massacres committed by the forces involved; explore military crimes and crimes against the State; and analyze memory and post-memory of those crimes. None has yet addressed common crimes that have been perpetrated by members of the Portuguese Armed Forces whose criminal proceedings took place within the scope of the territorial military courts (TMCs). A preliminary investigation at the Military Historical Archive (MHA) revealed that numerous criminal proceedings were initiated during the war. The indicted crimes are multifarious, such as homicides, rapes, assaults, bodily harm, authority abuse, property destruction, thefts, and robberies, among others. Based on this repository, this communication is part of an ongoing research that seeks to investigate how these criminal facts were interpreted by the Territorial Military Courts of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (inJUSTiceWAR, nº2022.05692.PTDC, funded by Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia - FCT). This communication will present a first reflection on the collected data. Based on a descriptive statistical analysis it is intended to present a synthesis, description, and comparison of the most relevant aspects of the collected data.

The history of Icelandic police women *Eyrún Eyþórsdóttir, University of Akureyri, Iceland*

In the Western world, the history of women in policing is not much more than 120 years although a little longer in USA and UK. In Iceland, the first female police officer was hired in 1942, and like her fellow female police officers in other countries, her main task was to conduct policing over women's morality. In Iceland this was seen as highly important as from 1940, first British and then American soldiers, were sent to Iceland due to World War II. In this era, 30,000 soldiers were placed in Iceland where the total female population was around 37,000. Foreign soldiers were thus seen as a great danger to Icelandic nationality, whiteness, and women. The policewoman investigated Icelandic women who were suspected to have intimate relations with soldiers. These women were seen as traitors and in need of rehabilitation. In this lecture which I base on my research on the history of Icelandic women in policing, I will look at the work of this first policewoman in Iceland and how her work influences the work of policewomen in the next decades.

329. ISRD Panel 2   Results from ISRD4 - Focus on National Findings

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice

Pre-arranged Panel

1:30 to 2:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

This is the second panel in a series of panels around the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD), an ongoing large international collaborative self-report survey of victimization and offending among 13-to-17-year old students. This panel reports on the first results of round four (ISRD4) of data collection, in Switzerland, Czechia, Netherlands, and Lithuania.

Chair:

Chris Birkbeck, Salford University

Participants:

Drug dealing and drug accessibility across Swiss districts: a multi-level approach *Riccardo Milani, HES-SO, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Fribourg (HETS-FR); Sandrine Haymoz, HES-SO, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Fribourg (HETS-FR)*

An early study conducted by Haymoz et al. (2022) investigates the

involvement of youth in drug dealing as a form of rule-breaking behavior, attributed to various factors including individual traits such as weak social control and poor attachment to school and family, parental factors such as limited economic resources, and relational factors such as association with delinquent peers and gang identification. Further research highlights spatial clustering patterns of drug dealing, which are positively related to disorganized neighborhoods characterized by high levels of drug-related activities and drug consumption within school settings. On these premises, we argue that spatial variations across Swiss districts moderate the effects of individual, parental, and relational factors. We corroborate this hypothesis by combining administrative data from the Federal Statistical Office with ISRD4 data from a Swiss national sample of approximately 10,000 14-15-year-old juveniles collected in 2021. Using multi-level modeling, we examine to what extent ecological conditions (i.e., drug-related crime, population density, and territorial disadvantages) account for youth engagement in drug dealing. The findings assist in the detection of hot spots and identification of environmental conditions that require intervention for criminal opportunities mitigation.

New forms of delinquency among Czech juveniles *Jiri Burianek, Katedra sociologie, Charles University Prague; Zuzana Podaná, Katedra sociologie, Charles University Prague*

The paper presents the current results of the fourth wave of ISRD (4), implemented in Prague and Pilsen in the spring of 2023. The time series makes it possible to compare developments in both cities. At the same time, it gives the possibility of monitoring changes in the content of delinquent behavior, especially the development of new forms (cybercrime). The research also captures an entirely new situation arising in connection with the reception of refugees from Ukraine and their integration into schools and society. The research captures not only the reflection of the situation by Czech pupils but also the first experiences of Ukrainian children.

Identity, school belonging and delinquency: A case concentrating on minority youth in the Netherlands *Mehmet Day, a Department of Psychology, Education and Child Studies, Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.; Majone Steketee, Verwey Jonker Institute and Rotterdam University*

The belongingness hypothesis suggests that feeling a sense of belonging positively affects goal-oriented behaviour, whereas a lack of belonging can lead to adverse social behaviour (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). While the effects of belonging are widely researched, the effects of school belonging are less understood. School belonging is discussed to affect academic achievement and mental health outcomes positively, and a stronger connection between students and their teachers and schools can prevent delinquent behaviours (Slaten et al., 2016). Furthermore, adolescents with a migration background may have difficulty coping with multiple cultural identities when facing discrimination, which predicts adolescent delinquency (Day et al., 2020). However, a solid commitment to one's personal and ethnic identity may moderate the adverse effects of discrimination on psychological wellbeing. Studies found a direct negative relationship between ethnic identity and adolescent delinquency, suggesting that a strong ethnic identity may prevent tendencies towards delinquent behaviour (Walsh et al., 2015). Using the International Self-Report Delinquency Study 4 (ISRD-4), the current study explores the relationship between school belonging, a sense of ethnic and personal identity, and delinquent behaviour among Dutch adolescents. Preliminary findings and recommendations for tackling youth delinquency will be discussed by concentrating on protective factors and gaining a better understanding of the role and influence of schools and communities.

Youth delinquency trends in Lithuania 2006-2022 *Aušra Pocienė, Vilnius university; Vaidas Kalpokas, Vilnius University, Lithuania*

Since 1990, when Lithuania regained its independence, the country has gone through a series of political, economic, social and cultural transformations. They inevitably had an impact on the state itself, and on its citizens – their well-being, views and behavior. These three decades are also the context in which new generations are being born, socialized and matured. These are generations, that were reared in an independent state, having no experience of the soviet era. The authors of the paper focus on the problem of youth delinquency in independent Lithuania. They examine whether and how the level and structure of delinquency changed in the period 2006-2022. The analysis is based on two sources. First, in order to show the general trends, general data of registered crimes committed by adults and minors are presented. Data shows that general crime rates as well as those committed by minors have been decreasing in the long term in Lithuania. The second source exploring youth delinquency are quantitative school student surveys, measuring youth delinquency employing a self-report method. The authors of the paper analyze the data collected in 2006, 2013 and 2022, when Lithuania participated in the International Self-Report Delinquency Study: ISRD2, ISRD3 and ISRD4. Although different data reveal different aspects of delinquency - those recorded by the criminal justice system and those that remain latent - both of them taken together allow to grasp a wider view of how delinquency structure and nature has changed in Lithuania over the past three decades.

A link between delinquency and victimization in Lithuania *Jolanta Aleknevičienė, Vilnius University, Lithuania; Vaidas Kalpokas, Vilnius University, Lithuania*

Criminological research shows a close relationship between delinquent behavior and becoming a victim of crime. Victims and offenders share similar social and personal characteristics (Gottfredson, Hirschi 1990). Understanding and interpreting the relationship between delinquency and victimization allows for emphasizing their integration, reducing victimization, and preventing delinquent behavior. The data analysis revealed that nearly half of the teenagers claimed to have suffered from at least one of the offenses. The overall victimization rate (without online victimization) over the lifetime is 47 percent, and 19 percent during the last 12 months). In most cases, pupils become victims of physical violence in a home environment, where one of the parents hit, slapped, or pushed them (lifetime rate – 28 percent; in the last 12 months – 10 percent), theft (over a lifetime – 28 percent; in the last 12 months – 9 percent), cyberbullying (over a lifetime – 18 percent; in the last 12 months – 14 percent). The presentation discusses whether and how, from a criminological point of view, the group of teenagers with both delinquent behavior and victimization experience differs from teenagers with only delinquent behavior experience and teenagers with only victimization experience. The presenters analyze the data collected in 2022 when Lithuania participated in the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4).

330. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 7. Emerging Issues
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:
   Yağmur Altay, İstanbul University Law Faculty
Participants:
   Communicate the diagnostic assessment in psychiatric expertise reports: Which findings according to experts, lawyers and magistrates? *Anye Miermont, University of Mons; Emilie Telle, University of Mons; Juliette Blin, University of Mons; Thierry*

Pham, University of Mons; Audrey Vicenzutto, University of Mons

For more than a century, psychiatrists and psychologists have seen their fields of activity expand (Dumoulin, 2000; Vicenzutto et al., 2019). Their role becomes more important in the courts, particularly in criminal matters, to assess the mental state of the alleged offender at the time of the crime. The Belgian Law related to the internment of persons (2014) has increased the value of psychiatric expertise in criminal justice. This law stipulates that when an individual has committed a criminal offense and there is reason to consider that they were suffering from a mental disorder, it is possible to place him within a secure psychiatric hospital, provided that psychiatric expertise is performed. A major challenge remains that the expert's opinion must be understood by the judicial actors. This is even more important as the expert's clinical opinion can have a significant influence on the magistrates' perception and consequently on their decisions. The current paper investigates the perception of psychiatrists' and psychologists' experts (n=7), lawyers (n=7), and magistrates (n=7) regarding the writing of psychiatric expertise in the Belgian criminal field. After signing a consent form, we proceed to semi-structured interviews with participants. Their transcribed and anonymized discourses were analyzed using NVivo software through mixed-approach thematic content analysis (deductive and inductive). The majority of experts' participants use structured diagnostic assessment instruments to bring more objectivity to their results. The popularization and use of a clinical type of writing are to be recommended. Lawyers and magistrates highlight a lack of clarity and transparency in psychiatric expertise. They also mention difficulties to understand terminologies employed by the experts. According to them, the diagnostic evaluation structures allow them to achieve an overview of the offender's personality and to orient and individualize the sentence. The results of these studies will be discussed in light of the literature.

Comparing Sanctioning Regulations for Mentally Disordered Offenders in Türkiye and in the Netherlands *Candan YILMAZ, University of Groningen; Michiel van der Wolf, University of Groningen; Sanne Struijk, Professor at Erasmus School of Law*

Every criminal justice system has its own unique regulations for assessing the culpability of mentally disordered offenders and the corresponding possibilities for adequate punishment. That the presence of a mental disorder in a defendant affects the criminal process and/or adjudication may be considered a universality. However, the manner in which jurisdictions have regulated the assessment of culpability of these offenders and the corresponding possibilities for adequate punishment are generally quite unique. According to the Turkish Criminal Code (TCC) Article 32/1, a person lacking the ability to perceive the legal meaning and consequences of the offence or having considerably lost the capacity to control his actions due to having a mental illness cannot be subject to any punishment, however, security measures are imposed on such individuals. Thus, in the Turkish criminal justice system, imputability is defined as a combination of having "ability to perceive" (anlama yeteneği) and "ability to will" (isteme yeteneği). Lacking these abilities to some extent, also known as partial responsibility, would affect the outcome of the case by providing either abated imprisonment or a security measure peculiar to the mentally disordered persons. Moreover, the TCC Article 57/1 regulates that persons with mental disorders on whom security measures have been imposed shall be placed under protection and treatment in the"highly secured health institutions". However, until 2018, there was no highly secured health institution established, even though it was mandatory according to the TCC. Currently, there are six of such facilities, nevertheless any regulations for the execution of the measure have not yet been formally established. In this study the complex Turkish sanctioning system is examined, its problems related to mentally disordered offenders are analyzed, and compared to the well-known Dutch terbeschikkingstelling ("TBS" = entrustment) system.

Consideration of homelessness in canadian criminal courts
Nicolas Spallanzani-Sarrasin, Université de Montréal; Marianne Quirouette, Université de Montréal

It is widely recognized that people experiencing homelessness are controlled, excluded and (over)criminalized, in Canada and elsewhere (Gaetz 2013; Bellot et al. 2021). Moreover, they face several obstacles when they find themselves in court, particularly in connexion with the (lack of) presumption of innocence and access to justice (Bernheim 2019); conditions of release (Sylvestre, et al, 2020) as well as the therapeutic requirements and the feeling of procedural injustice (Sylvestre et al 2011; Roy et al 2022). At the same time, 'support' and adaptability programs (ex. PAJ-IC) and certain case law (Matte v. R. 2020; R. v. Zora, 2020) are reshaping the legal relevance of homelessness. In many of these circumstances, defense lawyers play an important role. Their perceptions and practices are important to document and understand, especially in our current context, where social (e.g. housing, poverty) and legal (e.g. legal aid, court delays) crises are converging, and where the possibilities of negotiation, advocacy, socio-therapeutic intervention or argumentation for sentencing are changing rapidly. Our project includes semi structured interviews conducted with defence lawyers - in private practice and with legal aid - working in Montreal (N=50), in rural areas or in northern Quebec (N=15). In our paper, we describe and analyse when and how they (1) work with and represent unhoused clients (2) raise and value the legal significance of profiling practices suffered by this group and (3) perceive how other judicial actors recognize the importance of this profiling. We draw from literature focused on the role of the defence, practice management, court cultures, justice models, and the social and legal relevance of homelessness in the courts. Our analysis highlights challenges experienced by defence lawyers and their unhoused clients, and also maps out promising practices and calls for action.

Debts and fines. Understanding the financial situation and sentencing of convicted persons in the Netherlands *Rosa Koenraadt, Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands*

Thousands of people in the Netherlands are fined every year. For people with financial problems, a fine may be more severe than for those with sufficient financial capacity. When imposing a fine, judge in the Netherlands should therefore take into account the financial capacity of a convicted person. To date, however, there are hardly any insights into the financial situation during sentencing and it is unknown to what extent people with more financial capacity receive other sentences. This study investigates the registered financial situation of convicted individuals in the Netherlands and analyzes to what extent the Public Prosecution Service and the court impose different sentences on people with less financial means. In this study, we use administrative data from Statistics Netherlands (CBS) on all cases settled by the Public Prosecution Service and the court at individual level, linked to problematic debts, income and assets. Results show that debt problems are common and that people with less resources are given different sentences than people with more resources. Convicted persons with less financial capacity are given lower and less frequent fines, but more often a prison sentence. This study contributes to the broader debate on the application of the ability-to-pay principle and the social and political discussion about the role of the government in the fight against and as a cause of the increasing number of people with financial problems.

Reactional Criminal Justice: Turkish Twitter timeline as a motion of opposition *Yağmur Altay, İstanbul University Law Faculty*

Social media calls for support regarding criminal proceedings are becoming an increasingly common phenomenon in Türkiye. Turkish Twitter users who believe that without public endorsement, the victim or supported part of the conflict cannot reach sufficient support and protection from the Criminal Justice System (CJS) feel responsible to make the victim heard. On the other hand, in the nature of social media, users spend only a couple of seconds

reading a tweet. This interval is insufficient to comprehend the criminal proceeding via tweets. Following this shallow impression, users retweet and spread the one-sided aspect of the criminal case or prosecution. Judicial independence in the aspect of conventional media tools is an already-discussed in both international and Turkish law doctrine; however, the social media aspect and Turkish criminal justice perspective are under-discussed. The aim of this research is to examine the effects and probable reasons for this phenomenon. Ten cases that became current issues were selected. While doing content analysis on these cases, tweets that were received via hashtags like #tutuklansin (:getarrested) and Twitter reaction related News released by conventional media tools were examined. Causes of this phenomenon (e.g. judicial independency matter, perception of unfair CJS, urgent protection needs and long trial processes etc.) were discussed with the projection provided by the selected cases.

Silence as Evidence? The role of the silence of the accused in the evidential decision of the (Dutch) criminal law judge *Tessa Johanna van der Rijst, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

The right to remain silent and the privilege against self-incrimination are internationally recognized standards that lie at the heart of a fair procedure. However, these standards are not absolute: adverse inferences may be drawn from the silence of an accused, provided that the silence of the accused is not used as evidence. This framework is (necessarily) vague and it remains unclear how is dealt with this framework in practice, by fact finding courts. Therefore, the current position of the right to remain silent in the (Dutch) criminal law system is uncertain. The overarching research question of my PhD-project is: how do Dutch criminal law judges of fact finding courts assess the absence of a (plausible) statement of the accused in the context of their evaluation of the evidence? In my previous research, conducting systematic content analysis, I found, amongst others, that the judicial reasoning does not clearly reflect the use of the silence of an accused in relation to the evidence. Therefore, I interviewed 21 Dutch criminal lawyers on their attitudes towards and inferences drawn from the silence of an accused. In the current paper, I am reporting the findings of these interviews. By use of these interviews I could map the use of the silence of an accused more in depth. However, I also found that the role the respondents attributed to the silence of an accused differed amongst respondents and that it was not always clear to them what weight they could (legally) assign to the silence. This can explain the lack of transparency in the case law and calls for a clearer framework for the judge on how they can use the silence of the accused in their decision-making – and reflect that use in their case law.

331. Hate crimes in the Basque Country: an empirical approach and pending challenges

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Hate Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

Hate crimes are indeed a phenomenon at odds with any democratic society devoted to human rights. Combatting them is indispensable for a public, social environment of justice, equity, and peaceful coexistence. However, preventing hate crimes demands more than merely prosecuting and punishing the perpetrators ex post facto after the crimes have occurred. The fight against hate crimes requires a detailed and accurate empirical overview. In that sense, a report is always and everywhere a valuable tool to provide any community with critical information. And that was precisely the motivation of the UNESCO Chair for Human Rights to engage in a project with the Department of Security of the Basque Government to draw up an annual report on hate crimes in the Basque Country. This paper will provide an updated empirical overview of targeted groups, offenders' profile, prevalent criminal typologies, as well as the distribution of incidents in space and time.

Chair:

Enara Garro Carrera, University of the Basque Country

Participants:

Hate incidents in the Basque Country: overview and recent evolution *Enara Garro Carrera, University of the Basque Country*

The appropriateness and the benefits of a report on hate crimes are almost self-explanatory. A report as accurate as possible is essential for a better insight into this reality, which would be a necessary previous step for the public authorities to tackle the problem in an effective way. That being stated, the difficulties arise when trying to define the information that has to be gathered or the reality that has to be recorded. In fact, setting up an operational definition of hate crimes, that is to say, defining the phenomenon and its limits was an extremely challenging previous step when drawing up the first annual report on Hate Crimes in the Basque Country. This presentation deals with the conceptual and methodological choices the UNESCO Chair for Human Rights and Public Authorities of the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU) had to make in order to avoid the risk of losing validity and reliability of the results.

Hate incidents in the Basque Country: criminal typology and victimisation distribution *Mikel Anderez Belategi, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)*

This contribution aims to provide a contextual analysis of the data concerning the criminal typology and the distribution of victimisation in relation to hate incidents reported to the Basque Autonomous Police. Since the first records in 2017, the taxonomy of reported hate incidents in the Basque Country has varied considerably both concerning the perpetrator's (discriminatory) motives and the criminal typology. Regarding hate crimes, the last data shows a notable increase in offences against the person, where more severe hate violence (murders, homicides, grievous bodily harm, sexual assaults) is beginning to show signs of presence in our community. In parallel, hate speech incidents seem to lose weight vis-a-vis hate crimes, indicating a trend of enhanced detection of more severe hate crime incidents as opposed to less serious hate speech offences. Regarding protected groups, and in global terms, the evolution of the distribution of motives shows a tendency towards a prevalence of xenophobic/racist motives, which concentrates half of the recorded police incidents, followed by ideology and sexual orientation/identity. These relevant facts about the offence typology together with the data on victim profiles allow us to have a more complete picture of the phenomenon of hate crimes and to develop a more rational criminal policy.

The map of hatred in the Basque Country: spatial-temporal analysis and the profile of perpetrators *Uxue Martin Silva, University of the Basque Country*

Where and when do hate crimes occur? And what are the characteristics of perpetrators? Empirical research on the spatial-temporal features of hate crimes and their perpetrators' profiles has been scarce compared to the study of their victims. The aim of this paper is, therefore, twofold. On the one hand, it analyses the spatial-temporal patterns of hate crimes in the Basque Country based on data provided by the Basque police force). Specifically, concerning spatial distribution, we will examine their distribution within the Basque territory and the type of place where they take place (public space, dwelling, the Internet, etc.), paying attention to the group attacked in each location. Attention is also paid to the distribution of hate crimes by month, season, day of the week and time interval. On the other hand, basic demographic information is provided on the perpetrators of these crimes, differentiating between arrested and charged perpetrators: sex, age, country of origin, the protected group attacked and the criminal typology committed. It should be borne in mind that characteristics such as the place where the events occur or the profile of the offender are not as trivial an aspect as might be supposed. Both factors are essential in the decision to report or not the crime and modulate the emotional and behavioural reaction in response to the crime, not only of the direct victim but also of the community.

Coping with hate crimes. General trends and future challenges *Iñigo Gordon Benito, UNESCO Chair for Human Rights and Public Authorities, University of the Basque Country*

Nowadays, in the Basque Country, police detection has improved, and impunity has decreased accordingly. Although there is still room for improvement, the increase in incidents is positive and encouraging, as it brings into light a more realistic picture that would otherwise remain hidden, with the resulting defencelessness and victimisation of the target groups. It can be said that the most victimised groups in the Basque Country remain racism/xenophobia and sexual identity/orientation. Even so, this year ideology and gender are also very much in the spotlight. This suggests a future reordering of the victimisation hierarchy, with gender at least capable of surpassing many other categories far more rooted in the police recording practice. As for the place where the crimes are committed, urban public spaces are the sites where more hate crimes are committed, followed by homes. The latter may increase in the future if, as we have said, gender also increases. In addition, it appears that the "overrepresentation" of speech offences (hate crimes with words) is giving way to a greater prevalence of actual or material violence (hate crimes with deeds). These future prospects, among others, will be discussed on the basis of the current trends in hate victimisation in the Basque Country.

332. **Pathologies of the normal: New rules of the criminological method**

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology

Pre-arranged Panel

1:30 to 2:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7

Criminology was born in the 19th century as a science of the pathological. In effect, a science of criminals conceived essentially as abnormal, pathologically inclined monsters. Criminology's early history was spent trying to prove that the monsters it presupposed in fact existed. The later history of criminology was spent demonstrating that in fact they never existed. In the light of what appeared to be a stark refutation of pathological conceptions of criminality, criminology turned its back on medicalised notions of the pathological along with the older binary that counterposed ideas of the normal to that of the pathological. In this panel we return to reconsider this fundamental relationship. Instead of rejecting the pathological as a category we aspire instead to rehabilitate it. Only where it had once been applied to describe the world of outsiders, we will argue instead, the pathological never lay outside or away from the normal but was always a presence within it. In this panel we explore what the new rules of the criminological method need to be in a world where much we are invited to consider normal is entirely pathological, where the pathological is entirely normalised.

Chair:

Simon Hallsworth, University of Suffolk

Participants:

The normal and the pathological: renewing criminology *Phil Carney, University of Kent*

Durkheim's 'The Rules of Sociological Method' proposed a programme in which his social facts would represent a scientific measure of health and illness understood at the level of the social field. At the heart of his text were his 'Rules for the distinction of the Normal from the Pathological,' often seen by sociologists as fatally flawed. In this paper, we will take Durkheim's 'rules' more seriously as a point of departure and, first, survey the fate of 'the normal' and normalisation in the hands of Canguilhem and Foucault. Here we find a fateful entanglement of human science, statistics, and moralisation running through the idea of 'the norm'. Second, we will deconstruct the normal/pathological distinction, not in order to abolish it as critical criminology has done, but to undo the logic of mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive categories. We can speculate at this point how a topology of surfaces may be more adequate as a heuristic. Third, we will consider how the harms

and crimes of both power and the powerful constitute a key site where this relation between the normal and the pathological works. We conclude with a question: to what extent are the usual operations of power – and thus the functioning of the major institutions in the social field – best understood as pathological mechanisms?

The laughter of the state, the carnival of the masters *Svetlana Stephenson, London Metropolitan University; Simon Hallsworth, University of Suffolk*

In Rabelais and his World, Bakhtin developed a theory of carnival understood as an insurrectionary performance of resistance on the part of the downtrodden. A performance staged in opposition to what he described as the pleasureless world of officialdom. While not denying that the folk carnival tradition expresses, "the authentic consciousness" of the common people, it is nevertheless our contention that Bakhtin was mistaken in his assumption that the world of officialdom and carnival were antithetical to one another. What Bakhtin failed to see was that the Masters never relinquished laughter to the people but developed their own carnival tradition in paralell with them. In this paper, we explore the cruel laughter of the state and examine the often absurd, grotesque and violent forms through which its carnival is mediated in late modern societies.

Politics, Progress and the Pathologies of Ressentiment *Simon Hallsworth, University of Suffolk*

In this paper, drawing on the work of Nietzsche, I will consider the use value of ressentiment as a key criminological concept. Ressentiment is a dark, bitter and brooding emotion, one shaped by the sense on the part of those who experiance it, that they are victims of an unrighted historical wrong. One that fosters within them revanchist desires directed against those blamed for their situation or condition. With reference to the rise of the zombie politics of the Political Right and the cancel culture of the Identitarian Left, this paper examines how appeals to a peoples ressentiment, far from giving rise to a progressive and emancipatory politics, often legitimates instead, dark, deeply punitive, necro political outcomes

From New Rules to New Physics *Mike Mcguire, University of Surrey*

If it is plausible to claim that criminology needs to reorient the ways in which it analyses the world, what might that imply for social science more generally? In particular what does it mean for where criminology should be positioned within the social sciences? Does it remain, as some have argued, nothing more than a 'rendezvous' discipline, dependent for its insights and status upon other disciplines? In this paper I will outline a more radical position, one which contends that, armed with this newly focused set of rules of inquiry criminology offers foundational insights into the problem of social order – arguably the central challenge for social science. I conclude by suggesting that this re-oriented criminology may finally (and properly) realise what Comte and Quetelet once called a 'social physics'.

333. **WCCJ Panel 1 - Womens' Safety and Resistance Strategies**

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Feminist Criminology

Paper Session

1:30 to 2:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8

Chair:

Ioanna Gouseti, LSE Sociology

Participants:

Counter-Hegemonic Storytelling: Women and Girls Strategies for Being Safe on the Streets in England *Elaine Arnull, University of Wolverhampton; Mahuya Kanjilal, University of Wolverhampton; Nazanin Khastegnan, e.arnull@wlv.a.c.uk*

Using a feminist criminological perspective we consider counter-

hegemonic storytelling by women and girls about feeling safe on the streets. In their stories they describe how they seek to guarantee their own safety and act to protect other women. Drawing on those findings we consider what makes women and girls feel safe and empowered and how policy can be constructed to enhance and support their efforts. We conclude on the added value of collaborative working with women and girls to better understand and address violence from community perspectives. The women and girls come from a town in the midlands in England where an independent inquiry into exploitation and grooming in 2023 found inter-generational impacts of exploitation. Our funded research was part of the UK Home Office Safer Street 4. The study design included a systematic review, identification of best police practice, observations, and participatory workshops. Drawing upon qualitative data collected from participatory workshops, in this paper we present findings which reflect on what makes women and girls feel safe. We consider how their lives are intersected by consistent and persistent sexism, harassment, and sexual violence and how they create strategies to navigate and limit those experiences and the opportunities of men to behave abusively and inappropriately. We draw on Arnull and Ryder (2019) to explore women and girls counter-hegemonic storytelling and consider how they create their own strategies to enhance their feelings of safety and to seek to 'guarantee' the probability of their own safety. The role of women and girls in providing their own security and for their own safety is under-explored and an area we argue should be given greater consideration; public bodies should consider how they can contribute, support, enhance and invest in women and girls' ability to do this.

Gendered harassment in public: introducing the concept and an inclusive approach to its empirical exploration *Ioanna Gouseti, LSE Sociology*

Sexual harassment has been conceptualized in various ways, indicating the complexity of the phenomenon as well as the fact that it has been relatively understudied compared to similar behaviours in the domestic and work environments. Sexual harassment has been defined, for example, as 'improper behaviour that has a sexual dimension' (O'Donohue et al., 1998) and 'gender discrimination that women in different societies experience in various forms and [that] restricts their liberty' (Lahsaeizadeh & Yousefinejad, 2012). Equally diverse are the types of sexual harassment, including unwanted sexual attention, upskirting, catcalling, sexual assault. The naming of the phenomenon has also been contested, variously described as 'public harassment', 'street hassling', 'commonplace intrusion'. In recent years, public sexual harassment has become more prevalent as a topic of public interest, political debate, and criminological inquiry (Vera-Gray, 2016). A universal finding in the empirical literature shows that sexual harassment in public is a gendered phenomenon, suggesting that men are overwhelmingly the perpetrators of public sexual harassment and women the survivors (Stanko, 1990). These findings, however, are based on binary and/or categorical approaches to the measurement of gender. This presentation discusses a conceptual approach to sexual harassment in public that focuses on the observed gendered nature of the phenomenon. It also argues that to fully explore its gendered nature, more inclusive methodological approaches to the measurement of both gender and harassment need to be developed. These topics are discussed through the lens of preliminary data from a pilot survey in the UK.

How Does Exploitation and Organised Crime in a Community Impact Women and Girls' General Sense of Safety? *Mahuya Kanjilal, University of Wolverhampton; Khastegnan Nazanin, n.khastegnan@wlv.ac.uk; Elaine Arnull, University of Wolverhampton*

In 2023 an independent inquiry into exploitation and grooming in a town in the midlands of England highlighted inter-generational impacts on that community of exploitation; a 2021 online survey had previously shown that women and girls felt unsafe in the town.

During this period, we began funded research focused on the Night-Time Economy (NTE) and the safety of women and girls. We worked collaboratively with police officers, the Night -Time Economy Task Group from the council, women and girls who live in the area and those who use and work in the NTE. Funded by the UK Home Office and part of Safer Street 4, this project aimed to develop improved responses to violence against women and girls within the NTE. We engaged women and girls in innovative ways in order to improve responses and the study design included a systematic review, identification of best police practice, observations, and participatory workshops. Drawing upon qualitative data collected from participatory workshops, in this paper we present findings which includes places of fear, reasons of fear and areas where violence occurs and the forms violence takes. We reflect on what makes women and girls fearful in the NTE and how that appears to be impacted by much broader, community-wide factors.

334. Macro Approaches to Criminal Policy and Punishment

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
Chair:
Clara Rigoni, Université de Lausanne
Participants:

70 Years of Slovenian Penal Policy *Benjamin Flander, University of Maribor; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor; Rok Hacin, University of Maribor*

The penal policy can be considered an evolving concept that, to a limited extent, reacts to wider political, social, and economic changes. This study comprehensively addresses the development of penal policy in Slovenia in the last 70 years, supported by statistical analysis of crime, convictions, and prison population trends. After the Second World War, penal and prison policies in Slovenia began distancing themselves from harsh punishment, and focusing on ideas of prisoners' treatment, resulting in the unique "welfare sanction system". After independence and democratisation in the early 1990s, despite the tightening of criminal legislation, Slovenia managed to avoid general punitive trends. In the following two decades, a continuation of tightening of criminal law and sanctions occurred, accompanied by an increasing prison population rate. From 2014 onwards, a decrease in all segments of penal statistics could be observed. Despite rising punitiveness after 1991, Slovenian penal policy can still be considered as moderate, and in certain aspects, such as the treatment of prisoners and low prison population rates, exceptional among former socialist countries.

Causal conditions of criminal justice effectiveness in European Union, the United States, and Brazil *José Neves Cruz, CIJ, Faculty of Law, Universidade do Porto*

The effectiveness of justice system acts as a deterrent to crime in that it helps increase the cost of committing crimes by increasing the likelihood that crimes will be detected and punished. An inefficient justice system opens the door to a sense of impunity that translates into more crime. Therefore, it is extremely important to understand what conditions contribute to greater or lesser effectiveness of the justice system. Thus, in this exploratory work, "fuzzy set" Qualitative Comparative Analysis is used to identify the necessary and sufficient conditions for high or low criminal justice effectiveness in the European Union, the United States and Brazil. The objective is to understand the single or combined influence of the following conditions on criminal justice effectiveness: (i) independence of the criminal justice system from interest groups; (ii) government transparency ("accountability"); (iii) degree of prevalence of crime and feeling of insecurity; (iv) social inequality.

Penal exports, penal power and the state *Kjersti Lohne, University*

of Oslo; Katrine Antonsen, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo

What are criminal justice exports, and what do they mean for criminologicial understandings of penal power and the state? The globalization of crime and its control challenges the methodological nationalism characterizing much of criminological thought. However, criminal justice exports remains a fragmented area of study - scattered across literatures on penal policy transfer, penal reform, border criminologies, and colonial penality - with little attention to how such practices play into the nature of contemporary penal power. Combining an extensive literature review with methodological reflections on crafting an original empirical database on Scandinavian criminal justice exports (1990-2021), this paper offers a conceptual framework for analyzing the forms, trajectories, legitimating discourses, and social functions of criminal justice exports. As such, the paper contributes to the understanding of penal power and the state by turning critical attention to criminal justice exports as a particular kind of foreign policy tool.

Progressive penality as performance *Jamie Buchan, Edinburgh Napier University; Fergus McNeill, University of Glasgow*

Scotland's prison population remains stubbornly high despite reforms to sentencing and community penalties (most recently in 2016). Seeking to advance the debate on punishment in Scotland, we use empirical data to support a novel theoretical synthesis of the 'agonistic framework' and 'performative regulation'. We argue that these reforms appear oriented towards decarceration, without substantively engaging with the drivers of imprisonment, and hence exemplify the 'performative' nature of much Scottish penal policy. The 'performance' is shaped by countervailing political constraints on the Scottish Nationalist government, amid continued debate over independence – but truly progressive penal policy requires radical and substantive responses to the problems that punishment seeks to address.

Similar But Different? Distinct Punitive Features of Criminal Legislation in France and Germany *Johanna Nickels, Freie Universität Berlin*

Highly influenced by developments in the UK and the US, (comparative) Punishment and Society research on punitiveness still tends to analyze other countries through a similar lens, likening punitive phenomena to developments in the US and UK. Accordingly, research on countries such as France and Germany often focuses on what makes these countries opt for more lenient criminal policies than the US and UK. This presentation however argues that it is also necessary to zoom in on distinct patterns of punitiveness in these two countries for a more nuanced picture, that challenges and complements traditional Punishment and Society accounts. Focusing on recent developments in criminal legislation in France and Germany, this presentation therefore first presents observations of punitiveness that support but also nuance or even trouble some of the traditional US/UK-influenced accounts. In a second step, the theoretical implications of these findings for Punishment and Society research and in particular for comparative research on the political economy of punishment will be explored.

The Expansion of Criminal Law in Europe *Clara Rigoni, Université de Lausanne*

The increase in the use of criminal law is a characteristic of contemporary globalized (risk) societies. Criminal law and policy have long become a key element of electoral campaigns and the media have contributed to convey the idea that criminal law might represent the solution to most forms of injustice. Despite a stable decrease in violent crimes in almost all European countries, politics of fear and insecurity continue to govern the public debate in most of them. Starting from this scenario, this paper will retrace the expansion of criminal law in Europe in the past 30 years. By using concrete examples from different legal systems, it will focus on several aspects. First, it will present the instruments used to enlarge the boundaries of criminal law, from criminalization to punishment,

through other, intermediate, steps. Second, it will examine the justifications used to legitimize this expansion, resting both on domestic and on international commitments. Third, it will explore the main areas of criminal law, which were affected by this expansion, with special regard to the fields of immigration, organized crime and gender-based violence. Finally, the paper will present some critical reflections regarding possible consequences of this expansion from a legal and a social perspective and some concerns around the effectiveness of an increase in the use of criminal law with regard to crime control.

335. **"COVID-19, Society and Crime in Europe" by Dina Siegel, Aleksandras Dobryninas, Stefano Becucci (eds.) (Springer, 2022)**
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Crime and COVID 19
Author meets critics
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1
The panel will discuss the book "COVID-19, Society and Crime in Europe", published by Springer recently. The publication is a comprehensive and timely work examining the pandemic's impact on crime and criminal justice. It offers a unique perspective on how the Covid-19 crisis affected the political, social and criminogenic situation in 16 European countries, ranging from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean, from Western to Eastern Europe. The work is based on empirical data from various sources, such as official reports, media articles, scientific publications, statistics and interviews. The chapters of the book cover three main topics: the official political reaction to the emergence of the virus, the population's response to coronavirus policies, and changes in the criminogenic situation. The chapters' authors also discuss other relevant issues, such as the priorities of law enforcement agencies, the challenges local communities face, and the similarities and differences between the analysed countries. The book can be a valuable resource for scholars, students, practitioners and policy-makers interested in understanding the complex and dynamic relationship between the pandemic and crime.
Critics:
Anna Markina, University of Tartu
Hans Nelen, Maastricht University
Vincenzo Scalia, Universita' di Firenze
Book Author:
Dina Siegel, Utrecht University
Aleksandras Dobryninas, Vilnius University
Becucci Stefano, University of Florence

336. **NARRCRIM Panel 1 Narrative Criminology**
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Narrative Criminology
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:
Jennifer Fleetwood, Goldsmiths, University of London
Participants:
"If you don't take the initiative, you're forgotten. Simple as that." Narratives of desistance support during resettlement *Sylvia Koffeld-Hamidane, PhD student at University of Southeastern Norway*

The transition from prison to society tends to be tough and painful for people in resettlement and challenging to facilitate for professionals. The Norwegian Correctional Services aim for a continuous resettlement focus throughout the prison sentence. Norway has been presented as one of the Nordic exceptional penal states, partly based on ´the encouraging pattern of officer-inmate interactions´. However, this exceptional picture has been criticized for paying more attention to discourse than to lived experiences. Practitioners and researchers have shed light on discrepancies between policy and practice in resettlement work. Within a broadened approach to resettlement, from the start of imprisonment to post-release, we explore and describe newly released persons' experiences of interaction and relationships with staff and how

these experiences facilitate and frustrate their desistance processes. Inspired by Polkinghorne's narrative analysis, in co-operation with persons with lived experience of resettlement, we constructed the stories of Torkil, Anwar and Steffen. Through these in-depth stories of frustrating misrecognition, ignorance and fragmentation, but also of closeness, continuity, recognition, belonging and de-stigmatization, this study provides important insights into how interaction and relationships with staff enable and constrain desistance. By bringing lived experience into the discourse of Nordic exceptionalism, this article neutralizes the more idealizing presentation of relationships based on consideration and acceptance.

The impact of Criminal Identity on Situational Identities within the Narratives of an Organized Crime Member *Fabio I. M. Poppi, University of Łódź, Poland/Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lituania*

This research highlights the importance of investigating criminal identities beyond the confines of crime and deviance. Through an in-depth examination of Antonio's case, an Italian organized crime member who also leads a life as a tattoo artist in a foreign country, this study unveils the intricate interplay between his criminal identity and situational identities as a migrant and an artist. Antonio's unique circumstances give rise to a multitude of social and self-representations, as his criminal identity becomes intertwined with his migrant and artistic identities, leading to tangible social actions that tackle real-life challenges. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of narratives obtained from a series of semi-structured interviews, this contribution gains insights into how criminal identity influences and shapes Antonio's various identities, shedding light on the intricate processes of identity interaction. This study uncovers key social actions, such as "belonging," "internalization," "creativity," and "rebellion," which deepen the understanding of identity dynamics and emphasize the pivotal role played by criminal identity within them

Self and imposed narratives in the Scottish justice system. *James Reilly, University of Strathclyde*

When someone is accused of committing crime, they enter the criminal justice system to answer the allegations levelled towards them. This paper presents an analysis of existing research and the rationale for the doctoral research currently underway. Existing research demonstrates how they incarcerated person's identity is stripped by the institutions they inhabit, where a new identity is both self-defined and imposed - and to multiple ends. That identity (ies) are adopted day-to-day and, in some cases performed or internalised to pursue eventual release through the parole process. Those identities, and associated narratives, are carried into the community coming up against the ideals of desistance and re-integration, where they may interfere with the notion of living an 'ordinary' life. Through the lens of narrative theory, the PhD will examine how narratives are constructed by the self and imposed on the accused by the system, and to explore the tensions between, and impacts of, those narratives at specific points as the person progresses through the system, by undertaking biographic life-story interviews with people serving long-term prison sentences in Scotland, and those on release on licence, combined with official documentary analysis Existing literature tends to look at specific points in the Justice 'journey'. This research explores how narratives are shaped and stories re-told across the whole justice journey, identifying when and where there are increased tensions between self and system-imposed narratives, focusing on the points at which the narratives intersect, and how individuals adapt, subvert or negotiate them. This research offers an original opportunity to explore an under-researched aspect of the lived experience of punishment and consider the nature, role and function of these narratives for both individuals and the wider penal apparatus. This research then has considerable scope to advance the theoretical field of critical criminology and narrative criminology. WC-298

The roots of psychosocial narrative criminology in Freudian metapsychology *Alfredo Verde, University of Genoa*

The present paper intends to illustrate the link between Freudian metapsychology and psychosocial criminology: it could be described as the necessity of using language and narrate stories in order to explain to oneself and others how and why we decide to act in one or another way, both before and after acting. Interpreting Freud's metapsychology via Lacan, we approach reality via our immersion in the world of language; but something of our original experience goes lost, and remains in us as a form of speechless nostalgia for something that cannot find words, a sort of leftover, a remainder (reste): the Unconscious is made of signifiers which articulate themselves via two main principles (condensation and displacement) that are connected by Lacan to metaphor and metonymy, and expresses itself in dreams,, symptoms and parapraxies (lapsuses etc.), that suddenly irrupt in the verbal flux, even if defensive processes (against anxiety, depressive feelings, guilt) alterate the ways in which each of us presents himself to himself and others. In other words, narrations (whose function Freud describes speaking about "secondary elaboration" of the dream content) put all in order, submitting experience to the laws of before/after, cause/effect, etc., introducing a a sort of torsion. Narratives, from this point of view, characterize themselves as composed of multiple layers, a sort of onion-like construction, that sometimes deny and counterdict themselves in order to escape to painful feelings. From this perspective, and incorporating in this view the contribution of narrative criminology, the Author illustrates a couple of narrative vignettes of desisting criminals' narrations from the Genoa Study on Desistance, showing how such self-presentations help people in dealing with the transition from a criminal to a "normal" life.

'We are family': Victim-survivors' and next of kin redress following historical institutional abuse by Catholic clergy *Naomi Ormskerk, University of Humanistic Studies; Maarten Kunst, Leiden University; Nicole Immler, University of Humanistic Studies*

Starting in 2010, the outbreak of cases of (sexual) abuse by Catholic clergy became public in the Netherlands. Most of the abuse had occurred between 1945-1970. With the disclosure of the abuse, victim-survivors organised themselves to demand justice from Dutch Church authorities and the Dutch State. Legal responses as criminal and civil law were difficult to attain, due to strict rules regarding burden of proof and statute of limitations. To address these restrictions, various new procedures were initiated by the Dutch Church and State and victim-survivors themselves. Nevertheless, all these procedures were solely directed at victim-survivors; they did not address their next of kin. As literature shows, next of kin can suffer immensely as a result of the harm against victim-survivors. These reverberating effects have been called ripple-effects; where the impact of the abuse on next of kin require the same acknowledgement and approaches to recognition and repair as direct victims. This indicates that since harm is systemic, repair might need to be systemic as well, reaching beyond the classic victim-perpetrator paradigm. This paper is an ex-post evaluation of redress procedures utilising empirical research to determine whether recognition and repair was indeed achieved; and an examination if there are ripple-effects and if yes, how next of kin experience ripple-effects and how redress can be broadened. Empirical data consists of interviews with victim-survivors and their next of kin, and archival research of oral history projects interviewing female victim-survivors. This lecture shows how the systemic frameworks of Family Systems Theory (FST) – including ripple-effects - and Relational Theory (RT) can help analysing and explaining why it is crucial to include next of kin in redress procedures. By combining frameworks, I aim to understand the effects of harm within a family (FST) and explain why family relations are vital when seeking repair and recognition (RT).

337. Exploring Non-violent Extremism(s): Groups, Perspectives and New Debates

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

This panel originates from the work done by the editors (Dr. Elisa Orofino and Dr. William Allchorn) and the some of the authors of the newly published Routledge Handbook of Non-Violent Extremism: Groups, Perspectives and New Debates (2023). Recently defined by the European Eye of Radicalisation as a "fundamental work for readers who want to understand non-violent extremism" as well as "one of the most valuable works on extremism published in the last few years and likely the most comprehensive one" (EER, 2023), the Handbook provides the first in-depth analysis of non-violent extremism across different ideologies and geographic centres. Whilst acknowledging the potentiality of non-violent extremism as a precursor to terrorism, this Handbook argues that non-violent extremism ought to be considered a stand-alone area of study. Focusing on Islamism, Far-right, Eco-radicalism and Incel/misogynistic extremism, this panel provides a snippet of the contents elucidated in the Handbook. The panel will focus on the core ideological elements of each of the expressions of non-violent extremism discussed as well as using groups that legally operate in different national contexts as case-studies for each ideological trend explored. In so doing, this panel will shed light on the core perspectives and on-going debates on non-violent extremism(s) as an essential grey zone to continue explore in criminology, security studies and beyond.

Chair:

Elisa Orofino, Anglia Ruskin University

Participants:

Why Do We Need a Handbook on Non-Violent Forms of Extremism? *Elisa Orofino, Anglia Ruskin University; William Allchorn, Anglia Ruskin University*

Non-violent extremism is still a terra-incognita, an emerging niche of literature across several disciplines including security studies, sociology and criminology. Although relevant scholarship would concur on the importance of ideologies in shaping human behaviour and (criminal) actions, the focus is still on actions when exploring issues related to extremism. The latter is also a very problematic term, often over-used in contemporary academic and political debates, associated with radicalisation and terrorism. Although radicalisation, extremism, and terrorism are not synonyms and present important differences, they are often used interchangeably. This presentation will define the key terms operationalised in the Handbook and map out three macro-conceptual and policy-led factors that have so far inhibited research on non-violent extremism, i.e. the lack of analysis of non-violent extremism in relevant literature; the excessive focus on Islamist violent extremism and the confusion around certain key terms, such as radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Most importantly, this stipulates how the Handbook will address these gaps in the literature - arguing for a new research agenda that explores the liminality between violence and non-violence within this under-explored category of non-state actors.

Boys who hate girls, who hate boys, who hate girls" *Mark Littler, Liverpool Hope University; Gavin Hart, Liverpool Hope University*

While misogynistic extremism and the rise of 'Involuntary Celibacy' (Incel) cultures online have captured media and political attention in recent years, there is comparably little empirical research evidence that explores the social and political determinants of misogyny and its role in predisposing adherents to violence. Drawing on British data from the most recent wave of the European Values Study (EVS), this paper presents analysis from a chapter exploring two key aspects of misogynistic extremism: the relationship between key social and political traits and the expression of misogynistic attitudes, and the expression of these attitudes and support for violence. Its results suggest that, while extreme misogynistic attitudes appear to be predicted by measures of social connection, happiness, religious involvement, and authoritarian political positioning, there is no significant relationship between the expression of misogynistic views and support for political violence. The implications of these findings for existing scholarship and policy are discussed, alongside a consideration of the directions for future research.

Discourses and Subjective Experience: Considerations for Future Research on Incels *Caroline Deli, Université de Montréal*

The online community of Incels (involuntary celibates) is composed of men who, despite their attempts, never had a sexual or romantic relationship with women. While the Incels' forums were initially supportive, they quickly evolved into a community characterized by hostility toward women and society. Thus, the hateful speech of Incels promoting violence represents, for several researchers, evidence that the individuals in these communities follow a process of radicalization. Current research on this topic focuses almost exclusively on the discourses of this community using qualitative analyses of posts collected on social networks. Through a review of the literature on Incels, this research focuses on the current knowledge on Incels, their gaps, and a way to respond to them. The arguments put forward are illustrated with examples from semi-structured interviews conducted with Incels. We argue that other factors need to be considered in order to understand how these individuals follow a radicalization trajectory and that an approach focusing on the subjective experience of Incels would bring a complementary perspective to understanding this phenomenon.

Exploring results from a capacity-building initiative for educational and youth professionals towards preventing radicalisation and extremism among youngsters *Sara Afonso, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Margarida Madruga Damas, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems; Pedro Liberado, IPS_Innovative Prison Systems*

The importance of educational organisations and professionals to prevent and counter radicalisation and extremism among youth, as well as address adjacent phenomena such as polarisation and discrimination, has been widely discussed and emphasised by actors at the EU level. Indeed, with the rising threat of online radicalisation – to which youth are particularly vulnerable –, and considering the currently unstable and everchanging global settings, educational and youth professionals are key due to their proximity to youngsters and impact on their development from an early age. However, these professionals are often underprepared to deal with radicalisation and extremism, hence failing to recognise potential vulnerabilities and knowledge to successfully prevent and address them. Thus, the CEDAR 'Continuing Education Against Radicalisation' EU-funded project aims to enhance the know-how and skills of educational and youth professionals to prevent radicalisation and extremism among youth through an innovative and multi-disciplinary training course and curriculum. To achieve this goal, the project offered a tailor-made and multi-disciplinary e-Learning training course, which was complemented by two in-person training events, that capacitated over 120 educational and youth practitioners from 5 European countries in preventing and countering radicalisation and extremism, whilst providing practical pedagogical tools that these professionals can implement to effectively do so. Besides its innovative content and approach, a practical impact assessment was also conducted during and after the training to preliminarily determine its added-value and effectiveness, thus contributing to understanding what works and does not work in the field.

338. QRME Panel 2. Methodologies in online settings
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Qualitative Methods
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2

Chair:
johanne miller, University of the West of Scotland

Participants:

App-based textual interviews with hard-to-reach populations *Silje Bakken, University of Oslo*

Social interaction is increasingly taking place on digital platforms. However, face-to-face interaction continues to remain the gold-standard of interviewing, where most of the well-known methodological contributions underscore the importance of non-verbal language in understanding the interviewee and conversation flow. This even though it has always been important within qualitative research to reflect the day-to-day experiences of participants. In this presentation. I discuss how interacting digitally and at a distance through app-based textual tools can be an advantage when doing qualitative interviews in the field of criminology. This presentation concerns both methodological advantages and challenges met when interviewing drug market participants (N=98) on Wickr, an encrypted text-based mobile phone application. On the positive side, interviewing through apps reduces the interview effect by providing an anonymous and safe space that enhances informality and flexibility within the conversation. This led to the interviewees quite openly explaining about their illegal activities, while the interviewers felt safe and managed to establish good conversations. At the same time, the combination of synchronous and asynchronous conversations, as well as the symbiosis of online and offline events, challenge the interview being textual and app based. This leads to important reflections concerning both methodology and ethics.

Exploring the Role, Function, and Value of Prison Pen-Pal Relationships Using Correspondence Methods *Tania Mejia-ODonnell, University of Cambridge*

Decades of criminological research suggest that maintaining social relationships outside prison is crucial for prisoners during and after incarceration. While most prior research on prisoner social ties has focused on in-prison visits from family and friends, it is plausible other forms of communication and support may also influence their incarceration experiences. Organizations and websites such as Write a Prisoner allow people in prison to list a profile online in hopes of acquiring a pen-pal and building a platonic or romantic relationship. Despite the prevalence of prison pen-pal relationships, there is a lack of research on non-familial relationships developed through written communication. This study used qualitative correspondence methods with 45 prisoners in Illinois and California to understand the role, function, and value of prison pen-pal relationships in prisoners' lives. In this paper, I will discuss the research design and implementation of using letters with participants in American prisons. The advantages and unique challenges posed by the use of correspondence as a data generation process will be analyzed. I will share some of my research experience in building rapport and trust from a distance and the role of gender in gathering information. The discussion will include feedback and reflections from the men and women who participated in this research process.

Likes, Comments, & Hashtags: An Exploration of Reentry Using Digital Qualitative Methodologies on Instagram *Calvin John Smiley, Hunter College-CUNY; Jan Haldipur, California State University, Long Beach*

This research develops cutting-edge digital qualitative methodologies to understand the reentry process – exiting prisons and returning to communities – for individuals utilizing social media platforms as part of their reintegration back into society. The authors have established and designed an innovate research sampling methodology called electronic snowball (e-snowball) sampling. Like traditional snowball sampling that relies on existing study participants to recruit future participants, this digital framework relies on scanning follower and following lists, paying attention to accounts tagged in posts, mining comment sections, and relying on the Instagram algorithm to find and identify more users for this study. Further, the authors have created an electronic "e"-ethnography methodological approach to find, follow, examine and understand how justice-impacted individuals use social media. Ultimately, this research contributes to a growing importance of methodological design in digital spaces.

Researcher safety in the online public sphere *Laura Sibret, University of Portsmouth*

Ethical considerations are most often discussed within the context of protecting participants from harm. Considering the evolution of online platforms such as social media it is important to explore how these influence and impact researchers involved in sensitive research. Ethics applications include sections where the risks to the researcher and the institution are explored and minimised; however, a better understanding of what measures are put in place to protect researchers is warranted. Sensitive topics can impact researchers in a multitude of ways and require certain safeguards to ensure that the mental health of researchers is protected. Issues such as harassment and online bullying necessitate early career researchers to be prepared to engage in certain self-protection strategies. This paper involves a review of the literature regarding researcher safety in the online sphere, considerations regarding the role of the university in protecting its researchers as well as a reflexive account of preparing for sensitive research which has been known to receive public backlash.

Ethics in Nethngraphic studies of social media and closed group communication: Towards a differential approach *Jakob Demant, University of Copenhagen; Alessandro Moretti, University of Copenhagen*

The advent of social media and the continued rise of closed group communication on a plethora of social networking platforms has signalled the arrival of what Artieri (2021) calls the "new geography of unsearchable small conversations". While unsearchable, these groups also provides a very rich source of information or observation of crimes. Facing increased technological barriers (registering accounts, requesting access, the inability to enter a group or chat without being invited, and so on), academic inquiry into these closed messaging threads and fora requires a review of some of the long-standing cornerstones of ethical research, including informed consent, data protection, and research subjects' right to privacy. The mere availability of data and interactions between social media users does not equate to these necessarily being public, nor should they be considered as openly available for collection or analysis. We proposes an ethics protocol that bridges the criminological tradition of ethnographic research with a new reality dictated by technological affordances which, in some cases, are not too dissimilar. Based on a specific project exploring youth interactions in the context of creating and sharing memes expressing Extreme Online Content, the protocol advocates for a "differential approach" where ethical considerations are applied to the relevant issues depending on specific contexts. An example could be whether it is necessary to obtain informed consent based on the perceived public or private nature of a group chat or its membership size. Crucially, these considerations should be continuously reviewed while the research is being undertaken, rather than set in stone prior to it commencing. This will account for the fact that online criminological research can often be as unpredictable as its offline counterpart. The protocol aims to be applicable beyond the present study to wider research exploring online interactions within small and closed groups.

Killing me softly with your time: Boredom and young people in Scotland. *johanne miller, University of the West of Scotland*

A prisoner banging their head off a wall (Bengsston, 2012), a gang member initiating a fight (Miller, 2018), or a young-person taking drugs and alcohol (Wiligang, 2014) are all examples of young people reacting to experiences of boredom. During the pandemic experiences of boredom intensified resulting in more young people experiencing isolation and mental health problems than ever before

(McMellon and MacLachlan, 2021). Yet, there is a dearth of knowledge on boredom and the strategies people engage in to alleviate it. This paper explores the lived experience of boredom with young people with and without justice experience in Scotland. By employing arts-based research methods with young people to depict their concept of boredom new ways of knowing were developed. Charmaz's (2006) constructivist grounded theory method was carried out in which young people created collages to represent what boredom was to them, followed by focus groups and interviews. Three main findings will be explored within this paper. Firstly, young people's understanding of boredom will be shared highlighting that young people conceptualised boredom differently from hegemonic understandings of the concept. The strategies that those with and without justice experience engaged in are explored. Lastly, I will discuss how social media was closely entwinned with boredom which resulted in a process of false meaning-making.

339. Collateral consequences of criminal records from a cross-national perspective

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency
Roundtable
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

To mark the launch of a Special Issue of Criminology & Criminal Justice (SAGE) on "Collateral consequences of criminal records from a cross-national perspective", edited by Alessandro Corda, Marti Rovira and Elina Van 't Zand-Kurtovic, this roundtable discussion will reflect on the global transformations, developments and nuances concerning the growing practice of disclosure and notification of criminal history information and the burdensome ramifications that flow from having a criminal record. The discussion will revolve around the papers included in the Special Issue, which test widely shared assumptions about collateral consequences of criminal records and their growth from a comparative perspective, identify and discuss national and regional specificities in policies and practices (and their rationales) and provide reform proposals and caveats. The Special Issue features a comparative discussion of the US and Europe with regard to the developments of collateral consequences, a comparative inquiry of domestic abuse disclosure schemes in the UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as country-specific papers focusing, respectively, on Ghana, Argentina, China, Canada and the Netherlands. The collection of papers aims to contribute to enhancing the quality of cross-national literature on collateral consequences of criminal records and fostering new debates, research and lines of inquiry within the field. Critically, the Special Issue that will be launched and discussed also intends to move beyond a Western-centric perspective by broadening the focus of analysis to include countries and clusters of jurisdictions which have been thus far excluded from in-depth studies.
Chair:
Alessandro Corda, Queen's University Belfast
Discussants:
Marti Rovira, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Elina van 't Zand-Kurtovic, Leiden University
Katerina Hadjimatheou, University of Essex
Andrew Henley, University of Nottingham
Nicola Carr, University of Nottingham
Elena Larrauri, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

340. National and International perspectives on organized crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 4
Chair:
Pablo Punin, Grupo de Investigación en Criminología y Ejecución Penal de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra de Barcelona
Participants:

Examining perpetrators' behavior in episodes of mass violence: a case study of the San Fernando massacre. *Valentin Pereda, Universtie de Montréal*

On August 21, 2010, the organized crime group (OCG) known as Los Zetas highjacked two trucks with 75 passengers near the Mexican town of San Fernando, approximately 90 miles south of Brownsville, Texas. Three days later, Mexican soldiers discovered 72 bullet-riddled corpses of the kidnapped travelers inside a ranch near the abduction site. Why would Los Zetas capture and murder these people who, at least at face value, represented no threat to their interests? To date, this question remains unsolved. Analysts who have analyzed this massacre have attempted to explain it as an instance of strategic decision-making, that is, as an attempt to advance the group's overarching financial and political objectives. From this "strategic" approach, those who killed the migrants believed that doing so would contribute to the group´s aim of consolidating control over illegal enterprises in northeastern Mexico. However, if that was the primary reason behind the massacre, it was a gross miscalculation with disastrous consequences for Los Zetas. Indeed, the killing generated unprecedented international condemnation of the OCG and significantly increased public pressure on the Mexican government to crack down on its operations. Most importantly, however, available evidence on the massacre suggests that the perpetrators never engaged in much strategic deliberation before executing their victims. I posit that examining perpetrators' behavior through an organizational approach can help unearth the causal chains driving this massacre. More specifically, I argue that in Mexico, some criminal organizations have routinized killings by integrating violence into systems of standardized operational procedures. The resulting decisions can explain the occurrence of massacres that are of little strategic value for the perpetrating groups.

Socialisation through violence: Exposure to neighbourhood and police violence and the development of legitimacy beliefs among adolescents *Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics; Thiago Oliveira, University of Manchester*

Objectives: Examine the legal socialization of adolescents aged 11 to 14 years in São Paulo, Brazil, a city characterized by high crime rates, police violence, and the presence of organized crime. Assess the extent to which exposure to neighbourhood and police violence and aggression influence adolescents' developmental trajectories of beliefs about the legitimacy of the law Methods: A cohort-based, four-wave longitudinal survey of 2005-born adolescents living in São Paulo was fielded between 2016 and measured respondents' perceptions of legal legitimacy, their exposures to neighbourhood and police violence, and police contact. Analysis is carried out using latent growth curve models. Results: Developmental trajectories of legitimacy beliefs follow a curved shape, peaking at age 13 and then decreasing slightly. Being involuntarily stopped by the police, witnessing people selling drugs on the street, or witnessing police officers assaulting a suspect between waves are all negatively associated with changes in legal legitimacy beliefs. Conclusions: Proximity to areas dominated by organised crime and exposure to police violence and aggression could undermine the development of beliefs about the legitimacy of the law. Exposure to some types of neighbourhood violence might be too frequent in São Paulo and do not influence the legal socialization of young adolescents in this context.

Organised crime and politics in Central Asia *Gulzat Botoeva, Swansea University*

This paper aims to challenge the official discourses of Central Asian states by examining the close links between state actors and criminal organizations. While some studies have already looked at the convergence of the state and criminal organizations in some Central Asian countries, it is crucial to explore the nature of the

relationships between the state and/or state actors and criminal organizations to gain a more comprehensive understanding of political violence in state-building processes in Central Asia. Specifically, this paper seeks to shed light on the implications of state involvement in illegal drug trafficking and how it affects politics and regional stability. To achieve this, the paper draws on data collected from semi-structured interviews with a dozen experts on the illegal drug economy in Central Asia, conducted in 2022. The experts included representatives from organizations working on drug prevention and treatment programs across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, former officers of drug control agencies, journalists focused on issues related to illegality, and NGO workers. The paper is based on a critical analysis of the existing literature and empirical data collected through interviews with experts on the topic. The findings of this study reveal the complex and multifaceted relationships between the state and criminal organizations in Central Asia, highlighting the need for a nuanced understanding of the intersection between politics, crime, and drug trafficking in the region.

The Santa: exploring a mafia-led para-masonic structure to build and protect the Calabrian 'ndrangheta *Alberto Vannucci, University of Pisa; Anna Sergi, University of Essex*

This paper presents a theoretical framework to explore the controversial relationships between mafia groups, deviant masons and institutional/political actors in Italy. The specific case study is from the region of Calabria and relates to historical and contemporary events around Calabrian mafia - 'ndrangheta - in a grey area of interaction with political, institutional actors and professional elites also belonging to masonic and para-masonic groups. The case study explores decades of convulsed judicial history and is primarily based on data emerging from a recent trial dubbed 'Ndrangheta Stragista. In this trial we can see how 'ndrangheta leadership at a critical historical juncture assumed a para-masonic structure to a) safeguard future decisions related to political engagement and violence and b) separate common organised crime from corrupt exchanges with institutions, politicians and professions. Indeed, historical data reveal that a mafia-led masonic-like lodge was formed by prominent members of the Calabrian mafia – the 'ndrangheta – to curate political and institutional connections, thus prompting us to question how crimes of the powerful intersect with mafia crimes and how such an intersection pushes further our understanding of typical mafia traits, such as secrecy, reputation, and recognition.

341. Frauds in Well-Regulated Food Systems: Nature, Organisation and Control

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5

This panel explores empirically and conceptually the nature, organisation and control of "food frauds" in well-regulated food systems. The panel involves four papers, with focus on: 1. Digital technologies and the extent to which digital tools have been embedded across agri-food supply networks as part of food fraud and harm reduction; 2. A crime script analysis of seafood fraud in the UK and US; 3. The prevention of fisheries crimes, such as the misreporting of cod catches, in the well-regulated Norwegian industry; and 4. A comparative analysis of the organisation and control of fisheries frauds in Norway and the UK.

Chair:

Nicholas Lord, The University of Manchester, UK

Participants:

The role of digital technology in food fraud: key issues with organisational transparency and accountability *Jon Davies, The University of Manchester*

In recent years there have been numerous developments across subject disciplines and geographic areas related to understanding important features of food frauds, including how they are organised and to what extent the regulatory environment has been effective in preventing or addressing frauds. Central to these developments have been critical overviews of how businesses, regulators, and the entire agri-food industry can build resilient supply networks to guard against criminal and harmful practices. Simultaneously, the role and importance of various digital tools such as Blockchain to enhance corporate transparency and therefore accountability across supply networks is being increasingly discussed by stakeholders, although not necessarily implemented on a widespread scale. The purpose of this discussion is to argue that a lack of commitment from some stakeholders, combined with potential inexperience and other systemic challenges such as resourcing and location within the industry, are key explanations as to why the benefits of digital tools are not being embedded across agri-food supply networks. A scoping review of extant food fraud research informs the above argument to draw out key issues and broader state of the art literature on this topic.

Exploring seafood fraud, a comparative crime script analysis: case studies from the UK and US *Sophie Lawrence, Queen's University Belfast*

Seafood supply chain networks are considered vulnerable to food fraud. High-value products with a diversity of species, production methods and fishery origins provide a business environment both conducive to criminality and financially lucrative. However, there is scant analysis on the empirical nature of seafood fraud, a challenge acknowledged for food fraud research in general. This study examines large-scale frauds in the UK and the US using crime script analysis to explore the actors, conditions, processes and resources required to commit each fraud and the opportunity structures that facilitated it. The crime scripts for each fraud were created using open-source intelligence (OSINT), including media sources, publicly available court filings and company records. We discuss initial findings, common themes and opportunities for intervention identified across the crime scripts. These include the use of existing resources, relationships and industry reputation to enable and conceal fraudulent practices, the availability and pricing of substitute products; lack of end-to-end traceability and the inability of consumers to detect fraud. Also notable was the extent of employee involvement and lack of reporting, so we reflect on impediments to external disclosure, particularly for migrant workers. This research is funded by the Department for the Economy NI (DfE) as part of a PhD studentship.

Preventing fisheries crime in well-regulated fisheries *Marianne Svorken, Nofima*

Food fraud has grown to be a major concern for policymakers worldwide. The issue needs to be handled, but addressing it requires a wide range of approaches. Much of the research to date has been on detecting fraud, but focus is now moving to prevention and prevention mechanisms. Within such an approach it is important to acknowledge that food fraud often takes place in otherwise legitimate supply chains and that much of the fraud, like smuggling and origin for example, is not possible to detect by analysing food components in the final product. In Norway, it is a well-known challenge that authorised fishers and fish buyers abuse their exclusive access to the valuable cod fishery by adding unregistered fish into the supply chain, also referred to as fisheries crime. The scope is unknown, but the issue is highlighted as a priority area by the authorities. Still, detecting and preventing it is difficult and often cases are dismissed due to lack of evidence. In general, the resource control struggle to implement suitable preventive tools that target the core problem. New regulations are often met with resistance precisely because of this. Preventing food fraud, like misreporting in the Norwegian cod fishery, requires in depth knowledge about how the surrounding environment shapes the opportunities for committing the crime. By applying methods from modern criminology, like situational prevention theory and the

enterprise theory, the drivers of fisheries crime in a well-regulated fishery are identified and discussed in relation to the resource control system. Understanding how and why different actors exploit the arising opportunities in the supply chain is essential when expanding the focus from detection to prevention. The study gives useful insights into the difficulties of preventing food fraud that is structurally embedded into an otherwise well-regulated food system.

Fisheries frauds in Norway and the UK: In Cod, do we trust?
Nicholas Lord, The University of Manchester, UK

This presentation analyses fraud in the well-regulated fisheries of Norway and the UK, taking a comparative approach to make sense of divergences and convergences in the organisation and control of the misreporting of fish catches in each jurisdiction. So-called 'illegal, unreported, and unregulated' (IUU) fishing has emerged as a primary policy concern at the international level, particularly following the Action Alliance Pledge agreed in Lisbon in 2022, of which Norway and the UK are members. We see policy and legal convergence in the two jurisdictions, as international frameworks are implemented locally, yet enforcement divergences can be seen. This paper draws on empirical data from a script analysis of the misreporting of fish to identify analytical similarities and differences in the organisation and control of these behaviours. Alongside this procedural analysis, the paper considers the proximal and distal drivers and conditions of misreporting and its control, and identify key mechanisms that shape the fraud commissioning process, as well as key points for intervention with a view to crime and harm reduction.

342. Policing and Prevention of Online Child Sexual Abuse
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

The 'We Protect Global Threat Assessment' (WeProtect, 2021:8) states that online child sexual abuse and exploitation is "one of the most urgent and defining issues of our generation". 29.3m items of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) were removed from the internet in 2021, which represents a 35% increase since 2020 (Hern, 2022). In the UK, the National Crime Agency (NCA, 2022) reported a substantial increase of online CSAM in 2018, from 43,072 in 2016 to 113,948. The NCA also estimated that there are between 550,000 and 850,000 individuals in the UK who pose a sexual risk, online or offline, to children (NCA, 2021). Given this context, there is a pressing need to deepen our understanding of the individuals who commit online child sexual abuse offences, so that we are best placed to act to reduce the harm they inflict on children here in the UK and worldwide. The aim of this panel is to present recent research undertaken by researchers at the Policing Institute for the Eastern Region designed to address significant gaps in current understanding and provision in the area of CSAE investigation and prevention.

Chair:

Samantha Lundrigan, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region

Participants:

Autism and child sexual abuse offending *Deanna Davy, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region; Natalie Mann, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region; Clare Allely, University of Salford; Luke Vinter, University of Derby; Sarah Brown, UWE Bristol*

This research presentation will draw on findings from a qualitative study on the subject of autism and child sexual abuse offending. This is a collaborative project between researchers at the Policing Institute for the Eastern Region (PIER) at Anglia Ruskin University, University of Salford, University of Derby, and an independent research expert/consultant. The presentation will focus on key findings relating to how features of autism can provide the

vulnerability to engage in child sexual abuse offending, as well as other crimes; and mechanisms for strengthening support for persons with autism, and for criminal justice professionals and other practitioners who engage with autistic people. The qualitative data, collected through ten semi-structured interviews with practitioners in England and Wales who regularly engage with autistic people, provides unique insights into the vulnerabilities that may lead autistic people to engage in offending. These include, inter alia, self-interest; searching for patterns and order; obsession to learn and master certain subject matter; collecting behaviours; naivety; and 'literal understanding'. The interviews also show that education systems, families, and others may serve to exacerbate vulnerabilities, through the failure to provide autistic children with support at critical points in their development. Further, the study identifies that while some positive practices are emerging, overall, criminal justice practitioners lack training and guidance on how to deal with autistic people. This research provides an important evidence base to inform future policy and practice, particularly in the areas of preventing offending by persons with autism, and increasing the capacity of criminal justice professionals in working with offenders with autism.

Parents' and daughters' self-reported attitudes, protective behaviours and online behaviour in relation to online self-generated child sexual abuse *Samantha Lundrigan, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region*

'Self-generated' child sexual abuse material presents a growing and significant challenge in the prevention of child sexual abuse. In 2021, the IWF ran a public awareness campaign with the aim of building public resilience to the threat of self-generated indecent imagery of children. Two separate campaigns were run; one aimed at parents, and one aimed at girls aged 11 to 13. As part of the monitoring and evaluation of the campaign, three surveys were conducted on the issue. The objective of this research was to utilise the survey data to investigate the relationship between parents/carers' self-reported attitudes and protective behaviours and children's' self-reported attitudes and online behaviour in relation to self-generated imagery. The data for this study consisted of responses from three surveys conducted at three time points: before the launch of the campaign, following the first six weeks of campaign activity and at the end of a further six weeks' activity. The three separate surveys were completed by parent/carer and child pairs. The survey responses across the three waves were combined resulting in a total of 1,566 survey responses, comprising of 3,132 unique responses Viewing more of the campaign materials was associated with more positive outcomes. However, this did not increase the likelihood that girls would tell someone if they received a request for explicit material. The analysis emphasised the importance of fostering open and positive communication between girls and their parents/carers, and that equipping parents/carers with the technological skill and knowledge required to support their child is a vital part of this. Interestingly, the findings suggested that parents/carers' attempts to talk to their child about the topic will be unlikely to backfire even if the talk does not go smoothly.

What official records can tell us about sexual offending recidivism *Natalie Mann, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region; Samantha Lundrigan, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region*

The main aim of the present study was to explore sexual offending patterns and proven sexual reoffending using a large sample of Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) drawn from England and Wales. To do this we: Examined patterns in the frequency and timing of RSO offending Examined one-, three- and five-year proven reoffending patterns of RSO's by offender age and gender and sexual offence type (e.g., contact and non-contact offending) A bespoke dataset was created combining data from three existing administrative data sources: ViSOR, The Police National Computer (PNC) and the Probation Service's database n-Delius. Our final

sample included 70,135 adult and juvenile offenders who collectively had committed over 376,383 sexual offences and 760,814 other offences. 92% of those who committed a contact offence were exclusive and that figure was 91% for online offenders. 8% committed both online and contact offences. For both sexual and other offending, non-contact offenders committed greater number of offences – an average of 10 sexual offences per offender compared to 2.5 for contact offenders The same pattern was observed for general offending - contact offenders had an average of 13 other types of offences each, and non-contact 17.5 each Dual offenders committed an average of 22.4 sexual offences and 12.2 other offences Highest reoffending rates across all time points were for those who committed offences both online and contact, with a one year proven reoffending rate of 44% and 71% at five years. The lowest rates were for contact offending with 21% at one year and 32% at five years. Further research is required to examine pathways to different types of sexual offending and relationship between sexual offending and other types of crime Need to examine alternative measures of reoffending beyond proven reoffending rates such as crime harm levels (Sherman 2016).

Protecting the protectors: Learning from police officers and staff involved in child sexual abuse and exploitation investigations. *Theresa Redmond, The Policing Institute for the Eastern Region at Anglia Ruskin University; Samantha Lundrigan, Policing Institute for the Eastern Region*

Police officers and staff who work in child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) investigations are routinely exposed to traumatic materials and situations. Despite support services, working in this space can have negative impacts on wellbeing. This paper explores the experiences and perceptions held by police officers and staff involved in CSAE investigations in the UK, regarding work-related wellbeing support and barriers to accessing such support. A sample of 661 serving police officers and staff working in CSAE investigations participated in a UK-wide survey. We analysed responses relating to participants' experiences and perceptions regarding three main areas: 1) availability, usage and helpfulness of existing work-based well-being support; 2) barriers to accessing support, and 3) desired support services. Five interconnected themes emerged that represented participants' experiences and views of work-based wellbeing support and the barriers to accessing it. These were: 'Lack of trust'; 'Stigma'; 'Organisational approaches to wellbeing'; 'Support services'; and 'Internalised barriers'. Findings suggest that while respondents were aware of work-based support, they indicated most frequently that they 'never or almost never' used them. Respondents also identified barriers to accessing support, which related to a perception of a critical or judgmental workplace culture and indicating a lack of trust in their organisations. Working in CSAE investigations inherently involves risks to the emotional and psychological wellbeing of the officers and staff involved. Our analysis revealed a fundamental sense of a lack of emotional safety when it came to seeking mental health support within policing. This was the result of the interplay of dynamic factors regarding wellbeing, including organisational and workplace cultures, stigma and judgements, and individual responses to the environment created by these factors. In order to protect the wellbeing of police officers and staff, and prevent poor wellbeing, there is a need to explicitly recognise and accept these risks.

343. Cumulated disadvantage and desistance from crime: gaining insight into agential and structural processes
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Development and Life Course Perspectives
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
A better understanding of desistance from crime is a key component in gaining insight into the oftentimes tumultuous journeys into social

(re)integration. It helps us understand how past and current practices can facilitate or hinder desistance processes, as well as imagine improvements that would better suit the "rehabilitative" needs of people in conflict with the law and support their efforts to change. Our panel aims to facilitate discussion and reflections about the potential of a more desistance-focused paradigm to alleviate the pains of desistance and prevent the infliction of additional ones. To do so, we will present papers providing a critical insight on 1) conceptual and methodological issues in devising comparative research designs to study desistance cross-nationally, 2) the complex interplay of agential and structural factors involved in primary desistance, secondary desistance, and persistence in offending in a sample of 60 young people cumulating disadvantage (e.g. substance abuse, mental health disorders, homelessness) in conflict with the law, 3) the critical influence of contacts with the justice system in devising a prosocial identity for young adults that were previously in conflict with the law, and 4) for young people with dual-system involvement.
Chair:
Julie Marcotte, UQTR
Participants:
Cumulating disadvantage and navigating desistance: young adults' journeys toward social integration *Natacha Brunelle, UQTR; Isabelle F.-Dufour, Université Laval; Marie-Pierre Villeneuve, Université de Sherbrooke*

The journey toward social (re)integration is complex. In addition to the stigma associated with being an "offender", many young adults in conflict with the law must deal with the cumulative impact of lifelong adversities, drug use, mental health issues, and housing instability. RE(SO) 16-35 Partnership Research Program was designed to better understand how these young adults navigate their journey toward social (re)integration. Specifically, Axis 1 of the Program focused on the perspective of justice-involved youths aged 16 to 35. In the first wave of the study, 140 participants (112 identifying as male, 27 identifying as female and 1 as non-binary) recruited in various environments (e.g., community-based residential facilities, correctional services, rehabilitation centers) took part in a semi-structured interview. About 18 months later, efforts were made to contact them for the second wave of the study and 67 of them were re-interviewed. This paper presents the results of a thematic analysis highlighting three paths: primary desistance, secondary desistance, and persistence. The in-depth analysis of participants' life experiences, including those with the justice system, helps us better understand the multiple harms that they suffered and how they shape journey toward social (re)integration.

Detangling the agential and structural factors at play in the identity development of young adults in conflict with the law *Marie-Pierre Villeneuve, Université de Sherbrooke; Isabelle F.-Dufour, Université Laval; Natacha Brunelle, UQTR*

Developing a positive sense of self is oftentimes considered the hallmark of desistance from crime. However, young adults in conflict with the law are faced with various structural barriers which may inhibit action and, thus, hinder a positive identity development. According to the Identity Theory of Desistance (ITD; Paternoster & Bushway, 2009), actions reflect how individuals perceive themselves; they shed light on their interests, values, and priorities. To further our understanding of the complex interplay between agential and structural factors that underlie the changes in identity at the core of desistance processes, we analyzed qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews from a sub-sample of 44 participants that took part in the two waves of (RE)SO 16-35's Axis I Research Project. This paper presents the results of our thematic analysis, focused on how these young adults define themselves, how they enact desistance and how the social structure can facilitate or hinder their actions. We discuss factors that restrict or facilitate agency and their impact on young adults' commitment to desistance processes.

Dually-involved youth: The thin line between control and protection *Julie Marcotte, UQTR; Isabelle F.-Dufour, Université Laval; Natacha Brunelle, UQTR*

The services provided by the Centres jeunesse au Québec (CIUSSS) under the Youth Protection Act must protect the youth, act "in locus parentis" and control the youth if he or she displays serious behavioral problems (art. 38f). These same institutions are responsible for providing services under the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) to protect society from the youth's offending acts and for accompanying them in their social reintegration. This seemingly contradictory dual mandate can result in compartmentalized interventions and requires, at the very least, a nuanced approach. More broadly, there is an undeniable paradox in the assumption of responsibility, by the same institution and sometimes in the same environments (RC), for the mandate of protection, control, and reintegration (Villeneuve, F.-Dufour, Turcotte, 2020). Youths under dual mandates (YPA and YCJA), for their part, describe through their life stories (Marcotte et al., 2019), the permeability and even continuity between the events that led to their need for protection and those that led them to be characterized as "delinquents. The presentation will focus on data from the Transcendence study and, more specifically, will discuss the life stories of 15 youths who received youth protection services and services under the Youth Criminal Justice Act.

344. Space, the Final Criminological Frontier: Imagining Crime, Policing and Security in Outer Space
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Transnational Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
1:30 to 2:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

Ukrainians purchasing satellites to defend themselves against Russia. Space-based technologies monitoring climate change. Space junk that could lethally damage the International Space Station. Space is (via) where earthly conflicts, wars and other harms materialize. Yet space crime, policing and security lack criminological attention. Given the rise of space tourism and ambitions to go to Mars, there are, however, real concerns about space crime. Knowledge about space crime and guidance how to control it are vital for near-future commercial spaceflights and human-missions to other planets. Aiming to assist such knowledge development, this panel will engage in discussing criminology and how to understand and research space crime, policing and security.

Chair:

Yarin Eski, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Participants:

The Spacefaring Community and the State of Denial of Crimes in Outer Space *Yarin Eski, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Space, in the popular imagination, predominantly comprises sci-fi movies, rockets to the Moon, and more recently, NASA's Mars Rover expedition, the James Webb Telescope pictures, and human-missions to Mars like the one that forms the centre of Elon Musk's SpaceX programme. We look up to the stars and marvel about space exploration, hoping for a better future. Space would unite us outside of Earth where we 'no longer dream of over-coming difficulties but merely of surviving them' (Lasch, 1979: 49). However, the idea that, for example, NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA)'s plans to return Martian rock samples to Earth in the 2030s with Martian microbes that may contaminate our planet into another pandemic (Stuart, 2022), is a possibility but not desirable to imagine. Indeed, space crime and its harms remain unacknowledged in the popular imagination and criminological imagination. This presentation will explore why the spacefaring community and criminology reside in the state of denial (Cohen, 2001).

Imagining space crime: a call for using virtual reality to advance our understanding of potential crimes in space *Iris van Sintemaartensdijk, University of Twente*

It is a challenge to imagine what it is like to be in space, let alone image how crime takes place and our responses to these space crimes. To advance our knowledge of space crime, we need to bring

space to earth. Virtual reality (VR) seems to be the prime methodology to help us do so. VR has shown to be a valuable method to study criminal behaviour, and is a close approximation to the real-world behaviour of its recipients. VR can contribute to our knowledge of spacecrime in two steps. First, VR could provide people with the feeling of being in outer space. This immersion could elicit better understanding of space crime and the confinement attached to this and would have stronger impact than using vignettes. Second, VR can expose people to all potential scenarios for criminal acts to take place in outer space. This could be experiencing your fellow passenger in space being sentenced by a court on earth or how to respond to sabotage taking place in outer space. Any scenario is possible and highly adaptable, from hyper-realistic situations that could happen in the near future to scenarios more resembling a science-fiction novel. Exploring the potential of VR for space crime seems to be an important addition to the research on space crime.

Territoriality in the Outer Space: The importance of crime scripting as a prevention tool for environmental space harm *Emilia Ziosi, University of Milan, Italy*

Territorial claims in space are prohibited under international law. Article II of the Outer Space Treaty (1966) states that outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means. Recently, however, legislative developments in the US and Luxembourg have officially recognised the private property rights to outer space resources. This raises questions over the future of governance in outer space, and more importantly, over the future of resource exploitation and commercialisation in outer space by private actors and on the environmental harm these possibly cause in both space and on Earth. 'Astro-green criminology' (Takemura 2019; Lampkin 2020) has recently started acknowledging the space-related environmental harms caused by humankind and has advocated for the need to include the sub-discipline as a legitimate area of study within criminology. Despite the recent advancements, the sub-discipline and – more in general – the inclusion of outer space in the discipline of criminology remains limited. This results from a lack of general agreement over the definitions of crime and harm that happen in space and, more importantly, from the difficulty in researching said issues. Although empirical accounts of environmental space harm remain practically impossible, this does not mean that it cannot be prevented. Arguing for the need to expand the existing knowledge on environmental space harm, this research aims at showing the potential of crime scripting as a tool for (environmental) crime and harm prevention in outer space. To do so, it relies on environmental crime(s) happening on earth as evidence to craft crime and harm prevention interventions.

The Total Perspective Vortex: Levinas versus longtermism and the criminology of space conquest *Antony Pemberton, Katholieke Universiteit of Leuven (KU Leuven)*

This presentation explores the intricate relationship between Levinasian ethics, long-term thinking, and the impact of space conquest on criminology. The study focuses on the Total Perspective Vortex concept, analyzing Levinas' ethical philosophy and its influence on long-term decision-making in space exploration. Additionally, it investigates the potential ramifications of space conquest on criminal activities both on Earth and beyond. By comparing Levinas' emphasis on responsibility for others with practical considerations of longtermism and criminology in the context of space conquest, this presentation sheds light on the moral challenges and opportunities that arise from humanity's quest for space exploration and expansion.

345. EXTR8 Extremism and Terrorism
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
1:30 to 2:45 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

Chair:

Arije Antinori, Sapienza University of Rome

Participants:

Criminological approach to the current dangerous combination of terrorism, security, and precaution *ANA ISABEL GARCÍA ALFARAZ, Universidad de Salamanca*

Terrorism, threats, uncertainty, etc. provoke insecurity. Citizens then demand security and certainty from the public authorities, but these can only be provided in a symbolic way: reducing freedom, restricting rights, and identifying potential enemies, recipients of exceptional and emergency measures designed to combat terrorism. The tension between freedom and security is unfortunately resolved in favor of security, even to the point of justifying precautionary interventions on the mere suspicion of harm to life, health, liberty, etc. The adoption of a securitarian and precautionary approach implies the expansion of criminal law: the protective barrier is advanced, the "annexed" conducts considered as terrorist offences are increased, the criminal response is toughened, a criminal law of perpetrators is established, etc. However greater criminal intervention is not a panacea. The possible solution to terrorism cannot be limited to punitive repression; a comprehensive, global, interdisciplinary approach, such as that provided by criminology, is necessary. Thus, a criminological analysis of terrorism is proposed, because only from a "real" knowledge of the phenomenon will it be possible to design and implement effective prevention and intervention models, at the same time as encouraging and promoting social integration by eliminating inequalities and forms of discrimination, especially through education, for example.

The challenge of operationalisation : a content analysis of the definitions of radicalisation in social sciences *Gilbert McLaughlin, Liverpool Hope Universty*

Over the past 20 years, the word radicalisation has become a popular concept in the West. Many researchers are quick to call it a paradigm shift. Like many concepts in social sciences, there is no consensus concerning its definition among experts. This lack of consistency leads to multiple misunderstandings in the field. To understand this issue, I decided to conduct a content analysis of the definitions of radicalisation. The objective is to identify what this concept means in the social sciences and if a consensus is possible among experts. I will argue that the multiple definitions of radicalisation hide different research agendas. To demonstrate this, 48 definitions of radicalisation in English- and French-language literature published since 2004 were analysed using grounded theory. Six main characteristics (the main ideas contained in the definitions) have been identified and over 18 key indicators. I will demonstrate that the concept of radicalisation could be studied under at least 9 different research agendas. The content analysis identified six categories that constitute an adequate definition of radicalisation. To overcome the dissension among researchers, I propose to reduce the complexity by reaffirming a consensus around the processual aspect of the phenomenon, the progressive passage to violence, and the adherence to extreme beliefs. I suggest that it is still possible to narrow the key components to reduce the concept to a minimum of three different research agendas. This study will therefore 1) identify the common definitional mistakes; 2) understand that many tensions in the field could be explained by a distinction on the definition; and 3) that it is possible to develop a more precise definition without diminishing the general meaning of the concept.

The motives and roles of female terrorists of ISIS: An interpretative phenomenological analysis of open sources *Shreshtha Alok, Seattle University*

Research on the role of women in terrorism has emerged over the last several decades indicating that female terrorists tend to be have more passive roles than male terrorists. While female terrorists may engage in such acts due to trauma, revenge, religious ideology, expression of community outrage, gaps about their motivations still remain. For example, very little research has explored the roles, responsibilities, and motivation of female terrorists who are part of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). The research seeks to fill this gap utilizing a content analyses of documentaries from various platforms and manifestos. The findings of this research will be presented as well as future research and policy suggestions. Keywords: female, ISIS, motives, roles

The Dark Ride of AI: The Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence (MUAI) and its Impact on Radicalization, Extremism and Terrorism *Arije Antinori, Sapienza University of Rome*

The Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence (MUAI) represents an emerging security threat. MUAI has evolved, and its use has become increasingly dangerous in recent years. MUAI must be considered as a game changer for radicalization, extremism and terrorism. It can be used to alter algorithms with the aim to discriminate/target minorities and spread online hate. MUAI can also increase zero-day exploits as well as complex cyber-attacks against Critical Infrastructures (CIs) and citizens. Generative Artificial Intelligence (GanAI) is an example of "destructive creativity" due to its capacity to produce realistic images/videos, such as synthetic identities, deepFakes, deepAudios and deepVideos, that can be used to deceive and manipulate people. The intent to harm, amplified to the use of AI-technology, can increase the seductive power of violent extremist/terrorist narratives to enhance propaganda. This can multiply the (cyber-)social radicalization process and make it more engaging. User Generated Contents (UGCs) through MUAI can accelerate the spread of conspiracy theories as well as the raise of new hybrid ideologies. MUAI can be used by terrorists and extremists to boost disinformation and misinformation to create conflicts and undermine trust in government. The vulnerabilities related to human emotions and cognitive biases make individuals susceptible to manipulation through MUAI-generated content. This increases the risk of both memetic and cognitive warfare. Moreover, it can facilitate the violent emergence of anti-AI groups/movements, as a reaction to this. The potential risks posed by MUAI, as a new step of the twenty-year "mediamorphosis" of terrorism and violent extremism, are significant. Researchers, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Governments and Tech-Companies must work together to develop robust strategies to prevent, mitigate and anticipate the threat. Failure to address the challenges given by MUAI could result in serious consequences for society and global security.

346. POL Panel 12. Public Order Policing

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Paper Session

3:00 to 4:15 pm

Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1

Chair:

Richard Hester, University of Gloucestershire

Participants:

Policing Environmental Protests *Angus Nurse, Nottingham Trent University*

The arrest and apparent detention of journalists in the UK for 'conspiring to commit a public nuisance' raises a question concerning the nature of policing of environmental protests. Newspapers recently reported that the UK Government would introduce new police powers to deal with protests. But the proposed anti-protest legislation has been met with challenges. Extensive public order powers already exist that would allow police to take action to prevent a breach of the peace or other forms of disorder. Potentially police interferences with the right of freedom of assembly and the right of free speech contained in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the Human Rights Act

1998 would seem to be excessive and contrary to the UK's notion of civil liberties and the right to protest. But these are rights that can be interfered with as long as any interference is legitimate (e.g. lawfully carried out to prevent crime) is considered necessary, and is proportionate. The question is whether action targeted at environmental protesters meets this threshold. The right of freedom of assembly is a right of peaceful protest and any interference with such rights should be the minimum necessary so that while removing film-makers or protesters from a site might prevent the nuisance, the arrest and reported 13 hours detention that film-makers allegedly recently faced could be considered excessive. The concern for climate change protesters will be that the right to protest is being subject to new more aggressive use of police powers and that the right of freedom of assembly is under attack. As the police also have an obligation to uphold and facilitate human rights a wider question might be around how, when and in what circumstances policing of protests takes a more interventionist approach.

Identifying blind spots of riot control: An analysis of police reports from the 2022 Swedish Easter Riots *Johan Rosquist, Linnaeus University; Peter Lindström, Linnaeus University*

In the month surrounding Easter 2022, the political party Stram Kurs held about twenty-five public manifestations in several locations around Sweden in which the burning of the Qu'ran was the main event. Most of the manifestations were held in neighborhoods with a large proportion of Muslim citizens, and the manifestations were – in line with legislation – approved by local police authorities. In about half of the manifestations, counterdemonstrators' protests resulted in riots and confrontations with the police on different scales. In total, over 400 police officers were injured and damages to police vehicles and other equipment were extensive. In addition, several civilians were injured by police action, including gunfire, and to date some fifty civilians have been indicted and/or convicted of riot-oriented crimes. The presentation draws on police documentation from court records in which civilians were charged with rioting or the relatively new – and considered more serious – crime called sabotage of emergency activities. The study asks how riots occur, develop, and are experienced by a random selection of police and counterdemonstrators. The analysis is focused on interpreting written police testimonies and interrogation transcripts from suspects and witnesses, in combination with timelines from radio dispatches and other police means of event reporting. Results indicate that the lifespan of riots resembles waves of escalation and de-escalation related to a multitude of loosely related events. In addition, results indicate that riot experiences are highly intense, with an unclear picture of who is felt to be the greater culprit and instigator, and that acts of riot violence are expressed as justified retaliations against unjust opponents.

Policing Human Rights Activism in Ireland *Cian O Concubhair, Maynooth University*

Due to an unprecedented national crisis in the availability of living accommodation, housing has, over the past 5 years, emerged as Ireland's defining political issue. Housing rights activism using non-mainstream political tactics such as home occupations and direct action protests, has emerged in parallel as a vibrant feature of contemporary Irish 'street politics'. Policing Housing Rights Activism in Ireland (PHRAI) examines a key response by the State to housing rights activism's disruptive 'street politics': protest policing. Using observation and qualitative interviews, PHRAI has established an important new empirical base in the under-researched field of protest policing in Ireland. It also examines the legitimacy of protest policing from the perspective of the activists subject to such policing. Finally, PHRAI interrogates the theoretical implications flowing from policing of HRA, particularly implications for democratic values flowing from protest policing. This paper will focus on one of the most contentious components of the policing of housing rights activism: the role of private policing and security services. As a key site of contest in housing rights activism is often private property—particularly privately owned rental homes—the role of the 'public' or 'state' police in Ireland is marginalised. Instead, private security and policing services—which are often unregulated—are responsibilised for securing the claimed rights of private property owners. The paper will set out PHRAI's empirical findings from qualitative interviews with and observation of housing rights activists in relation to activist experiences of private security and policing. In particular, this paper will interrogate the perceived impact of private policing as against 'public' policing on housing rights activists' constitutional and human rights to engage in political protest in a moment of crisis. These findings will then be used to critique Ireland's stated policy aim of adopting a 'human rights' model of policing.

"They stand there looking really bored and p***ed off": analysing efficient policing resourcing at football matches in England and Wales *Richard Hester, University of Gloucestershire*

Football policing in England and Wales is a key area of activity for the police service, with a reported £48m being spent each season on policing football. There is a reported increase in football related disorder following the Covid-19 pandemic, and calls for more police resources to be deployed to football. Using qualitative semi-structured interviews, this research triangulates views from Dedicated Football Officers (DFOs); football club representatives; and other key stakeholders for policing football in England and Wales. The research shows multiple examples of ineffective and inefficient police resourcing at football matches. There is a greater emphasis on utilisation of public order units, which comes at great cost for the taxpayer, as well as football clubs. Here, it is argued that a focus on more specialised resources for policing football, such as spotters, will lead to better outcomes in terms of preventing crime and improving relations with football supporter communities.

Policing The Blank Page Movement: Insights from Policing Students, as a cohort of Generation Z. *Allison Jayne Turner, University of South Wales*

This presentation reviews whether a representative cohort of Generation Z students, from a British University, view the police actions of dispersal and arrest of protestors, at Queen Elizabeth ii funeral cortege in London, as damaging the concept of freedom of speech and police impartiality. The presentation highlights the findings from the researcher's paper, which is currently in the process of peer review and which, utilises primary research, to review the perspectives of a cohort of university students enrolled on a policing course. The findings highlight how policing students as a representative cohort of Generation Z, value the right to freedom of speech, which was identified by the cohort as a priority over maintenance of law and order. However, the participants of the study remain unsure whether police actions towards protestors such as dispersal and arrest, were in fact justified and also demonstrated doubt, whether these actions, impacted upon the concept of police impartiality.

347. Transforming police responses to rape and sexual assault: Operation Soteria Bluestone Panel 2
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2
Operation Soteria Bluestone is a ground-breaking academic-police collaborative programme that aims to transform how police forces in England and Wales respond to rape and other sexual offences. The programme has attracted extensive media coverage and is credited with resulting in significant improvements in rape charge rates and victim experience of the process in pilot police forces areas. This second panel on the programme begins with findings from the largest cross-police force analysis of rape case outcomes, and then goes to explore how police learning & development and officer well-being can be improved, and considers the challenges of digital forensic evidence as part of rape investigations.

Chair:
Emma Williams, Centre for Police Research and Learning – Open University

Participants:

Taking Charge: Explaining the Outcomes of Police Investigations of Rape in England and Wales *David Buil-Gil, The University of Manchester; Gordana Uzelac, London Metropolitan University*

Few victim-survivors of rape report crime to the police, 16% according to estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, and ever fewer of those who do report receive a fair and satisfactory response from the justice system —less than 3% of rape allegations in the UK lead to a charge. Given the long-lasting effects of rape on victims, and the potentially harmful consequences of post-assault negative experiences with legal and medical systems, it becomes necessary for researchers to understand the mechanisms that drive the overall lack of effective police responses to rape allegations and for police administrations and policy makers to seek ways to enhance the investigation and prosecution of rape allegations. The outcomes of rape investigations are dependent on a variety of factors that operate at the level of individuals (victim and suspect) and incidents, and vary across police forces. The demographic characteristics of victims and suspects, victim-suspect relationship, and characteristics of reports may explain the chances that rape allegations lead to the charge of suspects. We accessed police recorded crime data from five police forces in England and Wales, and analysed the individual and case-specific factors that predict the odds of investigations leading to (a) charge, (b) evidential difficulties: attributed to victim, (c) evidential difficulties: investigative, and (d) prosecution prevented. We applied logistic fixed effect regression models to explain the effect of a set of variables on the outcomes of investigations, while controlling for effects particular to each police force. While we identified a series of gaps and inconsistencies in data recording practices that call for caution when interpreting our results, regression estimates indicate that the demographics of victims and suspects, victim-suspect relation, characteristics of incidents, and delay between offence and report may play an important role in the outcome of police investigations of rape allegations.

Enabling Change: The move from tokenistic to specialist learning for officers who investigate rape and sexual offences *Emma Williams, Centre for Police Research and Learning – Open University; Jennifer Norman, Centre for Police Research and Learning – Open University*

A wealth of academic and government reviews focused on the police handling of rape investigations have consistently highlighted that the training offer for officers involved in this area of police work needs serious attention. In order to see real improvements in criminal justice and victim outcomes, upskilling officers with the specialist knowledge required to understand this complex crime, the victim and the offenders is essential. Despite there being a dedicated curriculum for these officers through the College of Policing's Serious Sexual Assault Investigator Development Programme (SSAIDP), research conducted for Operation Soteria Bluestone highlighted that both the local delivery and the content design of the programme was ineffective in achieving the competence and confidence required in investigation teams to enable effectiveness in their roles. The application of transactional and reactive decision making when designing and delivering the SSAIDP course at a local level failed to provide the degree of understanding required to influence real and sustainable change to investigations and subsequent attrition rates for victims or rape. Using Suchman's three categories of legitimacy, this paper will argue that previous changes to learning in this field, following reviews and criticism of police knowledge in this area, remain introspective and pragmatic. Whilst portraying to external audiences that reform is occurring within the organisation, the impact of this new learning remains tokenistic. Addressing the core

elements of moral and cognitive legitimacy, which are required to enable genuine change for the public and victims of this crime remain unchallenged. The authors advocate the urgent reconfiguration of both the content and delivery of learning for officers who investigate rape and sexual offences. Indeed, to genuinely achieve improved and fairly distributed outcomes for the public, trust in the police and effective public value, they consider it essential.

Segmenting Police Investigators working in Rape and Serious Sexual Offences using Maslach's Burnout Inventory (MBI) *Arun Sondi, Centre for Police Research and Learning – Open University; Richard Harding, Open University*

Studies have consistently shown that police investigators have high stress and burnout symptoms, which are strongly related to job demands and the availability of resources. Despite this knowledge, there is no evidence of how to target interventions to promote health and well-being. Under an empirical research study Operation Soteria Bluestone, a cross-sectional survey across two sweeps of Rape and Serious Sexual Assault Offences (RASSO) investigators was undertaken in 18 police force areas in England and Wales (n=2,109). The survey tool comprised validated measures on organisational learning climate, health and well-being, investigator background and demographics, and perceptions of organisational priorities and barriers/enablers of practice in the RASSO workspace. MBI scores were reclassified using the approach detailed by Leiter and Maslach (2016). Five binary regression models were deployed, applying one-step Bonferroni multiplicity adjustments. Widely used, Maslach's Burnout Inventory (MBI) is more usually employed to determine the three high level components of burnout (emotional exhaustion, de-personalisation, and lack of personal accomplishment). This study further segments police investigators working on Rape and Serious Sexual Assault Offences (RASSO) into five more nuanced categories, burnt out, disengaged, overextended, ineffective, and engaged, which we use to examine prognostics associated with each group. A highly nuanced picture of RASSO investigator burnout emerges that differs from the expected understanding of this phenomenon. We argue that this approach allows for a deeper investigation of the drivers underpinning police investigator wellbeing and provides an understanding of the contributory factors to investigator health and well-being which could inform the development of future interventions to promote the health and well-being of police investigators. In doing so we seek to support the development of evidence led approaches to supporting wellbeing within policing, to test Maslach's suggested analytical approach and to add to the literature by demonstrating the analytical utility of this approach.

Understanding gendered approaches of self-care amongst police investigators of rape and serious sexual offences (RASSO) in England and Wales *Linda Maguire, The Open University, UK*

The nature of policing requires police officers to demonstrate care to victim-survivors as part of their daily work, yet we do not understand how officers enact self-care and look after themselves based on the trauma to which they are exposed regularly. This presentation considers findings from one aspect of a UK Home Office funded research project across England and Wales, Operation Soteria Bluestone, to understand officers' perceptions of how they look after their own wellbeing. Pillar 4 of the project is exploring the promotion of officers' access to better learning, development and wellbeing initiatives. Findings are based on a mixed-method approach, including a cross-sectional survey (n=538) and interviews and focus groups (n=119) with police investigators in four police forces. Officers' views on their ability to cope and their sense of wellbeing is affected differently by gender. The quantitative findings suggest that RASSO officers have high levels of emotional exhaustion, depersonalisation and burnout, but female officers are better at prioritising their health than their male colleagues. Transformational change at an organizational level is required to equip RASSO officers with specialist knowledge,

including care of victim-survivors and care of the self. Whilst we acknowledge non-binary identification of gender, this paper uses the terms 'male' and 'female' throughout, in order to share findings and theory from existing literature and datasets

Digital Evidence in Rape and Serious Sexual Offences: Tackling the Challenges *Tiggey May, ICPR, Birkbeck, University of London*

Ten years ago, digital data was viewed as the periphery element of criminal investigations. Now, the volume of personal data and digital material held on mobile devices, PCs and tablets has amplified at such an unprecedented rate that the Digital Forensic Science Strategy (2020) stated that over 90% of recorded crime now has a digital element. Despite the prominence of digital data, there remains a limited understanding, outside of Digital Forensic Units, of how best to carry out a digitally competent, forensically compliant investigation (Vincze, 2016). Unsurprisingly, the volume of social media and other digital evidence routinely found in digital investigations is such that the "quintessential "smoking gun" is increasingly being viewed as the quintessential "needle in a haystack" (Brown, 2015). The digital challenges facing the police today are a web of interconnected issues relating not only to equipping the police with the necessary technology to access and extract relevant data but also to providing police officers and staff with the necessary skills, learning and development to be able to tackle the investigative challenges digital data poses. This presentation will highlight the key research findings from five digital deep dives conducted in five police force areas across England and Wales, focusing on the challenges RASSO officers face in the acquisition, extraction, analysis, storage, transfer, and presentation of digital data. Findings will explore how policing must tackle the institutional and investigative challenges digital presents, alongside the development of new technology, if it is to keep up with the current pace of change.

348. Transforming police responses to rape and sexual assault: Operation Soteria Panel 1
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Operation Soteria Bluestone is a ground-breaking academic-police collaborative programme that aims to transform how police forces in England and Wales respond to rape and other sexual offences. The programme has attracted extensive media coverage and is credited with resulting in significant improvements in rape charge rates and victim experience of the process in pilot police forces areas. The first paper of in this panel provides an overview of the theoretical framework and the police-collaborative approach, and on how to improve how police interact with victim-survivors of rape and independent sexual violence advisors who support victim-survivors through the criminal justice process.
Chair:
Elizabeth A Stanko, City, Univeristy of London
Participants:

Operation Soteria Bluestone: theoretical framework and approach to police-academic collaboration *Elizabeth A Stanko, City, Univeristy of London; Katrin Hohl, City, University of London*
Operation Soteria Bluestone is a ground-breaking academic-police collaborative programme that aims to transform how police forces in England and Wales respond to rape and other sexual offences. The programme has attracted extensive media coverage and is credited with resulting in significant improvements in rape charge rates and victim experience of the process in pilot police forces areas. This presentation outlines the theoretical framework underlying Operation Soteria Bluestone. It comprises six pillars: (1) suspect-focused investigations; (2) disrupting repeat offenders; (3) a procedural justice approach to victim-survivor engagement; (4)

officer learning, wellbeing, and organisational change; and (5) the use of data and (6) digital forensics. We conclude with a discussion of its practical implementation and empirical within Soteria Bluestone.

Re-imagining procedural justice in policing sexual violence: A new feminist paradigm centring the rights, interests and experiences of victim-survivors *Kelly Johnson, Glasgow University; Rosa Walling-Wefelmayer, Loughborough University; Katrin Hohl, City, University of London; Olivia Smith, University of Loughborough*
Police responses to sexual violence victim-survivors have been a longstanding matter of concern, in recent years pushed to crisis point through a series of high-profile cases in England and Wales. In response, there has been a wealth of government and police-led activity. However, to date, the majority of statutory approaches to defining and operationalising successful change have primarily focused on 'outcome justice', i.e. charges and convictions. This overlooks the important issue of improving the treatment of victim-survivors through the criminal justice process. In this paper, we build on the existing argument that procedural justice poses a useful framing for assessing and improving police practice in the context of engaging with victim-survivors of sexual violence (Hohl et al. 2022). Specifically, we draw on feminist epistemology and conceptions of justice to develop a victim-centred theory of procedural justice, which emphasises the particular, situated positionalities of victim-survivors coming into contact with the criminal justice system. In doing so, we present a new conceptualisation of procedural justice, articulate its core constituents of fairness, dignity and respect, voice and recognition, trustworthiness and safety, and identify key implications of this work for research, policy and practice going forwards.

Procedural justice theory applied to victim-survivor interactions with police: findings from a large national survey *Katrin Hohl, City, University of London; Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics; Ben Bradford, University College London*
Police treatment of victims of crime, in particular victims of serious crimes, is a blind spot of Procedural Justice Theory. Procedural Justice Theory is the dominant theoretical paradigm in explaining why and how the quality of police interactions impacts on people's perceptions of police fairness, their trust in the police, and willingness to cooperate. The theory is test extensively in population surveys with hypothetical scenarios of police-initiated contact where either a person's options for non-cooperation are limited, e.g. stop and search, or where little is at stake, e.g. reporting pick-pocketing. Yet, surprisingly little research has explored the applicability of the framework to the context of victim's perceptions of police fairness, even less specifically for rape victims whose experiences of police treatment are notoriously poor, and willingness to report to police is low. In this article we provide preliminary findings from the first rigorous empirical testing of procedural justice theory using a large, national online survey of victims of rape and sexual assault whose case has been investigated by a British police force. We provide initial findings and discuss the theoretical and practical implications.

Walking a tightrope? The implications the police and Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) relationship *Oona Brooks-Hay, University of Glasgow /SCCJR; Susan Hillyard, Loughborough University; Kelly Johnson, Glasgow University*
The importance of the Independent Sexual Violence Advisor/Advocate (ISVA) role in improving victim-survivor experiences of the criminal justice process, and their access to 'justice' in sexual offence cases, is consistently documented within international research. The relationship between ISVAs and the criminal justice system, however, is contentious and evolving. It has even been suggested that the VAW movement and the organisations that ISVAs are located within have been co-opted by the state to further a punitive, neo-liberal agenda. This paper

examines the evolving relationship between the police and ISVAs through qualitative analysis of police and ISVA focus groups, as well as victim-survivor consultations undertaken as part of Operation Soteria in England and Wales. More specifically, it will consider the implications of the police-ISVA relationship and the tensions within it for ISVAs and their organisations, the policing of sexual offences, and victim-survivor access to justice. Findings highlight a complex set of tensions that ISVAs and the police navigate when attempting to work in partnership with each other, grounded their differing remits, justice goals, relationships with victims, power and status. They also trouble the simplistic notion that the VAW movement is punitively focused or passively co-opted by state institutions, highlighting ISVAs attention to non-carceral justice goals and the ways in which ISVAs actively challenged and resisted police practices. However, undertaking the ISVA role and working to improve the experiences of survivors can have a detrimental impact on the individuals who do so, and the organisations that they work within. Hence, ISVAs 'walk a tightrope' in maintaining their relationship with the police. The paper will conclude by reflecting on what the police-ISVA relationship may look like in future.

349. Prison Working Group: Prison experiences in Germany and Switzerland
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
This session will inform the audience about recent (and ongoing) prison research in Germany and Switzerland. Three of the four presenters work together in a Swiss-German research project on transferring Lieblings «Measuring the Quality of Prison Life» -Method to German-speaking countries. The fourth presentation completes the overview with a presentation on a promising project on early-release decisions by German courts
Chair:
Ineke Regina Pruin, University of Bern
Participants:

Social climate in women's prisons in Germany *Kristina Lewandowski, University of Berlin*

The research on social climate of prisons in Germany is still in its early stage and barely any of the recent studies focus on women's prisons. This leaves a significant gap in the German prison research, considering that it's well documented, that women's prisons are subjected to different conditions than men's prisons, e.g., that they are fewer in numbers, less occupied and usually over-secured. Thus, it's reasonable to assume, that the different conditions lead to a different social climate in women's prisons. But how does it exactly look like? Which aspects define it? What role does the penitentiary law play in it? Does it differ from the social climate in other countries' women's prisons? Considering how much is yet unknown about this topic in the case of Germany, this paper seeks to explore these questions by looking at certain aspects of a prison's social climate, like humanity, staff professionalism and security. This is done by analysing the comprehensive quantitative and qualitative data collected in a women's prison in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany.

Access to justice for prisoners: Concept, meaning, prerequisites *David Mühlemann, University of Bern*

Prisoners are a particularly interesting group to approach the concept of "access to justice" in its depth and scope: They are legally full citizens, but at the same time almost completely disenfranchised in reality. The concept of access to justice currently being discussed includes, depending on the understanding, primarily practical aspects of individual access to the court (practical dimension), or it aims at fundamentally more just conditions: a just resolution of legal disputes and social problems. Based on the current state of research, an own understanding of the

term is developed. Building on this, the specific requirements for access to justice in the prison system are explained. Finally, the socio-psychological function of access to justice and its influence on the social climate in prison is discussed.

Researching effects of racism in German prisons *Eva Tanz, Freie Universität Berlin*

The thesis looks at experiences of racism of people with Turkish migration history in Germany prison, especially in North Rhine-Westphalia and Berlin. Germany is usually seen as a "moderate" case when it comes to the number of prison inmates, but this discussion misses out a closer look at the actual inmate structure. This thesis looks at the over-representation of foreigners and people with a migration history in German prisons. The focus of the thesis will be on people with a Turkish migration history, as they are the largest minority group in Germany and because they come from a predominantly Muslim country, they have a cultural background that is considered distinct from the German culture. In this work possible influential factors will be analysed to better understand how they might pave way into the system. In recent years prison sociologists argued for the need to understand and describe the connection between what is happening inside the prison walls and at the same time to create a distance – to understand its connection and relation to "other social structures and institutions, such as the labour market, family structures, local neighbourhoods, and welfare services". Listening to prisoner's life stories can not only give insights into prison culture as such but possibly also a greater understanding of what has led them to the point of imprisonment, what influential factors were at place and how their time spend in prison is influenced by outside factors. Furthermore, it gives the possibility to analyse to what extent individual experiences in the micro-cosmos of prison coincide with broader studies from society, in order to find out which social structures might have had an influence on the lived world of the interview partners.

Judicial practices of decision making – How do judges form their decisions about early release? *Ronja Maria Ahlers, University of Berlin; Christoph Nagel, Freie Universität Berlin*

Judges in Germany may suspend the execution of the remainder of a prison sentence if at least two-thirds of the sentence has been served and this is deemed appropriate with regard to the security interests of the general public. For this decision, certain aspects must be taken into account and weighed up in their proportion. The statutory regulations for this are the same in all federal states. However, it is striking that the frequency of early releases in Berlin is significantly lower than in other federal states, at just under 7 %, while the national average is 15 %. In 2022, the figures have declined even further for the federal state of Berlin. We want to find out where this strong difference between Berlin and the other federal states comes from. It has already been shown that Berlin does not have a different prison population compared to other federal states, so we suspect that the reason lies with the decision-makers about early release, namely the penal execution chambers. Therefore, in our research project, we examine the decision-making of the judges: How is criminal law interpreted in the penal execution chambers? What is the basic figure of reasoned decision-making and how do judges manage to interpret legal guidelines so that they can be applied practically? In particular, we will try to examine the available information, organizational specifications and structural conditions that may affect decisions. At the Eurocrim, we will present the research design, our theoretical framework and the preliminary findings from the study.

350. Culture, arts, sports and space in prison
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
Chair:

Christine McCarthy, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand

Participants:

Radio what's New? Someone Still Loves You: The Impact of Listening to Prison Radio on Inmates' Wellbeing *Tomer Einat, Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University; Maayan Nagar Beeri, Ariel University*

This study examines the impact of listening to prison radio on the wellbeing of inmates. Its main quantitative findings are that listening to the radio has had no significant impact on inmates' anxiety, anger, emotional distress, or self-esteem. The main qualitative findings are that listening to the radio has a positive impact on inmates' wellbeing, their outlook, the atmosphere at prison, and peer relationships. We conclude that the practice of prison radio reflects sophisticated prison administration, reduces feelings of hostility and anger on the part of the inmates and promotes trust among the inmates and between them and the staff.

Science of art behind bars: can prison be a healing environment? *Przemysław Piotrowski, Jagiellonian University in Krakow; Stefan Florek, Jagiellonian University in Krakow*

Despite the efforts of prison staff, in most countries of the world the goals of penitentiary social rehabilitation are not achieved, and recidivism rates are still very high. Evolutionary psychology offers, at least to some extent, explanation for this phenomenon, especially with regard to the conditions in closed-types prisons. This presentation explores the possibilities of rehabilitation interventions in prisons, based on art and changes in prison environment designed in collaboration with scientists and artists. The authors describe the main outcomes of participation in the international Erasmus+ project "Arts of Freedom" and selected results of their own research, based on evolutionary psychology assumptions. The presentation will focus on the possible modifications of the prison environment in its visual aspect. Recommendations concerning form and content of the visual artwork in penitentiary will be presented and discussed.

Yoga in Prison: Taboo, wilful thinking or a cost-efficient effective alternative wellbeing intervention *Anqi Shen, Northumbria University*

The prison environment is complicated, with a strong implication for mental health. Problems associated with the prison regime – especially ill mental health – can hinder prisoner rehabilitation, while the demanding environment can negatively affect the wellbeing of prison staff. Research has shown that alternative wellness interventions, such as yoga with meditation, can have positive outcomes in prison settings by promoting physical, mental and spiritual 'healing'. This may facilitate positive changes and bring benefits to prisoners and post-incarcerated individuals, helping them better integrate into society. These practices may also help improve the wellbeing of prison employees who typically work in challenging and stressful conditions. Despite evidence of their benefits, yoga and meditation seem still to be taboo words, stigmatised or overlooked in criminal justice policy, practice and research. Based on a thorough literature review, this article uses yoga and meditation as a case study, to investigate the misconceptions and prejudices against alternative, holistic wellness practices, as well as the barriers to introducing these interventions into correctional facilities. It also explores the overall benefits of yoga with meditation for prisoners, staff and prison administrations. The article argues that, despite misconceptions, misunderstanding and prejudices, utilising yoga, meditation and other alternative wellness practices to alleviate stress and tension and promote wellbeing in prison is a valuable approach, rather than a misguided attempt, nor a wilful thinking. This article presents a preliminary framework for prison managers, health professionals and scholars in the criminal justice field who are interested in researching into prisons, particularly the health of both prisoners and staff in challenging prison environments.

Inhabiting the prison: Exploring the experience of imprisonment through the lens of space, time, and embodiment *Irene Marti, University of Bern*

This paper will present findings from a recently published ethnographic study on the experience of indefinite incarceration in Switzerland (Marti, 2023). It uses an analytical approach combining a phenomenological and pragmatist perspective, using space, time, and embodiment as key concepts. Thereby refocusing the lens of prison studies away from the frequently used framework of power and resistance, it provides insight into prisoners' manifold ways of 'inhabiting' the prison. More concretely, it explores how the various spaces of the prison affect prisoners' sense of self and experience of time (the past and the future, as well as the passage of time) and how the experience of time, and in particular the indeterminate nature of their imprisonment, affects their perceptions of and ways of dealing with place and space. It also sheds light on the usually unnoticed, apparently insignificant, and banal activities, habits, and routines that prisoners develop and carry out when residing in this place. Which might be perceived as less 'spectacular', but it is by no means less existentially important for these prisoners' lives. The paper thus proposes an understanding of 'the prison' that considers not only its materiality, regime, or culture but also the atmospheres shaped by its (social) environment, everyday routines, rhythms, and surroundings.

The problem of classification: space, architecture and security classification in New Zealand prisons *Christine McCarthy, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand*

As Robin Evans has documented, the development of the modern prison in the eighteenth century began a history of categorising sentenced prisoners into different classes such as offending type, gender, and age - primarily using spatial division. The introduction of prisons to New Zealand in the 1840s saw colonists particularly struggle with classification in a land that was new to them with new building materials, new construction methods, and often limited financial resources. The problem of classification was persistently reflected in early gaoler reports. This paper maps New Zealand's history of trying to classify prisoners with varying success. It has a particular focus on the built environment and the architectural techniques used to effect classification. It will examine: building form, geometry and materiality, environmental science (acoustics, lighting, temperature, humidity), institutionalisation, cultural aspects (e.g. tikanga Māori) and architectural terminology (e.g. cell vs room). It will ask how have different models of security classification materialised as architecture during New Zealand's history of prisons. It builds on and expands previous work, particularly Greg Newbold's research (which focussed on New Zealand's maximum-security prisons), to examine the full range and scale of architectural responses to classification from open prisons to maximum security architecture. This research draws on conventional historical research techniques, architectural design analysis, legislation and policy, Official Information Requests, Ombudsman and Inspectorate reports, and comparative international research, including work on the impact of these architectural decisions. It will specifically engage with the problems of "hard infrastructure" to negotiate the "soft infrastructure" needs of risk management, and the difficulties resulting from infrastructural inertia causing disparities between prisoner classification and intended architectural environments.

351. Digital and Domestic Violence Against Women: Routes to Pre- and Intervention
Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Within the last years and despite intensified efforts of NGOs, police and politics, the numbers of cases of violence against women, especially domestic violence, remain on a high level throughout Europe. Additionally women,

whether in romantic relationships or not, are more than ever also exposed to digital violence. Yet, little is known about how to intervene in such cases, in part because the perspectives of the affected women and their children are not sufficiently included in research. This panel therefore focuses on studies of current issues and empirical findings on this topic. A study on digital violence against women is presented as an introduction, and another study presents women's paths into the help system in the context of domestic violence with reference to their subjective definitions, situational conditions and personal preferences. This is followed by a description of the conflict dynamics in separation processes and the prevention of potentially serious acts of violence with reference to the concept of offenders' leaking of their plans in the run-up to crimes. Finally, forms and consequences of children being affected by intimate partner homicide are presented. This panel will address various issues related to the protection of victims in the field of digital and domestic violence against women and will invite a discussion of current issues in the design of victim-centered prevention and intervention work.

Chair:

Stefanie Horn, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University

Participants:

Digital violence against women reported to the police during 2019 in Finland *Jarmo Houtsonen, Police University College Finland; Marianne Mela, Police University College of Finland; Marita Husso, Tampere University; Sonja Tihveräine, Tampere University; Sisko Piippo, University of Jyväskylä; Louna Hakkarainen, Tampere University; Jasmina Haapanen, Tampere University; Anna Knihtilä, Tampere University*

The digitalization of the lifestyle and the development of communication technologies have changed the forms and consequences of violence against women. Smartphones, computers, social media services and email are increasingly used as instruments of violence in partner abuse for threatening ad controlling. Women who are vocal on the internet experience systematic harassment, disgracing and threatening. Intimate pictures get spread online without permission, and online discussions are prevailed by sexist and misogynous comments and threats of physical and sexual violence. Based on crimes reported to the Finnish police in 2019, our presentation describes the main characteristics of digital violence against women. We analyse the number and type of crime as well as the method, instrument and context of crime, the characteristics of the victim and the perpetrator and their relationships, and the decision by the police. The presentation is part of the project DIGNITEAS – Challenges of tackling digital violence against women in police work, criminal procedure, and support services. The project will generate new information that can be used in police degree and in-service training, in the in-service training of prosecutors and in the strategy work of the authorities.

Victims' Mental Maps of Institutional Response to Domestic Violence: Barriers and Opportunities *Norbert Leonhardmair, VICESSE | Vienna Centre for Societal Security; Stefan Hopf, VICESSE | Vienna Centre for Societal Security; Emanuel Tananau Blumenschein, VICESSE | Vienna Centre for Societal Security*

The IMPROVE project took its analytical focus on victim-survivors' conceptions of their situation and available institutional response. Through semi-structured interviews IMPROVE investigated how various subjective definitions, situational conditions and personal preferences against the background of structural factors influence the propensity to report and seek services in the five EU Member States producing victims' mental maps about how they see their situation and the institutional response. The victims-survivors have been recruited in five countries: Austria, Finland, France, Germany and Spain including multiple types of victim-survivors, including vulnerable or marginalized individuals. The qualitative analysis of the interviews will provide insight into the challenges to seek and continue with

the available support services of various sectors as well as recommendations on how to improve service provision.

Intimate partner homicide: Separation as a trigger for escalation of violence *Thomas Görgen, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University; Stefanie Horn, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University; Catharina Vogt, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei*

Within the framework of an ongoing study that uses case files of German judicial authorities as primary data source, completed and attempted homicides that occurred in intimate relationships in the course of a separation process or after a completed separation are analysed. The study focuses on questions of early detection and prevention of homicides. Separations that are imminent or have already taken place often constitute particular life crises that can lead to an intensification of conflict dynamics and to an escalation of violent acts. Violent dynamics with a lethal outcome or an intent to kill are characterised by specific forms of warning signals. To analyse them, the study integrates the concept of leaking, which includes statements and behaviours of perpetrators that indicate an imminent serious act of violence and can therefore be of outstanding importance for risk analysis and the prevention of violent offenses. Based on judicial case file data, trajectories towards intimate partner homicide, relationship dynamics and warning signals including leaking in the run-up to fatal offences are analysed. Implications for risk analysis and risk management, which have become a legal obligation for the police and other relevant actors through Art. 51 of the Istanbul Convention, are discussed.

Trauma and loss: Effects of intimate partner homicides on children *Stefanie Horn, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University; Catharina Vogt, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei; Thomas Görgen, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University*

Intimate partner homicide is the most serious form of violence in intimate relationships. In families, however, it is not only the (current or former) intimate partners who are affected by this offense, but usually also children. As a result of family homicides, children lose key caregivers and their life circumstances change fundamentally, which has severely stressful effects. In addition, these offences are often carried out in the family home, which means that for at least some of the children involved, they are present during the violence or are also directly threatened or injured by the perpetrator. Experiencing and witnessing family violence up to and including homicide is traumatic for children and is associated with a range of psychological and psychosomatic symptoms both in childhood and later in life. Based on a current case study (funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research) using judicial files, forms and consequences of children being affected by intimate partner homicide are presented. Both the direct consequences resulting from the changed life situation, the loss and the traumatization, as well as long-term consequences are taken into account. Based on this, possible forms of victim support for the affected children are presented.

352. Safeguarding Children and adults from Drug Abuse, exploitation and others issues. evention Strategies and Approaches

Topic 4: Victimology/Policy and Prevention of Victimization
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7

Chair:

Aimee Neaverson, Anglia Ruskin University

Participants:

Child Criminal Exploitation and the Quest for Victim Status: Reflections and Challenges *Julie Shaw, Liverpool John Moores University*

The vulnerability of children in the UK to criminal exploitation has become increasingly apparent in recent years, both via the publicity surrounding various high profile court cases and the results of serious case reviews. Nevertheless, whilst official responses explicitly acknowledge the child as a victim of exploitation and abuse, for children whose actions and circumstances do not conform to 'ideal' victim expectations, the path to safeguarding and support can be tenuous, which stands as testament to the failings of a seemingly victim-oriented approach. The propensity to situate individuals in rigid categories of "victim" and "offender" continues and can result in children suffering not only because of their initial exploitation, but also because of the system's unwillingness to acknowledge their safeguarding needs. This presentation will explore the results of a recent English research study that aimed to unpick and confront some of the complexities and tensions surrounding the assignment of victim status by safeguarding and criminal justice professionals to criminally exploited children. It will discuss how the framing of child criminal exploitation in wider discourse has contributed to ongoing misconceptions of victimisation, alongside the individual, 'victim specific' factors, which may compromise the reactions of front-line professionals and perpetuate a culture of victim-blaming criminalisation. Finally, it will consider how professionals may better respond to exploitation in ways that acknowledge the realities of children's lives.

Cuckooing and Exploitation: Views from the Inside *Aimee Neaverson, Anglia Ruskin University*

The act of Cuckooing is when drug dealers take over a vulnerable person's home as a means to create space to sell their drugs. Often, drug dealers will target a vulnerable person who lives alone, has mental health issues, or is a drug user themselves. The drug dealers use threats of violence, intimidation, and aggression to maintain control of the vulnerable person's house. In many cases, the drug dealers will offer the vulnerable person 'free' drugs in exchange for the use of their home. This study examined the view of 15 individuals involved with Cuckooing either as practitioners (police, adult social services, housing) or victims. Through qualitative semi-structured interviews, this project explored the experiences of those who have been victims of cuckooing or who have worked with victims of cuckooing, identified commonalities between those who have been targeted, and recorded barriers faced by victims when seeking help from the police and other agencies. Results indicated that perpetrators of Cuckooing not only use violence and intimidation to target victims but also exploit loneliness and the desire to belong. Findings from this project also identified challenges faced by practitioners when supporting those experiencing or at risk of experiencing Cuckooing such as lack of adequate housing, unclear pathways to protect victims, and limitations with legal safeguarding options. Implications from this study include the need to have a more collaborative multi-agency approach with the police, housing, the local authority, and adult social services. Key Words: Cuckooing, County Line Gangs, Criminal Exploitation, Violent Crime, Drug Addiction, Multi-agency work.

Understanding and Preventing 'Cuckooing' Victimisation in Northern England *Laura Bainbridge, University of Leeds*

Cuckooing is named after the parasitic nest stealing practices of wild cuckoos. It is a situation where heroin and crack cocaine dealers associated with the so-called County Lines supply methodology 'take over' (acquire) the homes of local residents to create a closed market drug dealing base. Cuckooing is an inherently exploitative and predatory practice, with evidence indicating that victims are typically vulnerable and in some instances socially excluded. Cuckooing presents a wicked problem for operational policing, and had attracted significant political and professional attention in the United Kingdom. Despite this, academic research dedicated to exploring, understanding and scrutinising this evolving phenomenon has remained in its infancy. This paper will present findings from an N8 PRP funded study that has been designed to close gaps in our existing cuckooing knowledge. Drawing on documentary and interview data collected from experts, victims and perpetrators in the north of England, the following three questions will be addressed: 1) how, when and why are cuckoo victims targeted? 2) how is cuckooing experienced by victims and perpetrators? and, 3) how can 'cuckooing' be prevented, or terminated once instigated?

Age of consent: The tipping point of sexual abuse in youth in custodial settings? *Eileen M. Ahlin, Penn State Harrisburg*

The age of consent for sexual contact (e.g., touching, oral sex, intercourse) varies by country and state within the United States. It provides a demarcation point of legality versus abuse. The age of consent to sexual contact is important in many facets, though consent within the context of a custodial setting (i.e., group homes, juvenile detention, jail, prison) takes on an additional burden considering the power-differential between youth and their custodians. Limited freedom, power inequity, and potential for coercion stifle capacity for decision making related to consent in these contexts. While some custodial placements reach beyond the age of consent and/or age of adulthood, the challenges associated with the custodial setting context may reduce or impede consent capacity for both minors and non-minors. The idea of consent, irrespective of age, within custodial contexts plays an important role in understanding and applying standards of care for youth in these settings. Reports of staff abusing youth and failing to prevent youth from abusing each other run counter to the support, protection, and trauma-informed approaches necessary to address reasons for their custodial placement. Sexual abuse can perpetuate inequality through increased trauma as youth try to navigate their custodial surroundings and beyond. This presentation offers a critical review of the literature on sexual contact consent, with specific attention to age and context and addresses how custodial settings can mitigate risk.

Taking victims seriously in Europe: EU victims' policy and law-making in progress [CA 18121] *Nina Peršak, Institute for Criminal-Law Ethics and Criminology, Ljubljana*

The rights of victims as well as their need for support and problems of access to information, compensation and similar are gaining proper recognition at European level. The Council of Europe has thus recently adopted the Recommendation CM/Rec(2023)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on rights, services and support for victims of crime, updating and replacing its 2006 Recommendation, which enhances victims' rights and appeals to its members to remove any barriers in the access to justice for victims of crime. Similarly at the EU level, the European Commission intends to revise the Victims' Rights Directive from 2014 in view of the issues arising from its 2020 Implementation report, its 2022 evaluation of the Directive as well as further developments and increased awareness of victims' needs. In addition, the Commission campaigns, initiatives and legislative proposals, such as the initiative proposing to extend the list of so-called EU crimes to include all forms of hate crime and hate speech or the proposal for a directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence, demonstrate the Union's increased sensitivity towards victims of bias crimes and gender-based violence, which legitimately raise EU concerns and have even heightened during the recent pandemic. The paper will examine these and related developments in more detail, as well as the obstacles that accompany them and address the need for a more balanced or comprehensive victimological policy at EU level.

353. Prisoner health in healthy prisons

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
This panel is made up of four papers emerging out of the ongoing PRISONHEALTH project based at the University of Oslo. The aim of

PRISONHEALTH is to provide new knowledge about the effects of high-quality in-prison healthcare services and the potential of 'healthy prisons'. It is based on the following overarching research question: Under what circumstances can prisons be health-promoting institutions? We hypothesise that prisons, broadly speaking, can promote health in two different ways: (1) by making high-quality specialist healthcare services available to prisoners, and (2) by providing prisoners with a healthy and constructive environment in which to develop, heal, and grow. The PRISONHEALTH project aims to study health-promotion from both perspectives, and also to look at possible connections between the two.

Chair:

Thomas Ugelvik, University of Oslo

Participants:

A running start: Endurance training, corporal replacement projects, and the co-production of desistance *Thomas Ugelvik, University of Oslo; Pernille Nyvoll, University of Oslo; Tore Rokkan, University College of Norwegian Correctional Service*

The research literature on physical exercise, sports and training in prison has often looked narrowly at the connection between weight training, masculinity, and the possible cultivation of "risky bodies". In this paper, we will instead focus on the role endurance training and running in particular might play in individual change processes. Based on fieldwork and interviews with current and former prisoners, we will use a narrative criminology framework to look at how the practice of running may work as an engine or a catalyst for ongoing desistance processes. We will explore whether running, both as a form of individual body technique and as a social practice, together with other aspects of change processes, may be used to tell a story of change, perseverance, and the ability to set new long-term goals and then follow through. The idea is that verbal and corporeal storytelling practices might combine and mutually strengthen each other, driving desistance processes forward.

Methadone and other drugs: The licit, illicit, and stigmatized in prison drug treatment services *Rose Boyle, University of Oslo*

How prison authorities handle issues of substance use and addiction within the prison population reveal wider narratives around different types of drugs. Building on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews with both people in prison, and prison staff, this article examines the conflict between medical, extramedical and illicit drug use within high-security prisons and in-prison drug rehabilitation units in Norway. The article seeks to highlight the differing ways in which the use of both prescription and non-prescription drugs is variously framed as medically legitimate, problematic, or otherwise, and how these framings reflect wider attitudes towards substance use, recovery, harm reduction and abstinence.

Prisoners' Narrative of healthcare services in Norwegian Prisons *Pernille Nyvoll, University of Oslo*

In the Norwegian prison system, healthcare is an imported service, meaning, inter alia, that healthcare workers are employed by the national healthcare system and not the prison service. This system allows prisoners to receive the same rights and, on paper at least, the same services as the rest of the population. However, although this system distances healthcare personnel from the security-oriented objectives of prison staff, prison healthcare service providers must still in practice take into account security measures and priorities in their day-to-day work. Based on data from ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative in-depth interviews with prisoners and healthcare personnel in five Norwegian prisons, this study examines common narratives surrounding imported healthcare services in Norwegian prisons. The analysis shows how overlapping health, welfare, and security perspectives influence prisoners' institutional narratives of prison healthcare services.

Prisoner's access to health rights in Norway: Making relevant health determinants visible in law *Ida Gundersby Rognlien, University of Oslo*

This paper aims to identify obstacles as well as success factors

when it comes to delivery of rights-based healthcare provision in penal settings in Norway. The case of healthcare provisions in prisons raises a number of questions at the interface between different legal areas, such as welfare law, prison law and human rights law. In my previous work, six areas have been identified as particularly problematic, relating to unequal health determinants, prioritization, resource limitations, evidence assessments, fragmentation of systems, and the relationship between the individual and systemic factors. Based on interviews with prisoners as well as prison and medical staff, this paper presents analyses of prisoners' meetings with healthcare related systems of complaint and control in Norwegian penal settings. What factors are highlighted as important in accessing health rights? I seek to reconcile the results presented here with an access to justice framework. By using the empirical data to address legal doctrinal questions, the aim is to understand the necessary elements of the legal concept of 'access to justice' in order to improve its applicability to prisoners' everyday health concerns.

354. Framing "offending"

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Feminist Criminology

Pre-arranged Panel

3:00 to 4:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 1

Our understanding of crime, those who offend, and victims of crime is dependent upon how the "criminal" activity is framed. Each paper in this panel explores a facet of the framing of criminal conduct. Together they will offer insights into the impact of framing on our understanding of crime and deviance. This panel is organised by the Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network of the British Society of Criminology, in association with the ESC Working Group on Gender, Crime and Justice.

Chair:

Emma Milne, Durham University

Participants:

Consent as an instrument of violence: taking a closer look at desire in the court room *Alexandra Fanghanel, Greenwich University*

This paper explores the twin ways in which legal interpretations of sexual consent facilitate violence against women even as they also criminalise specific forms of sexual expression. Consent to sexual violence, in many jurisdictions, is not possible in law. Subcultural sexual practices such as sadomasochism, in which consensual acts which might in different circumstances look like offences against the person, are widely criminalised because consent cannot act as a defence. On the other hand, the increasing number of criminal cases which emerge where women have, as part of an apparently consensual sexual encounter, been injured or killed and where a defence of consent is mobilised, demonstrates that something like consent is understood as being possible within a legal imaginary. This paradox where consent both can and cannot exist reflects a legal status quo constructed on neoliberal, conservative principles that are steeped in sexual stereotypes. This paper examines how this mobilisation of consent is used both to circumscribe certain sexual practices whilst condoning others. Using thematic analyses of cases where consent is mobilise in response to sexual violence, or what is describes as 'rough sex' or a 'sex game gone wrong', I interrogate this tension. Analyses of these legal cases sheds light on how consent is weaponised in law and how idealist re-readings of consent silence gender-based violence. What we see unfolding is how the law's response to such cases betrays a reliance on rape myths which co-constitute contemporary rape culture, thus becoming an instrument of violence both in people's intimate lives, and beyond.

Breastfeeding in the Borderlands – The New Age Wet Nurse. Online Milk Sharing Communities, Risk, and Formula Stigma and Distrust *Amber P. Frost, University of Greenwich*

The thought of a wet nurse has become taboo, but the gap their

service filled, persists. The organisations behind 'Breast is Best' initiatives have championed increases in breastfeeding rates, however, not all women are able or choose to feed their children this way. So, what can one do if their breasts are not a viable option for their child? Many find refuge, community, and product online – online human milk sharing communities have become the New Age wet nurse. Mums, surrogates, breastfeeding consultants alike use social media, such as groups on Facebook, to provide support and breastmilk for families in need. Human milk sharing, whether bought or altruistically donated, causes some concern as it is unregulated and unmonitored by any health organisation. This research project aims to investigate online milk sharing communities to understand how social pressures, stigma and risk may influence decisions on how to feed their babies. While this project uses a multi-method approach, this paper will focus on the interview portion of the project. These interviews held space for the participants to share perspectives on polarising issues such as the COVID-19 vaccine, health, and diet, as well as their experiences of motherhood, practically and as an ideological concept. Early findings of these interviews I am presenting suggest that these community members share a deep mistrust of formula companies and stigma for those who use formula as a feeding choice. There is also an understanding of risk, however, these risks are nuanced and are unique to the sharing community.

Evidencing 'sexual gentrification' in sex work platform governance in the UK *Helen Rand, University of Greenwich*

At the time of writing, the United Kingdom are currently considering legislation that aims to increase online safety through digital governance, all with a specific reference to women and children's safety. The paper asks to what extent do proposed and current legislation reinforce 'sexual gentrification' of the internet. Is there a creeping criminalisation and regulation of everything outside of the 'charmed circle' (Gayle Rubin, 1984); that is sex that is not heterosexual, married, monogamous, reproductive, non-commercial, etc. The paper is based primarily on a content analysis of the 2015 terms and conditions of the leading sex work platform in the UK and current terms and conditions of leading sex work platforms. It will also address parliamentary discussions of the Online Safety Bill as they unfold in the coming year. As sex work scholars, we are well aware of the harmful effects of digital governance on sex workers lives (see Musto et al. 2020; Blunt and Wolf, 2019 and Tiidenberg, 2021). As many states globally propose and consult on digital safety, this paper is timely as it considers past, current, and proposed regulation of sex work platforms in the UK.

The future of the Infanticide Act 1938 – time for reform? *Emma Milne, Durham University*

The Infanticide Act 1938 (re-enacting the Infanticide Act 1922) was designed to offer leniency to women who kill their infants while the balance of their mind was disturbed "by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child". However, application today suggests that leniency is saved for the select few women who meet a narrow definition of mental illness (akin to diminished responsibility) and who conduct the "correct" form killing (for example, women who kill newborn children or who shake babies rarely succeed with infanticide). Consequently, this paper will discuss the potential future of the Infanticide Act, considering if reform is required and/or changes in how it is applied. In doing so, I will present data from interviews with legal professionals who have experience of these types of cases and the Infanticide Act.

355. Foreign nationals in the criminal justice system

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10

In Western Europe, foreign nationals represent a large proportion of the prison population in several countries. This panel seeks to highlight some of the reasons that may explain this number, by examining how foreigners are treated in the criminal justice process. This panel will gain insight in penal decision making during the different phases of the criminal process, starting from the investigation phase including pretrial detention until sentence execution. Besides that, we will take a look at how these criminal justice decisions may affect residency decisions. The authors will present their research in relation to foreigners in criminal justice in Italy, France and Belgium, focusing on penal decision making, transfer of sentences and influences of migration law, with the intention of discussing similarities and differences, as well as possible solutions to overcome certain challenges.

Chair:
   Ellen Vandennieuwenhuysen, University of Antwerp
Participants:

Foreigners in pre-trial detention: Insights into the decision-making process *Ellen Vandennieuwenhuysen, University of Antwerp*

In most Western European countries, foreigners are overrepresented within pre-trial detention, more so than among the population serving their sentences. This presentation will discuss the results of 25 semi-structured interviews with magistrates in Belgium who influence pre-trial detention decisions, i.e. public prosecutors, investigating judges, magistrates of the chambers of council and of the chambers of indictment. The main focus will be on the reasons why magistrates consider pre-trial detention of foreigners more often necessary, and alternative measures less applicable. The interviews show that, in particular, the absence of the right of residence, the absence of a (registered) place of residence in Belgium, and language barriers are important, but other elements can influence these decisions as well. In addition, potential solutions will be examined.

Degradation ceremonies and the boundaries of citizenship *Eleonora Di Molfetta, University of Milano-Bicocca*

Drawing on a year of courtroom ethnography in an Italian criminal court, the paper describes how judicial practices directed at non-citizens account for real degradation ceremonies. These ceremonies are highly symbolic: on the one hand, they communicate that non-citizens are intrinsically deviant and inferior; on the other, they reinforce group identity and cohesion. By relying on instances of everyday justice, the paper sheds light on the value and the privilege of membership in criminal courts. The paper concludes with the implications of these developments for procedural justice and the legitimacy of the criminal justice system directed at non-citizens.

The perspective of the application of FD909 in a sample of transferred prisoners and prison managers *Luisa Ravagnani, University of Brescia*

The transfer of prisoners under FD909 represents of course a good opportunity to promote the rehabilitation of the offender in his/her Country of origin, when the same path would be impossible or very difficult in the Country in which the sentence has been issued. Anyway, the way in which this important tool is implemented can nullify its intrinsic effectiveness or even lead to a violation of the fundamental rights of the sentenced person. The research, developed thanks to the indispensable contribution of the Romanian Penitentiary Administration, aims to shed light on practical elements of the FD909 that do not always help the achievement of the of social reintegration. Through the analysis of 172 questionnaires filled by transferred prisoners and 27 by prison staff, the research offers some outcomes and challenges to encourage comparison on good practices.

Double punishment? The revocation of a residence permit after a criminal conviction in Belgium *Lars Breuls, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Foreign national prisoners can lose their right of residence in Belgium following a criminal conviction. Since 2017, such revocation of a residence permit is possible even if the person was

born in Belgium, after an administrative procedure. This presentation maps these administrative decision-making practices. In addition, based on ethnographic fieldwork in immigration detention, it studies how the revocation of a residence permit is experienced by those who were subjected to these decision-making practices. It is shown that decisions regarding loss of residency rights and forced return are high-stakes decisions that are perceived as highly illegitimate. Moreover, the decision-making takes place mostly at a distance and incarcerated persons feel that their side of the story is not taken into account. This can be related to the nature of administrative proceedings. For example, in Belgium, the (administrative) court rarely has full jurisdiction, which prevents a substantive reassessment of a file/a story. In this way, frustrations and feelings of illegitimacy among incarcerated persons are only amplified.

Foreign nationals in criminal justice: French probation services perspectives *Daniel Danglades, French Minisitry of Justice - Prison and probation services*

France is no exception when it comes to foreign nationals offenders being overrepresented in prison. This situation presents particular challenges to both prison and probation service within the custodial environment. French probation services are involved at each stage of the criminal justice process along the foreign national offender journey: from providing sentencers with information about defendants to aid their sentencing decision to the sentencing execution in prison and under supervision in the community. The panelist will reflect upon a range of issues relating to the use of non-custodial alternative to imprisonment to this target group.

356. Fear of crime

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Fear of Crime and Risk perception
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
Chair:

Marco Calaresu, University of Sassari

Participants:

Feeling safe while having fun? A review of experienced safety and fear of crime at events and festivals. *Remco Spithoven, Saxion University of Applied Sciences; Jelle Brands, Leiden University*

Events and festivals are big business. As clear liminal settings, events and festivals trigger the experience of freedom among visitors, but research indicates that this comes at the price of heightened risk of e.g. pickpockets, sexual assault, and terrorist attacks. But there is little research attention for how such risks of crime victimization are experienced, and how safe people feel at events more generally. This is somewhat surprising because, in general, safety is considered to be crucial to the success of (semi)public spaces, and peoples willingness to frequent these. One could hypothesize a similar importance to event settings and some authors claim the experience of safety to be crucial for the future of events. In this talk we will explore what is special and (potentially) unsafe about events, and review what is currently known about how events are experienced in terms of safety and fear of crime. Findings are contrasted with knowledge from the general fear of crime literature, as a means to further the debate about fear of crime and events. Doing so, we pay special attention to gender differences in the experience of fear of crime at events, the role of environmental factors and the role of surveillance and policing. Based on our review, we conclude that fear of crime and experienced safety at events and festivals can be considered a somewhat underexplored, but highly interesting and relevant research topic. We encountered some very interesting qualitative work discussing behavioral strategies (routinely) practiced by women at events and festivals which can be understood in relation to experienced lack of safety, and/or worries about or fears of

crime. The literatures underscore that a significant share of female visitors in the UK and US have reported to have fallen victim to unwanted behavior, sexual harassment and even sexual violence at events.

The Model for Predicting Fear of Terrorism through Fear of Rape and Sense of Security *Inna Levy, Ariel University; Keren Cohen-Louck, Department of Criminology, Ariel University, Israel; Nir Rozmann, Department of Criminology, Western Galilee College, Acre, Israel*

This study examines the assumption that aspects of fear of crime (fear of rape and sense of insecurity) predict fear of terrorism. The online survey included 754 Israeli respondents, who answered questions about their demographic characteristics, fear of terrorism, fear of crime indicators (fear of rape and sense of insecurity), locus of control (LOC; internal and external), and coping strategies. The findings indicated that for women, a higher belief in chance and fate and powerful others (external LOC), a higher sense of insecurity, and a higher fear of rape were related to a higher fear of terrorism. For men, a higher belief in chance and fate (external LOC), a higher sense of insecurity, and a higher fear of rape were related to a higher fear of terrorism. Furthermore, the effect of fear of rape on fear of terrorism was mediated by a sense of insecurity. Our findings support the assumption that fear of crime shadows and affects fear of terrorism for men as well as women. Therefore, the fear of rape should be addressed as a significant issue for both genders.

Transformation-Related Anxieties and Fear of Criminal Victimization: Testing the Sponge Function of the Fear of Crime *Helmut Hirtenlehner, Johannes Kepler University Linz; Christian Grafl, University of Vienna*

Europe's contemporary societies are characterized by rapid and profound upheavals. The diverse transformation processes shake people's general sense of security. Acknowledging the sponge function of the fear of crime, radical social change and the associated anxieties can also be assumed to have effects on citizen's level of fear of criminal victimization. Accordingly, a survey study conducted in six Austrian cities investigates whether anxieties about mass immigration and economic decline foster fear of crime. The results indicate that both types of transformation-related anxiety facilitate fear of criminal victimization, net of established predictors of the fear of crime. This entanglement suggests that fear of crime operates as a shared code for diffuse anxieties about the future.

Reassuring or frightening? A cross-national longitudinal analysis of the effect of government ideology on individuals' fear of crime *Marco Calaresu, University of Sassari; Moris Triventi, University of Trento*

Fear of crime, i.e. the citizens' perception of insecurity in relation to the possibility of experiencing a violation of own property or personal integrity, can have detrimental consequences for individuals, local communities, and societies as a whole. With this study we aim to investigate the role of an important but overlooked macro-level factor, namely the political ideology of the national government. We ask: does changing government political ideology affect individuals' fear of crime? If so, is its effect moderated by citizens' education level and ideological orientation? We develop a theoretical framework from which derive expectations about the potential consequences of government party's ideology for citizens' fear of crime, taking into account that some political parties rely on the politics of fear as a tool to gain consensus. We perform a cross-national longitudinal analysis on 33 countries using ten editions from the European Social Survey, covering a time-span of almost two decades, from 2002 to 2020. We merge such micro-level data with a variety of indicators measuring time-varying country-level characteristics. The main independent variable is the government ideology (right-wing, left-wing). We rely on two dependent variables, capturing how often respondents feel unsafe walking

alone in the streets of the local area in the dark and worry about home being burgled. We use multilevel regression models for repeated cross-sections, exploiting within-country variations to get rid of time-constant heterogeneity across countries, supplemented by a rich set of time-varying country-level features. This strategy provides estimates that can be credibly interpreted in terms of causal effects. This study has the potential to connect key topics in political science and criminology, and further improve our knowledge about the contextual determinants of fear of crime in contemporary societies.

357. Let's talk about violence against women. An approximation with data

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence

Pre-arranged Panel

3:00 to 4:15 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2

Violence against women is a phenomenon that has gained increasing interest in the last decades not only because of its individual and social consequences in the lives of women, but also because of the impact that this has on the institutions related to health, safety, and justice. High-Quality data is the most relevant input for making public policies to address this phenomenon. Hence, in this session, speakers from International Organizations and National Statistical Offices will exhibit experiences in using different statistical methods to collect and produce data to provide a better understanding of the nature, magnitude, and consequences of violence against women and girls.

Chair:

Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

Participants:

Let's talk about violence against women. An approximation with data to detect the new forms. *Claudia Villante, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica of Italy (ISTAT); Alessandra Capobianchi, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica of Italy (ISTAT)*

ISTAT defined an integrating system aimed to better monitoring data on violence against women (https://www.istat.it/en/violence-against-women) using a multi-sources data approach and using this approach also to better communicating. In order to add new and alternative sources of statistical information, ISTAT started to explore new research's frontiers aimed at improving statistical analysis methodology using Big Data and, in particular, social media data, also according the European Statistical System net framework related to the web intelligence source of data. An emotional and sentiment analysis has been produced by using social media messages to understand how gender base violence and gender stereotypes are represented among public opinion and which emotional reactions are produced around relevant event (such as celebration of 25th of November, crime news, etc.). The observed trends have also been compared with the national helpline number against violence against women and stalking (1522): the results show that the awareness campaigns on the one hand and the call from institutions and civil society on the other provide a central opportunity to animate discussion and raise social awareness of the phenomenon of gender-based violence in our country.

"The Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence in Spain" *Luis Felipe Rivera-Galicia, Universidad de Alcalá*

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the cost of gender-based violence in Spain in 2022. To achieve this goal, we use a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data. Firstly, we conduct a systematic literature review to identify the most recent studies on the cost of gender-based violence. Secondly, we collect data from various sources, such as surveys, official statistics and reports from organizations working in the field of gender equality. We then use a bottom–up or a top-down approach to estimate the economic cost of gender-based violence, including direct costs (such as healthcare and legal expenses) and indirect costs (such as lost productivity or income). Our findings reveal that gender-based violence has a significant economic cost for Spanish society. The research highlights the urgent need for comprehensive policies and interventions to prevent and address gender-based violence. The study emphasizes that gender-based violence has severe social and psychological consequences for victims, their families, and society as a whole. Therefore, investing in prevention and support services is crucial. The results of this study provide evidence-based information to policymakers and stakeholders, emphasizing the economic burden of gender-based violence. The study aims to contribute to advancing gender equality and creating a safer and more equitable society for all. Overall, the study sheds light on the importance of addressing gender-based violence and investing in policies and interventions to prevent and reduce its impact.

"How to measure gender-related killings of women and girls" *Maurice Dunaiski, UNODC*

Gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) are the most extreme and brutal manifestation of violence against women and they affect all regions and countries worldwide. However, unlike for other forms of violence against women, there was until recently no global or regional standardized statistical approach to define and produce relevant metrics on such killings of women and girls. The presentation will discuss the new international statistical framework to measure gender-related killings of women and girls and the steps that official statistics need to take to embrace the framework, from the modernization of administrative crime statistics to embracing a new way of characterizing and recording homicides. The presentation will also provide an overview of global and regional patterns and trends in relation to gender-related killings of women and girls

Statistics on intimate partner violence: Experience from the European Institute for Gender Equality *Cristina Fabre, European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)*

EIGE's statistics on intimate partner violence mark the first time administrative data have been collected and released at the EU-level. This constitutes an important step towards raising awareness on the lack of available data and how this impacts the creation of effective EU-wide policies to prevent violence. The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic further highlight how urgent it is that governments collect data in a harmonised way. Achieving uniformity in the definition and recording practices is fundamental to inform the policy-making process with knowledge on intimate partner violence patterns and trends. It is also critical to monitor the effectiveness of institutional responses. The European Institute for Gender Equality developed 13 indicators on intimate partner violence (IPV) to measure and monitor the scale of the problem in its complexity. A first round of data collection was started in 2018 and is included in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database. EIGE provides a methodological report on data collection for the 13 Indicators on Intimate Partner Violence as well as a metadata webpage for each indicator, containing information on national recording practices and definitions. The material reflects the challenges faced during the data collection, and is a starting point to acquiring recommendations and suggestions to enhance the collation. Upon analysing current data collection on intimate partner, rape and femicide in 30 different jurisdictions across all EU Member States and the UK, confirms that the data available is still far from complete and comparable, except for indicator 8 (on victims of rape) and indicator 9 (victims of intimate femicide), the highest number of jurisdictions (7) can produce comparable data on indicator 6 (women victims of sexual IPV); however, only 1 jurisdiction can produce comparable data on indicator 7 (women victims of economic IPV) and indicator 10 (protection orders issued for IPV against women).

358. EHC-WG Panel 2. Histories of the Vulnerable Groups

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Historical Comparisons of Crime

Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:

Esmorie Jacqueline Miller, Lancaster University

Participants:

The criminalisation and control of the poor: A look at nineteenth-century Tasmanian Pauper-Emancipists *Emma Deborah Watkins, University of Birmingham*

This paper will use an historical case study to explore the links between 'crime' and 'poverty' and 'control'. In line with the thesis that there is a blurring of the boundaries between crime control and controlling 'other' populations who are positioned as problematic (Garland 1981; Wacquant 2010), the criminalisation of poverty will be discussed in this paper with reference to pauper-emancipists. This population were former convicts who were transported to Tasmania (formerly Van Diemen's land), but were re-institutionalised after freedom within the charitable system. The lives of pauper-emancipists have been explored (including their pre-transportation lives, and during their transportation sentence) in relation to crime and punishment. However, the focus of this paper will be the crimes, including status offences, committed by the sample in old age. As well as the attempts to control the pauper-emancipists by those in authority, the agency of the pauper-emancipists will also be explored. Lastly, this paper will make links with ongoing concerns over the criminalisation of populations positioned as problematic (e.g. the visible homeless and crimmigration).

A History of Leisure Caravanning and the unforeseen harms on the Gypsy and Traveller Community *Iain Channing, University of Plymouth; Zoe James, University of Plymouth*

The study of leisure within criminology has been growing in recent years. However, it is not just criminal forms of leisure that criminologists research. Using a zemiological perspective, the concept of Deviant Leisure aims to highlight the hidden harms that exist in culturally accepted and lawful leisure activities. Viewed through the lens of historical criminology, the history of the leisure caravan holiday highlights the ideological heritage of nomadic vacations which were originally premised on the notion of freedom and adventure. Since the 1940s leisure caravanning has developed into a mass consumer industry and the development of hundreds of campsites offering numerous facilities for holiday makers. Yet, the parallel history that should also be told alongside this, is the impact of that industry on Gypsies and Travellers. The growth of caravan ownership ultimately led to the regulation of caravans which restricted the freedom of holiday makers and Gypsies and Travellers alike. While the growth and expansion of commodified holiday camps have catered for the leisure industry, the regulations have contributed to an accommodation crisis for Gypsy and Traveller communities, criminalizing them for stopping at their traditional stopping places and leading to further marginalisation and harm.

History of Women in prision, Jalisco, Mexico, Womens Readaption Center 1917-2023 *Ramón Gerardo Navejas Padilla, Universidad de Guadalajara; Axel Francisco Orozco Torres, Universidad de Gudalajara*

In recent decades the female crime rate has increased in proportions of 1/50, 1/20, and up to 1/5. In Mexico and specifically in Jalisco, from 1918 to 2000 has shown an increasment up to 220%, and in the last two years (2020-2022) it has vary. This research allows us to observe the phenomenon of the criminal activities developed by women, stablished at the statistics of incarceration at the so called Women Readaptation Center of Jalisco, as well the social impact. This work captures the evolution of women in prison, advances, and setbacks. A search was carried out in historical archives of the penitentiary system, books, files, anthropometric records, electronic media, videos, magazines, and newspapers to carry out a broad and documented investigation: a) These documents indicate the percentage of women inmates in our prisons and their participation over time. b) We can infer the role of women in crimes. The research starts from the historical search for anthropometric records of women inmates from 1918 to 1964 and there a journey until 2022; with the organization of sociological, anthropological, cultural, and educational data; It was possible to investigate the profile, a historical female criminal in Jalisco. A historical, causal, and criminological classification of women from the last century to date was formed to interpret criminal behavior and part of the personal reality of some of them.

The Intractability Malleability Thesis: Writing Race into British and Canadian Interwar Youth Penal Reform *Esmorie Jacqueline Miller, Lancaster University*

Scholars continue to reiterate a need to historicize contemporary concerns about race, crime, and punishment, beyond the American context. This presentation identifies interwar England and Canada as two prescient examples. Indeed, in both these contexts extant scholarship draw attention to Black youth's increasing rates of incarceration, exposing the normalization of extreme punishment for this demographic. Yet, scholars (Phillips et al., 2019) argue that narratives prioritizing statistical analyses lack both social and historical contextualization and therefore critical rigour. Without contextualization, youth risk being labelled and rationalized as the most punishable. Against the backdrop of the deviance invention logic well established in youth justice, the presentation offers an expanded explanatory scope in the Intractability, Malleability (I/M) thesis (Miller, 2022). This is an original, integrated social theoretical logic with the capacity to progress the customary analytical scope. The I/M thesis advances a socio-historical account, exploring Black youth's positioning as constitutive of the continuity of racialized people's historic exclusion from the benefits of modern rights, including lenience and care. The I/M logic takes its analytical currency from a combined critical race theory (CRT) and recognition theory. Youth's disproportionately high punishment rates are examined as a greater issue of exclusion. It is theorized to be part of a process institutionalized against the backdrop of early modern twentieth-century youth penal reform. To date, race's place in early twentieth century British and Canadian youth penal reform remains unexplored in criminological histories. Yet rich histories of class and gender contribute to our understanding, by linking past and present.

Racialized Perceptions of Crime and Redlining in Chicago *Megan Evans, Pennsylvania State University*

This study investigates the historic continuity of the literature's contemporary findings regarding the strong link between perceptions of crime and disorder, race, and residential decision-making processes. I integrate multiple historic datasets, including the recently digitized Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) residential security maps and their area descriptions, 1940 Census data, Shaw's map of the residence of male offenders, and Thrasher's map of gangland activity to conduct a historic case study of Chicago. Using text analysis and regression models, I find that perceptions of crime and disorder are entirely driven by a neighborhood's Black racial composition independent of observed measures of crime. However, in contrast with contemporary research, perceived crime and disorder did not predict decisions on lending risk above and beyond observed crime and disorder. The results indicate that HOLC appraisers' perceptions of crime and disorder were racially motivated, but their biased perceptions regarding criminality and Blackness did not exert a unique, independent influence on their decisions to redline Black neighborhoods. Results also indicate that observed crime and the Black racial composition of a neighborhood influenced lending risk. Thus, racial bias was still present in decisions on lending risk but operated independent of biases regarding crime and morality.

359. ISRD PANEL 3: Rates of victimization, offenses and the overlap between these two phenomena

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
This panel presents descriptive results about the lifetime prevalence and/or last year's incidence of victimization experiences and offending behaviors among adolescents from five Ibero-american countries: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela. We will also present estimates of victimization and offending overlap in the studied samples. The session will provide an opportunity to 'compare and contrast' the results of the preliminary analyses of the ISRD 4 data in these countries and the analysis methods of the individual teams.
Chair:
Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University
Participants:

Life-time violent victimization and recent violent behavior: An overlap analysis *Micaela Guibert, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Karin Arbach, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Betina Lacunza, National University of Tucumán; Antonella Bobbio, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Jorge Bruera, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina); Carolina Rinaldi, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina).; Consuelo Viano Tello, Institute of Psychological Researches, National Council of Scientific and Technological Research and National University of Córdoba (Argentina).; Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo*

There is an important consensus in Criminology on the overlap between victimization and crime (Berg & Mulford, 2020). Findings indicate that each experience significantly increases the probability of the other (Jennings et al., 2012), especially of a similar typology (Miley et al., 2020). The International Self-report Delinquency Study (ISRD) questionnaire allows to determine the life-time prevalence and the annual incidence of these events. The objective is to explore the overlap between life-time victimization experiences and violent behaviors in the last year, controlling for the period of occurrence of both. Methodology: We used data collected in Argentina for the ISRD 4. The sample is composed by 1007 adolescents (53,2% females) with a mean age of 15,4 years old (DS=1,6) that answered the paper-and-pencil version in 9 schools from Córdoba (n= 646) and San Miguel de Tucumán (n= 461). We focus on victimization and delinquency that occur in face-to-face contexts and involve violence. Two groups were formed: Life-time victims, adolescents who suffered victimization experiences throughout their lives, up to the 12 months prior to the assessment, and last-year offenders, adolescents who reported violent behavior in the last year. The association between life-time victimization and last-year offending will be analyzed by means of contingency tables and the chi-square test calculation. In addition, Odds Ratios (OR) will be calculated by sex and age groups. Discussion: Since its first edition in the early 1990s, the results of the ISRD have shown significant implications for public policies aimed at promoting the well-being of children and adolescents. Our findings are aimed at making a contribution in this regard at the national level. The role of victimization prevention strategies in the consequent prevention of crime and other forms of violence to which adolescents may be exposed will be discussed.

Rates and overlap of offending and victimisation among young people in Brazil: preliminary results from the ISRD4 project *Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo; André Vilela Komatsu, University of Sao Paulo; Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo; Ana Beatriz do Prado Schiavone, University of Sao Paulo; Chris Birkbeck, Salford University*

Previous self-report studies with young people in Brazil have tended to focus on a narrow range of types of offending and victimisation. The overlap between offending and victimisation has also been the focus of some studies. The current study used ISRD4 data from two cities in Brazil to estimate the lifetime prevalence and overlap between different types of offending and victimisation. We analysed valid data from a sample of 1.816 adolescents aged 13-17 (M=15, SD=1.2). In the total sample, 34.3% reported having committed at least one offence, while 69.8% reported having been victims of at least one type of victimisation. The most common offences reported were fighting in a group (14.1%) and shoplifting (11.3%), and the least common were stealing a car (0.8%) and burglary (1.2%). The most common types of victimisations were minor parental violence (53.1%) and theft (32.3%). The least common types were intimate posting (6.8%) and assault victimisation (7.7%). Latent class analysis was used to identify subgroups by life experience according to scores on the subscales: 1) offline offending, 2) online offending, 3) offline victimisation, 4) online victimisation and 5) parental victimisation. A four-class model was identified. Class 1, the smallest (8.7%), had the highest reports of all experiences, whereas class 3, the largest (47%), had the lowest. Comparisons of socio-demographic characteristics by subgroups will be made and some possible explanation for the differences will be presented.

The Consequences of Experiencing Both Victimization and Offending: Results from a Survey of Young People in Venezuela *Neelie Pérez Santiago, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela; Juan Antonio Rodríguez, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela; Laura María Bastidas Zambrano, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela; Chris Birkbeck, Salford University*

Studies repeatedly show that some young people report experiences of being both a victim and an offender, not necessarily for the same type of crime. In any sample that is taken, these victim-offenders sit alongside victims-only, offenders-only and the uninvolved and may show significant differences from them. For example, victim-offenders may show the highest rates of psychological problems such as depression and suicidal ideation, or behavioural problems such as substance use. Such differences have both theoretical and practical implications. Our study explores experiences of victimization-offending during the previous twelve months among a sample of approximately 1,800 young people aged 13-17 in Venezuela who took part in the ISRD-4 survey. We provide various estimates of the prevalence of victimization-offending, depending on the types of crime considered and the method of counting category membership. We also compare victim-offenders with other groups in the sample in terms of selected outcomes relating to family and school.

360. Prosecutorial Decision-making and the Prosecutorial Process, Alternatives to trial 1.
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Prosecutorial Decision-making and the Prosecutorial Process, Alternatives to trial
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:
Marthinus Christoffel Koen, SUNY Oswego
Participants:
Body Camera Footage in the Courtroom:_Prosecutorial

Impressions *Marthinus Christoffel Koen, SUNY Oswego; James Willis, George Mason University*

Body-worn cameras (BWC) research has grown significantly over the last decade as this technology has proliferated across police agencies globally. At this time extant scholarship has focused predominantly on police outcomes, police perceptions, and police processes and is yet to significantly consider this technology outside of a policing context. While a handful of studies have ventured beyond policing, this literature in its current form is scant. Therefore, relying on 35 semi-structured qualitative interviews conducted at the Lake Country Prosecutor's Office (pseudonym), a large prosecutorial organization in the United States, this paper seeks to understand how prosecutors perceived the downstream effects of BWCs as agencies in their jurisdiction implemented them. We find that while prosecutor perceptions of BWCs were in many ways similar to what police perceptions research has shown, they have also made sense of this technology in a way that is unique to them. These findings have important implications for future research, scholars, lawmakers, and practitioners.

Defense lawyering in the progressive prosecution era *Jenny Roberts, American University Washington College of Law*

The movement to elect so-called progressive prosecutors is relatively new, but there is a robust literature analyzing it from a number of angles. Scholars consider how to define "progressive prosecution," look at the movement through a racial justice lens, and examine it in the context of rural spaces, deportation, and the pandemic. One essay even offers a "progressive prosecutor's handbook." But what of the defense lawyer representing clients in a progressive prosecution jurisdiction? With the election of the new prosecutor, things may have shifted from a highly-charged adversarial relationship with a harsh law-and-order office to something quite different. Defenders in such jurisdictions face a number of complex decisions in both individual case representation and systemic reform efforts in this relatively new environment. Yet there is no defense lawyer's handbook for practicing in the progressive prosecution era. The core role of the defender— zealously seeking the best outcome to meet the client's goals—does not change when a progressive prosecutor enters the picture. But the fact that the new prosecutor's goals and policies may be different shifts defender goalposts in significant ways. These shifts must be accounted for in assessing the opportunities and challenges for defenders, as well as their performance, in these new situations. After examining criminal defense lawyering theory and regulation in practice, this Article discusses an existing typology of "progressive prosecutors—from the "progressive who prosecutes" to the "anti-carceral prosecutor"—and then sketches out a potential typology of defense attorneys. Next, it examines a major concern for defenders that cuts across all other issues, which is the progressive prosecutor who posits themself as the main reformer of the criminal legal system, and sometimes even as a transformer or hero. This is a narrative that some progressive prosecutors seek to advance, and others do not disclaim.

Differential application of alternatives to criminal proceedings in Israel - does location matter? *Efrat Shoham, Ashkelon Academic college*

Abstract Following the radical theory in Criminology, this study examines whether the new alternative procedure of 'conditional dismissal' is applied equally in Israel's central and social-geographic peripheral regions. 1,750 conditional dismissals cases across the districts were examined. Statistically significant differences were found between the center and the peripheral regions regarding the reasoning and terms posed to the perpetrators. Significant differences were also found in the frequency of punitive decisions versus restorative decisions typically found in the central district. These findings may demonstrate unequal accessibility to the less stigmatizing alternatives to indictment between the center and the social and geographic periphery. It seems that despite the egalitarian rhetoric in the enforcement and implementation of the

criminal process, the person's place of residence may reflect not only on the variety of alternatives available to him but also on the terms accompanying these alternatives.

Jurisprudence in disputes about parental responsibility *Kristin Skjørten, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies*

According to the Norwegian Children Act parents have shared parental responsibility for the child after divorce. If a parent want sole parental responsibility and the other parent do not agree, the court must decide this question. Methods: My research on custody disputes is based on 561 decisions reached by the Court of Appeal in Norway. The decisions comprise all rulings made by the Courts of Appeal during five periods between 1998 and 2019. In this paper, I will take a closer look at the court's treatment of parental responsibility in decisions from 2019. Findings: In 2019, there were disputes over parental responsibility in almost half of the decisions. The main arguments for sole parental responsibility was domestic violence and high conflict level between the parents. There were also some cases were the main argument was other circumstances as for example geographical distance, which made shared parental responsibility difficult. In three of four decisions, the court decided on sole responsibility. In the rest of the cases, the court decided on shared parental responsibility. The analysis showed that it was not obvious why the court decided on sole parental responsibility in some cases and not in others. Most research on custody disputes have focused on residence and contact. There is a lack of knowledge when it comes to parental responsibility. Hopefully new knowledge can improve the courts considerations on parental responsibility in the best interest of the child.

Jury Compositions and Case Outcomes Before and After the Ban of Peremptory Challenges in Arizona, USA *Shi Yan, Arizona State University, USA; Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University; Jessica Salerno, Arizona State University, USA; Valena Beety, Arizona State University Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law; Henry Fradella, Arizona State University, USA*

In 2022, the State of Arizona, USA banned peremptory challenges, a procedure that allows the prosecutor and the defense attorney to dismiss a potential juror without stating a reason. Proponents of the policy change argued that peremptory challenges have been used to affect the demographics of juries, as the parties can strike out jurors of certain races with the procedure. We obtained juror-level data from Maricopa County, Arizona in both 2019 and 2022, which contains the demographic information of potential jurors, whether they were selected for the jury, and the outcome of the case. We examine whether the policy change has affected the composition of juries, as well as case outcomes.

361. Hate Crimes Panel 1. Theoretical foundations of the fight against bias motivated crimes
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Hate Crime
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
Chair:
Mark Walters, University of Sussex
Participants:

Adolescents and the affinity to the radical right *Carl Philipp Schröder, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony; Yvonne Krieg, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony; Jan-Philip Steinmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*

In the debate on the development of right-wing extremism among young people, various theoretical approaches compete with each other. From these approaches, various conditional factors are derived to explain the phenomenon, such as economic deprivation,

perceived economic and cultural threats, and political alienation. There are only few empirical analyses that focus on young people in particular and examine conditional factors simultaneously. The question arises whether theoretical explanatory approaches need to be extended to include youth-specific aspects such as identity, belonging, rebellion, and resistance. In this paper, the intention to vote for the radical right-wing German party AfD is examined as a behavioral intention with regard to these conditioning factors. The data basis is a representative survey of seventh and ninth grade students in the German federal state of Schleswig-Holstein from 2018 (N = 2,824) conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony. First results suggest that economic deprivation is far less important in explaining voting intention than cultural threat for instance. In addition, youth-specific rebellion plays a minor, but statistically significant role. Therefore, sociological approaches should consider youth-specific factors for the explanation of the affinity to the radical right.

Criminalising hate: Law as Social Justice Liberalism *Mark Walters, University of Sussex*

Much has been written about the purpose and justification of hate crime laws. Though not unequivocally settled, it is often claimed that hate crimes are pre-existing offences that "hurt more", and under conventional theories of liberal criminal law, are therefore deserving of an enhanced punishment at sentencing. In this paper, I argue that such an approach to defining hate crime has restricted our understanding of the true nature and harms that acts of hatred cause. It has also enabled legislatures to focus their attentions almost solely on punitive responses to addressing what is a complex individual and structural problem. This paper challenges this conventional wisdom by outlining a new theoretical framework for conceptualising hate crime based on what I refer to as "social justice liberalism". Using this framework I argue for the expansion of traditional conceptions of the harm principle – often restricted to measuring direct harms to other individuals – to include impacts that are directly causal to the social injustice of entire groups of people. Building on Young's "faces of oppression", the paper draws on empirical research to evidence how hate crimes directly undermine individuals' interests and capacities to participate equally in society. I argue that if the law is to truly grapple with both the individual and structural impacts of hate, hate-based offences ought not just to be defined as "aggravated" forms of pre-existing criminal offences, but ought to be codified as distinct forms of criminality. It is only by conceptualising hate crime as a distinct type of wrong in law that can we begin to construct forms of regulation and criminal justice measures that adequately reflect and address its multi-layered harms.

Hate crime against LGBT+ people. The promise and limits of law enforcement. *Henning Kaiser Klatran, Norwegian Police University College*

The demand for rights and recognition before the law, along with market participation, constitutes the very core of queer citizenship in liberal democracy. Once excluded from normative configurations of life, queer people now have become increasingly visible and public, and serve as raw material in the production of a cohesive, liberal nation state. The status as rights-bearing subjects has radically changed the dynamics of queer politics of violence and safety. While queers only decades ago fought against criminalization and police harassment, they now increasingly call for extensive policing as a prerequisite for queer life. The socio-legal construct of hate crime legislation aligns 'progressive' queer politics with neoliberal configurations of crime control, marking a punitive turn of queer politics. Queer punitive investment, however, coincides with the criminological insight that law enforcement has a limited effect on crime. Policing of hate crime thus has an inevitable potential of failure in delivering justice to those who seek and demand protection by the state. A consequence of a collective, queer sentiment of police negligence could be a deepening distrust in the police and the state, and a return to pre-citizenship precariousness. As hate crime victimization is entangled with experiences of subjectivity and citizenship, there is a need for awareness of policing beyond criminal investigation and prosecution. The paper addresses how symbolic policing may provide a sense of justice, recognition and belonging to queer victims of hate crime and the queer community. The study is based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews with LGBT+ people in Norway who have experienced hate crime.

Negative parasocial contact and racial hate crimes: The missed penalties during the EURO 2020 final. *Mathijs Kros, Utrecht University; Christof Nägel, Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne*

We study whether the performance of athletes from stigmatized racial groups influences the number of racial hate crimes. We look at the case of the English national football team during the 2020 UEFA European Football Championship, and analyze whether the performance of black players affected the number of racial hate crimes committed in London. The English team advanced further in the Euro 2020 than any other English team did since the 1966 World Cup win. The Three Lions' 2020 run ended in the final, where they lost against Italy during a penalty shootout. Afterwards the three English players who missed their penalties, Rashford, Sancho, and Saka, were all subjected to racist abuse. Previous research has suggested that exposure to athletes who perform exceptionally well can reduce prejudice towards the athletes' minority group (Alrababa'h et al., 2021). Our main contribution to this research on parasocial contact is to study the influence of negative rather than positive parasocial contact on racial hate crimes. We consider whether the racial backlash that followed the missed penalties also generalizes to other victims and resulted in more racial hate crimes in London. Put differently, we test whether being exposed to underperforming outgroup athletes can also result in an increase in the number of racial hate crimes. In order to do so we use hate crime data provide by the London metropolitan police. Using interrupted time series analysis and regression discontinuity in time analyses, we show that the number of racial hate crimes committed in London significantly increased in the first weeks after the EURO 2020 final, but that this surge did not persist for very long. We further show that the increase in hate crimes is not stronger in Brent, the borough where Wembley is situated and the final took place.

Reducing Islamophobia: An Intervention *Kathryn Benier, Monash University; Nicholas Faulkner, Monash University; Isak Ladegaard, University of Illinois; Rebecca Wickes, Griffith University*

Islamophobia is a global problem that has reached epidemic proportions according to recent government reports and international research. In this pre-registered, randomised control study, conducted in a field setting (N=227), we investigated whether Islamophobia – negative and hostile attitudes towards Islam and Muslims – was reduced by a short door-to-door canvassing intervention. Our study involved participants from a previous survey who had expressed negative or ambivalent attitudes towards Muslims. Participants were randomly assigned to receive either no treatment or a 15-minute door-knocking conversation that encouraged empathy-building through: (1) active processing of new information; and (2) perspective-taking through personal reflections on past experiences of exclusion. Reductions in prejudice against Muslims were measured with two follow-up surveys, six and 12 weeks after the intervention. Results showed that in the treatment group, prejudice was significantly reduced and remained so 12 weeks after the intervention.

Supporting Victims of Hate Crime in Plymouth. *Christopher Pac-Soo, University of Plymouth*

In 2011 as part of a wider project for the Institute Of Race relations, Burnett (2011) examined hate crimes in the city of Plymouth UK. Burnett outlined the extent of hate crime arguing that the city's economic decline provides a pathway to observe how hate intersects with systemic and structural power dynamics. This paper

revisits Plymouth reporting on recently completed research on the experiences of hate by the city's rich and varied minoritised communities. The research reveals the far reaching impact of experiences of hate on the individual, families, communities and broader social cohesion. Alongside that the research examines the embedded vulnerabilities that minoritised groups and individuals face and how these might be considered as symptoms of broader structural , political and economic conditions and malaise. The paper argues that while steps to mitigate 'hate' at the local level by well meaning agencies are positive steps in tackling hate, these face challenges informed by broader structural arrangements that such responses are unable to navigate. To challenge hate the paper argues more emphasis needs to be focussed on addressing broader inequalities, institutional and governmental processes and narratives.

362. Perpetrators of international crimes: interdisciplinary and innovative approaches
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Critical Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
The focus of this panel is on perpetrators of international crimes, such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide as well as on the consequences of authoritarian leadership. All four papers take a very interdisciplinary approach. The first paper discusses how to use simulations and war gaming in perpetrator studies. A new and innovative approach. The next two papers focus on the internal dynamic within powerful political groups such as the US administration under Trump and Putin's inner circle in Russia. These papers apply a theory from leadership studies (the toxic triangle) and a perpetrator typology to the case studies. The last paper focuses on child soldiers and the Ongwen case and especially the sociological and psychological aspects thereof.
Chair:
   Caroline Fournet, University of Exeter, Law School
Participants:
   Simulations for perpetrator studies: what simulations and what can they teach us about perpetration. *Ben Gaches, University of Groningen*
   What can simulations teach us about the perpetration of grave international crimes? In this paper, we explore this question by summarizing how simulations contribute to scientific research and then examine how a specific simulation format, wargaming, could contribute to perpetrator studies. The perpetration of grave international crimes is a complex phenomenon that is difficult to research. Perpetration occurs within an extensive web of environmental factors, and perpetrators' motivations and decision-making are fluid and emotionally driven. This makes static studies of perpetration inherently limited. Models and simulations can contribute to research in several ways: by scaffolding understanding of complex issues, generating hypotheses about target systems, and testing these hypotheses in controlled environments. Applied to perpetrator studies, they could account for the multiplicity and interconnectedness of factors influencing perpetration, as well as the fluidity and dynamism of perpetrator decision-making. Models and simulations are an integral component of scientific research in many fields, including in fields adjacent to perpetrator studies such as political sciences, psychology, and military studies. Borrowing and adapting formats and methods from those fields may provide a promising avenue to advance our understanding of perpetration. One format of particular interest to the study of human conflict is wargaming. Within wargaming, matrix games are especially well suited to the study of fluid decision-making and evolving motivations. In this paper, we explore how wargaming and matrix games might be adapted to provide new insights into perpetration.

   Followers in the entourage: The types of followers within the 'inner circle' of an authoritarian leader and their effects on democracy *Sanda van Dam, University of Groningen*
   The so called 'entourage' (cabinet members, close advisors and trustees) is essential to keep an authoritarian figure in place. Those within this inner circle are also the ones with the most power to stop an authoritarian or unstable leader. While most of the research about authoritarian regimes focuses on either the dictator or his popular base, this paper studies the people closest to an authoritarian leader; the entourage. Not only by looking at what Padilla, Hogan and Kaiser distinguish as conformers and colluders, but to apply these labels to real-life figures and see if the typology fits. By looking at the entourage from the angle of Machiavellianism, the dark triad and self-esteem, the paper wants to shed a light on the most important group operating in the shadow of power.

   Perpetrator types in a toxic triangle: the Russian case *Alette Smeulers, University of Groningen*
   The invasion in Ukraine and the subsequent atrocities committed there are not the work of one man alone. It takes more than just an authoritarian leader to invade another country. In this paper I will discuss the various types of perpetrators that can be distinguished in Russia and will discuss how they form a toxic triangle and what the social dynamics within this triangle are and how these dynamics eventually lead to mass atrocities. The paper is closely related to the previous one in this panel in which the same theoretical framework is used but applied to a different case study and arguably a less extreme one. This paper will also address how the dynamics amongst the various key players work and how the typology can help to understand and analyze these dynamics.

   Child soldiers: An interdisciplinary investigation *Chiun Min Seah, University of Groningen*
   The ICC Dominic Ongwen case globally highlighted the issue of child soldiers and the usage of child soldiers within the same armed group. It also brought to light the dichotomy of being a perpetrator and victim as child soldiers cannot be straightforwardly categorised as merely one or the other. Following Ongwen's conviction, the question remains if the international (legal) community adequately dealt with these issues. On the one hand, Ongwen's defense team, for instance, argued that Ongwen was a victim as he was an innocent child recruited to commit horrendous crimes. The prosecution on the other hand, reasoned that he was a perpetrator. Victims deservedly want justice and some only saw Ongwen as an offender with reflections on his past. Several regarded Ongwen as a victim and simply a puppet in Joseph Kony's plans within the Lord's Resistance Army and others desire a balance that consider both sides of the dichotomy. Nevertheless, international law has yet to consider all relevant factors, namely the criminological and psychological aspects of these issues. Thus, this paper explores and compare the lived realities of child soldiers with existing international law through interdisciplinary lens, particularly the criminological and psychological perspectives.

363. Diversion and Court Processes in Juvenile Justice
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
Chair:
   Silvia Randazzo, KU Leuven
Participants:
   How plead juveniles in the criminal justice system? An exploratory research of plea bargaining in Spain *Alicia Montero Molera, University of Castilla-La Mancha; Esther Fernandez Molina, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha*
   Nowadays plea bargaining is a common and accepted legal practice in the Spanish juvenile courts. As far as we know, there is no work in Spain that analyse the juvenile defendant's decision to plead or

not in a trial. Specifically, we have analysed whether there are legal or extra-legal variables that may influence this decision and also explored the different positions of judicial actors and juvenile offenders on how they deal with this process. This research includes a mixed methodology: we reviewed 532 judicial records of children prosecuted in Castilla-La Mancha (Spain) and interviewed 32 professionals (lawyers, prosecutors and judges) and 12 juveniles serving a half-open custody measure. Our preliminary results find that 66% of juveniles are convicted through a plea bargain, although there are differences in plea bargaining rates due to the established dynamics of each juvenile court. It seems that some legal and extra-legal variables influence the decision to accept a plea agreement. We found evidence suggesting that juveniles who have a deviant peer group, commit a domestic violence offense or a property damage and have a public defender are the most likely to plead guilty at trial. Likewise, it is observed that through a plea bargain the adolescent agrees to plead guilty to the charges in return of a lenient sentence. Similarly, juvenile offenders often feel tremendous pressure to accept a plea agreement and do not understand the consequences of the decision. Lawyers defend plea bargaining; and juveniles, advised by lawyers, tend to accept the plea agreement thinking that it is their best option before hearing, unaware of the future implications of having taken this decision. Results and implications of this work are discussed.

Judicial decision making in juvenil justice : analysis of the grounds and choices of the socio-educational measure in the Brazilian context *Bruno César da Silva, Universidade de São Paulo - Campus Ribeirão Preto*

It is fundamental to research which elements have been employed by judges when choosing the measure to be served by the adolescente to the extent that choice for a given adolescent may be a risk or protection factor for the continuation of the criminal act, depending on the suitability of the judicial measure to the adolescent's need for intervention (risk-need-responsivity model). It is assumed that the choices regarding this intervention take into consideration the peculiarities and needs of each adolescent, in terms of exposure to specific risk factors. Thus, the proposed research seeks to verify what are the preponderant elements in judicial decision-making concerning adolescents in conflict with the law in the Brazilian context and to what extent these factors are aligned with the intervention needs of adolescents, considering behavioral variables and exposure to risk factors. For this purpose, we are working with secondary data regarding a sample of adolescents in conflict with the law (n=195): on the one hand, information regarding an extensive psychosocial evaluation regarding the involvement in delinquency and the exposure to risk factors associated with the persistence of criminal behavior; on the other hand, the sentences applied to them and their rationale. These data were compared in order to assess the degree of coherence between the socio-educational need, in view of the data from the psychosocial evaluation, and the state response, in view of the grounds used in the judicial sentence. As a preliminary result, the majority of the adolescents (91.3%) received the measure of internment, and the argument "seriousness of the crime" prevailed as the basis for the sentence. Moreover, the restriction imposed on most of the youths judged did not obey the criteria of risk and need, according to the psychosocial evaluation carried out.

Meet them where they are: an exploration of perceived cognitive communication abilities among system-involved youth in the United States *Allison T Chappell, Old Dominion University; Anne Perrotti, Old Dominion University; Tancy Vandecar-Burdin, Old Dominion University; Randy Gainey, Old Dominion University; Sampath Jayarathna, Old Dominion University*

Cognitive communication disorder (CCD) is an umbrella term referring to communication deficits related to cognition, including attention, problem solving, and executive functioning. CCDs can impact receptive and expressive language, decision making, and behavior, and they can be caused by trauma, brain injuries, or other neurodevelopmental disorders. International research suggests that CCDs among system-involved youth are prevalent, but this issue has not been adequately explored in research or practice in the U.S. The recognition of CCD among system-involved youth internationally has led some youth justice systems, particularly in the UK and Australia, to incorporate speech language pathologists in the juvenile justice process for screening, identification, and treatment. Because CCD can impact youths' ability to benefit from services offered in the juvenile justice system and may lead to negative outcomes, it is important to improve our understanding of the prevalence of and response to CCD in American juvenile justice. Through interviews with juvenile justice professionals in two American juvenile justice systems, the current interdisciplinary study investigated the incidence of communication and language issues among system involved youth, how staff make sense of the problem, training and resources available to them, and perceptions of the impact of such problems on youths' outcomes and experiences in the juvenile justice system. Preliminary findings suggest that while many staff recognize that youth struggle to communicate, few categorize it as a speech, language, or communication disorder; rather they view it as a function of culture, education, mental health, or fear. Further, it is rare for U.S. juvenile justice systems to incorporate speech language pathologists or provide staff training related to speech, language, or communication. We explore the implications of reframing the issue and the potential ways in which speech language pathologists could support court services to improve youth experiences and outcomes in juvenile justice.

The Role of Diversion in the Decarceration of Children and Young People in Ireland: Serious Offending and Judicial Decision-Making *Aine Bernadette Mannion, University College Cork*

Detention as a last resort, for the least amount of time, is an ethos reflected in UNCRC and the falling numbers of children and young people in detention in Ireland and around the world. Though the reason for the collapse of child detention is multi-factorial, Kilkelly (2006) states that the Garda Diversion Programme is the most coherent and effective tool for diverting children from the courts in Ireland. However, a "yawning gap" in legislation, as the lack of sentencing guidelines for serious offending in Ireland were referred to by a judge, who appealing to the Irish parliament delayed the sentencing of an individual aged under-18 (Reynolds, 2023). The response was intent to prepare an amendment to the Children Act 2001 that will ensure the maximisation of the availability of "alternative sentencing options," (Dáil Debate, Vol.1033 No.5, 16 Feb 2023). Yet, diversion as an alternative in response to serious offending has again had little consideration. Less serious crimes result in diversion, with responsibilisation and adultification ideals being applied to more serious offending where the rights-based notion of the child distinct from the adult is undermined. Serious offences, have a lower age of criminal responsibility in Ireland (10 years), are heard in adult courts, and may result in reviewable or lengthy sentencing where once a child turns 18 they are transferred to an adult prison. The lack of guidelines reflects defining characteristics of the Irish youth justice system; informality and discretion. An approach that can result in a disparity of outcome for a child. It also highlights both the challenges for children's rights-based practices- in judicial decision-making, accountability, and meeting the UNCRC requirements for the implementation of diversion- but also highlights as this paper examines, the question of what role does diversion have in the decarceration of children and young people?

The (too) many facets of diversion: a critical mapping of what diversion(s) has become in EU youth justice *Silvia Randazzo, KU Leuven*

Over the last decades, diversion has been globally practiced with children who are suspects/accused persons, as a means for an

expeditious exit from (or a non-entry into) the formal criminal proceeding. Despite its proliferation, diversion has been marked by a profound heterogeneity, which applies to the definitions, type of measures, eligibility criteria, program components, objectives, among others. This vast heterogeneity led to inconsistency in findings about diversion(s)'s access, processes and outcomes. This paper starts filling the gap of knowledge about this variety, drawing from the results of a survey conducted across the EU in the framework of a PhD research project. Thirty-four questionnaires were answered, providing an updated picture of what diversion practices consist of in 27 EU countries and in the UK. A vast, and yet under-explored, variety of diversion practices and policies emerges, confirming some potential pitfalls of diversion(s) already dread in the last decades literature: discriminatory access, processes that overlook the safeguard of presumption of innocence, and the outcome of net-widening. This mapping of what features characterise diversion practices across countries puts the basis for a systematic analysis of the gaps that exist between the normative "description" of diversion and its reality in practice. The next step of the research - the in-depth analysis of three countries/case-studies - will look in depth into the mechanisms of different diversion systems in terms of access, process and outcome, to explore how different diversion systems work in practice and assess their features, including potentially harmful ones.

364. Evaluating Criminalization Strategies

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
Chair:

Patricia Carraro Rossetto, University of Malaga

Participants:

Implementing the Palermo Protocol in Canada: implications for human rights and fundamental principles of justice. *Tamara O'Doherty, Simon Fraser University; Hayli Millar, University of the Fraser Valley*

To join the international community in its anti-trafficking commitments, Canada implemented the Palermo Protocol by enacting new criminal law provisions in 2005. In the nearly 20 years since that time, Canadian anti-trafficking legal efforts have been heavily critiqued as lacking a sufficient evidentiary foundation and for contributing to the over-surveillance and disparate criminalization of marginalized persons. In addition to revealing troubling enforcement patterns and prosecutorial challenges, critical legal scholarship has identified a deeply politicized and ideological narrative underpinning Canadian law. In this presentation, we share findings from our decade-long examination of the implementation of the Palermo Protocol in Canada. Our data are based on two substantial studies examining the enactment, legislative amendments, and Parliamentary reviews of Canadian law, a legal analysis of Canadian prosecutions of human trafficking provisions from 2005-2022, and results from the qualitative component of our initial work (involving criminal justice personnel and front-line NGO personnel's perspectives on law enforcement and its implications). Our longitudinal and triangulated research confirms a politicized law-making process featuring inadequate evidence and exposes a general lack of attention to the human and labour rights implications of Canada's legal efforts. Regrettably, the Canadian implementation of its obligations under the Protocol has increased barriers to sex workers' access to justice while furthering the shadow carceral state's surveillance and over-criminalization of specific groups. We assert this trajectory weakens Canada's commitments under other international human rights instruments and to upholding principles of fundamental justice. In its current form, we conclude that Canada cannot effectively prevent nor appropriately respond to the range of exploitative labour and

services anticipated by the Palermo Protocol; instead, the Canadian implementation of its international obligations ought to be viewed as a cautionary tale for other nations as Canadian efforts may be sustaining and even increasing the vulnerability of marginalized communities to exploitation.

Re-evaluating risk profiling in criminal justice and crime prevention through the lens of 'Artificial Intelligence' *Rosamunde Van Brakel, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Risk assessments are widely used within criminal justice and crime prevention to predict the risk of criminal behaviour to inform initial sentencing, parole, probation and police work. As a result of technological developments early in the 21st Century such risk profiling is increasingly becoming digitalized, characterised by algorithmic-decision making and increasingly making use of Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (Van Brakel & De Hert, 2011; Van Brakel, 2018; Hannah-Moffat, 2019; Strikwerda, 2020). Examples include amongst others, the COMPAS offender profiling tool deployed in the United States and the use of the ProKid+ algorithm by Amsterdam Police for youth crime prevention in the Netherlands. In this paper, I aim to contribute to the burgeoning field of digital criminology and compare analogue and digital risk profiling. The paper will explore continuities and changes as the result of digitalisation as well as evaluate analogue risk assessments in the same way as algorithmic risk assessments are currently being evaluated in the literature (Oswald et al 2018; Van Brakel, 2018; McKay 2020; Zarsvnik, 2021). I will bring this literature in conversation with critical literature about analogue risk assessments and profiling (Feeley & Simon, 1994; Robinson, 2002; Harcourt, 2006; Case & Haines, 2009; Douglas et al 2017), to see in which ways these bodies of literature can inform each other and to explore to what extent re-evaluating risk profiling through the lens of Artificial Intelligence sheds light on issues that have not been addressed before and can inform criminal justice policy and governance.

The impact of judicial interpretation on criminal policy - the case of Polish illegal drug laws jurisprudence. *Adam Stasiak, Polish Academy of Sciences*

Poland's drug laws were introduced to reduce drug supply and tackle drug-related crimes. The introduction of penalties for possession of the smallest amount of drugs in 2000 was accompanied by assurances that the law would not target users. Over the past 20 years, these laws have been the subject of extensive and numerous interpretations by Polish judges, thus shaping the state's actual drug policy. The subject of this analysis is the interpretation of the vague phrases related to drug possession and drug manufacturing, which has resulted in the overcriminalization and aggravation of penalties in regard to drug users. Interestingly, while the legislature in 2011 introduced legislation aimed at curbing the punishment of possessors of small amounts of drugs, the interpretation of these provisions by the Polish courts effectively blocks their application, tightening the criminal policy in this area against its new objectives.

The influence of Greco anti-corruption recommendations on legislative reforms of the Spanish criminal code of 1995 *Patricia Carraro Rossetto, University of Malaga*

From a dynamic perspective, the criminal law-making process is a complex phenomenon that comprises three different phases: the pre-legislative stage, parliamentarian stage, and evaluation stage, each of them having various internal divisions. The evaluation phase has four sequential aspects: the existence of a social interest in evaluation, the availability of the necessary human and material resources, the methodological challenges, and the dissemination of results. By and large, it can be said that the issues subject to the present conference fall into the last category, since its purposes is to investigate in what extend the recommendations of international organizations could shape the outcomes of national legislative reforms relating to political corruption. Against this background, my intention is, in the part, to explain very briefly what Greco is

and how its rounds of evaluation work and then to indicate which recommendation or set of recommendations were or not implemented, at least partly implemented, by Spain.

365. Understanding the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Crime and Punishment

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Crime and COVID 19
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1
Chair:
Diletta Tatti, University Saint-Louis - Brussels
Participants:

Covid-19 offences: the transposition of emergency norms into daily life. An ethnographic approach *Diletta Tatti, University Saint-Louis - Brussels*

The proposed contribution focuses on the exceptional procedure that has guided the repression of Covid-19 offences, as some cases are still pending in courts. Anchored in an empirical approach to law, it is based on field research conducted between October 2020 and November 2022 in Brussels, as part of a research project financed by the National Fund For Scientific Research (FNRS) conducted at the University Saint-Louis – Brussels, in collaboration with the NICC (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology). A central topic raised by the research, and which will guide the contribution, is the discriminatory nature of the measures adopted in spring 2020. The fieldwork on which the contribution is based consists of observations of hearings at the French-speaking Police Court in Brussels, interviews with legal professionals (magistrates and lawyers) and lay people (prosecuted and/or convicted citizens), and data compilations from the court registry. The contribution focuses on four points: narratives of the professional and lay actors; interactions between them; sociology of the offenders (such as age, gender and nationality); and sentencing. The purpose of the contribution is therefore to present some research conclusions relating to the everyday applications and practical translations of the Covid-19 offences. The law is therefore being analyzed as it is implemented, experienced, or endured. The proposed reflection relies on the tools of political sociology, and examines the law beyond its prescriptive dimension, as the result of interactions between public and private actors. This plural approach makes it possible to question the reception and application practices of the norm, which participate in the construction of law as a social fact, and its socio-political use.

Re-visiting the pains of incarceration during the Covid-19 pandemic in Chilean prisons *catalina droppelmann, Pontificia Universidad Catolica Chile; Daniela Montanari, Pontificia Universidad Catolica Chile; Ignacio Borquez, Pontificia Universidad Catolica Chile*

As described by Sykes, (1958/2017) in his classic book The Society of Captives, incarceration brings along a series of deprivations and frustrations that mark the experience of prisoners. The health emergency created by Covid-19, and the transformations that this global crisis has caused in the prison system (Alexander Söderholm, 2021; Alves da Costa et al., 2021; Ayyaz et al., 2020; Barnert et al., 2020; Caputo et al., 2020; Chartrand, 2021; Cloud et al., 2020; Dallaire et al., 2021; Wilburn et al., 2021), allow us to observe how these pains, documented by Sykes (1958/2017) more than half a century ago, are still present and have been exacerbated by this context of exceptionality. This article explores the above, based on a novel study in Chilean prisons during the pandemic, which investigates how the Covid-19 pandemic has transformed prison life and correctional policies. The study draws on 80 interviews with prisoners, prison officers, health professionals, prisoners' family members, and correctional authorities from six penitentiary facilities. The results show how the pains of imprisonment have been deepened during the pandemic, amplifying

the isolation and detachment of prisoners, both in their relationships with people outside and inside the prison walls. Likewise, this radicalization of the experience of deprivation has triggered what appears to be new pains of imprisonment, which mainly relates to the deprivation of justice and social reintegration opportunities. The deprivation of leisure generates a unique experience of time, where the prison routine is dominated by what prisoners describe as a slowdown of time and an excessive monotony. This paper invites us to re-situate the pains of imprisonment in pandemic times, opening the way for new expressions to emerge.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on European penal populations: A situational opportunity perspective *Yuji Z. Hashimoto, University of Lausanne; Edoardo Cocco, University of Lausanne; Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne*

The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (better known as SPACE) project compiles annual data on the prison and probation populations of Council of Europe member states. During the COVID-19 pandemic, a special project was launched to assess the pandemic's impact on prisons, inmates, and probationers across Europe. By combining the special project's findings with 20 years' worth of data from 34 prison administrations (2002-2022), this presentation illustrates how the European prison population decreased significantly, but only temporarily, in tandem with coronavirus-related lockdowns and in accordance with situational opportunity theories of crime. This presentation also explores how the picture is murkier when it comes to probation populations. Contrary to expectations, probation populations either decreased or remained stable, with no discernible pattern. The potential role of pandemic-induced disruptions in the criminal justice system are discussed.

Guilty Please: Covid-19 and the unravelling of the presumption of innocence *Lisa Mary Armstrong, University of Glasgow*

The presumption of innocence (POI) is said to play a pivotal role in safeguarding the rights of the accused. The COVID-19 pandemic saw the unravelling of this mythical golden thread as courts closed to prevent the spread of the virus. Like many other countries Scotland extended the custody time limits (CTL) to manage the backlog in cases during the pandemic. Shortly after these changes were implemented the media began reporting on a worrying rise in remand prisoners pleading guilty to avoid "covid custody" (Scottish Legal News, 2021; The Herald, 2021; The Ferret, 2020). The literature suggests that there can be gender specific factors that induce women to plead guilty for crimes they haven't committed (Jones, 2011; Parkes and Cunliffe, 2015; Roach, 2021). This article will discuss the changes to CTLs in Scotland during the pandemic and the impact on female remand prisoners (BBC, 2022). It first considers whether the implementation of the CTL extensions could have induced more women on remand to plead guilty. Secondly, it explains why we should be contesting the use of these time limits given that the presumption of innocence is a fundamental principle in the criminal justice system.

366. NARRCRIM Panel 2 Narrative Criminology

Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Narrative Criminology
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:
Sveinung Sandberg, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo
Participants:

Al-Hollywood: Contradictory Narratives from ISIS Affiliated Women in the Al-Hol Camp *Henriette Frees Esholdt, Lund University*

A total of 5,394 women fulfilled their religious duty to perform hijra (emigration) to the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq (ISIS)

following the former IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's call on Muslims to do so in the summer of 2014. The vast majority of the previous research on women affiliated with ISIS focuses on female radicalization processes leading them to join ISIS and women's roles in ISIS territory. Still, very little is known about the many women (96 %, June 2018) who have remained in the conflict zone, including those who are held captive in, for example, the Al-Hol camp. This paper is based on an open source social media study of textual and visual materials posted by nine women who self-identify as prisoners in the Al-Hol camp, and textually and/or visually indicate identification with the Salafi-jihadi movement. The paper demonstrates empirical insights into the women's everyday life in the Al-Hol camp and how they cope with their life situation. More specifically, it outlines the women's contradictory narratives of despair over their life situation and glorification of the Caliphate - a state of mind some women seem to have coined the term "Al-Hollywood" to describe.

Dumpster Data: An Investigation of Crime Scene Photographs on Guam *Douglas Stephen Farrer, University of Exeter*

While conducting ethnographic research on police training methods on Guam, a retired Chief of Police gifted me a box of crime scene photographs featuring crimes from the 1950s-70s. He claimed to have found two sets of photographs in a dumpster outside the station on his last day at work. The photographs include images of automobile collisions, drug busts, suicides, and homicides. Some of the photographs are marked for weapons and shells. Doubtless used in police investigations, some were probably used in police training. The photographs include scenes of probable child abuse, burglary, police Interrogation, and illegal gambling. Initially explored through interviews with local law enforcement and US military police personnel based on Guam, next I examined the photographs with theoretical lenses derived from criminology, psychoanalysis, phenomenology, and visual anthropology. The main methodological procedure adopted is from Camera Lucida by Roland Barthes, to locate the 'punctum', a point in the image that piques attention. These photographs are 'dirty data' emerging from a police dumpster that tell the story of the imposition of colonial (dis)order in America's coastal backyard, on Guam, the largest military base in the Pacific, and the "tip of the spear" of US colonial hegemony.

"Red pill stories": The political journeys of British neo-Nazi activists *Tony Karas, Goldsmtihs, University of London*

How do people become neo-Nazis? How do they understand themselves and their worldviews? Patriotic Alternative (PA) is a new British ethnonationalist, fascist and neo-Nazi organisation. Key figures within PA are currently on trial for hate crimes and terrorism offences, and MPs have recently called for the organisation to be proscribed under counter-terrorism legislation. PA's core propaganda message is the so-called "Great Replacement" or "White Genocide" conspiracy theory. This is the idea that ethnically homogenous populations in European nations are being replaced by people of non-European origin, and that this is being orchestrated by liberal, left-wing or Jewish elites. The narrative of "White Genocide" has directly inspired far-right terrorist attacks around the world. PA has emerged from an online ecosystem of far-right content creators (live-streamers, podcasters and bloggers) and represents an attempt to bring those who have been "radicalised" online into real-world political activism by providing a "safe space" for fascists to meet, network and organise. PA's leaders, organisers and activists produce a vast array of publicly accessible online multimedia content, offering a unique window into their worldview, beliefs and attitudes – as well their political journeys into the far right. These stories of personal transformation offer a rich seam of data: narratives of racial apocalypse, personal awakening, and political struggle interweave. This paper draws on narrative and cultural criminology to make sense of contemporary pathways into the far right, how its adherents understand their involvement, and the role of stories in instigating and sustaining participation in far-right organising and activism.

The Jihadist: Collective Representations of an Emerging Identity in Street Culture *Sébastien Tutenges, Lund University*

Over the last two decades, the social identity of the jihadist has become ingrained in street culture. Depictions of jihadists can be found in popular music, movies, and media reports. Propaganda celebrating or condemning jihadism circulates online. And a significant number of individuals with a background in street crime have flirted with or converted to jihadism. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in Oslo, this paper examines how Muslims involved in street crime construct and relate to the identity of the jihadist. The Durkheimian concept of collective representations is applied and refined to show how the construction of identity affects the way people on the street understand themselves and their enemies and the actions they take toward jihadi extremism. In conclusion, the paper argues that the notion of collective representations should be incorporated into the analytical toolbox of narrative and cultural criminology.

The Narratives of the Wrongfully Convicted *Linda Asquith, Leeds Beckett University*

Narrative criminology focuses on how people experience wrongdoing and has, unsurprisingly focused on either victims or offenders. The experiences of wrongfully convicted people, whose identities as victims/offenders is often complex, is an area which has received limited attention in criminology generally, and specifically, there has been no consideration of how wrongfully convicted individuals narrate their experiences, or create their narratives around their identity as 'innocent'. For the wrongfully convicted, the wrongful conviction is both in the past, and in the present and continuing, and as such, narratives become more complex and difficult to construct, because the story doesn't have an 'end'. There is a need to explore how victims of wrongful convictions use/construct narratives to make sense of their experiences and indeed if they can do this at all. Wrongful conviction can be seen as a narrative disruption, and this paper explores how these narrative disruptions are experienced by the wrongfully convicted. This paper utilises Warr's (2019) work as a basis for examining how wrongfully convicted individuals navigate their way through the criminal justice system, and how they utilise their narrative labour (Warr 2019) to maintain their innocence.

367. **Predictors and Consequences of Guardian and Offender Decision-Making**

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Rational Choice Perspectives

Pre-arranged Panel

3:00 to 4:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

This panel considers decision-making across two key areas. We explore decision-making in high conflict situations through an examination of why bystanders intervene and why individuals opt to engage in violence. We also examine the consequences of decision-making related to co-offending. Specifically, we evaluate how co-offending relates to detection by formal and informal agents and situate co-offending in a life-course framework to explore the reciprocal relationship between co-offending and involvement with romantic partners.

Chair:

Lauren Porter, University of Maryland

Participants:

Examining the Role of Emotional Experiences and Moral Evaluations in the Decision to Engage in Violence *Shaina Herman, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Timothy C. Barnum, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Jean-Louis van Gelder, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law*

This study investigates role of emotional experiences and moral evaluations in the decision to use violence. Although prior research

suggests that emotions provide an important backdrop for evaluating criminal opportunities, ethical and methodological limitations have restricted the theoretical and empirical development of this line of research. The current study uses 360° virtual reality (VR) technology to immerse study participants in realistic criminogenic situations and experimentally manipulate real time feelings of anger and excitement. The goal of this work is to examine how these affective states influence the decision to use violence in response to two scenarios—being provoked into a fight and witnessing a woman being sexually harassed. Specifically, we assess how emotional experiences potentially shape situational moral evaluations of violence under the circumstances presented in VR. Our analyses account for other relevant situational inputs including sanction certainty perceptions, safety considerations and social rewards.

Active Guardianship: Who Intervenes? How? And Why? *Timothy C. Barnum, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Shaina Herman, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Jean-Louis van Gelder, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; Denis Ribeaud, University of Zurich; Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge; Daniel S. Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University*

Guardianship is a core tenet of routine activity theory. At its outset routine activities research largely assumed that the mere presence of a guardian was sufficient for criminal deterrence. More recent research, however, takes as a starting point that would-be-guardians must take on an active, intervening role for deterrence to occur. Integrating research on bystander intervention and guardianship-in-action with situational decision making, the current study elaborates the individual-level motivations and decisions processes of guardianship to answer the following questions: Who serves as an active guardian? How do they do so? And why? We tasked young adults (N = 1,006) to assess a 1-minute video depicting a sexual harassment event. Respondents were participants in the most recent wave of data collection for the Zurich Project on the Social Development from Childhood to Adulthood (z-proso). We examine participants' willingness to engage in a range of intervention options as a function of their perceptions of the danger of intervention and the likelihood that others would also intervene, their anger at the harasser's behavior, their prosociality and attitudes about the use of violence, and various personal characteristics including gender and physical stature.

An Empirical Examination of the Group Hazard Hypothesis: The Role of Formal and Informal Detection in Group Offending *Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University; Jean M. McGloin, University of Maryland*

Scholars often cite the prevalence of the group nature of crime, particularly among juveniles, but some express skepticism that this may reflect biases in using official records. Though the hazard has been framed around how police behaviors can shape our knowledge of co-offending patterns, the current study explores whether detection hazard to groups is a more generalized experience by considering whether this risk extends to both formal and informal sources of detection. We also consider whether group hazard varies as a function of offense type and the age composition of the offending group. To evaluate these relationships, we use data from the Second International Self-Reported Delinquency Study (N=73,000) which have self-reported measures of both offending and detection type among high school youth. Regression models indicate there is a generalized risk of detection for group offenses, however this hazard is most seen among mixed-age group offenses. These findings have important implications for understanding labeling effects of involvement in group offending.

Revisiting the Relationship Between Romantic Partnerships and Companions in Crime *Bianca Bersani, University of Maryland; Jean M. McGloin, University of Maryland*

For decades, scholars have suggested that quality romantic relationships may help promote desistance. One key pathway whereby this may occur is by disrupting criminal peer networks. The few empirical studies that consider peer relationships focus on time spent with friends and exposure to deviant friends (e.g., Maume, Ousey & Beaver, 2005; Warr, 1996). A fuller examination of "companions in crime" should include co-offending patterns, as well (Warr, 2002). On the one hand, being invested in a romantic relationship may reduce co-offending, as it could be associated with a decline in the pool of available accomplices and/or time spent with peers in settings conducive to group crime. Alternately, co-offending may provide an attractive way to remain involved in offending while diffusing personal responsibility. Using data from the Pathways to Desistance Study in the United States, this study explores trends of romantic commitments and co-offending over the life course, as well as within-individual associations between changes in romantic relationship status and changes in co-offending behavior.

368. Recruiting and researching hidden/hard-to-reach populations: Practical and ethical challenges and good practices
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Qualitative Methods
Roundtable
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Criminologists often research hidden/hard-to-reach populations, such as victims of human trafficking or domestic violence, and are confronted with low response rates. This roundtable reflects on practical and ethical challenges when it comes to recruiting and researching these populations. Each discussant starts from their own experiences with their own population, being families who are experiencing child-to-parent violence, non-hetero victims of sexual transgressive behavior, survivors of human trafficking, victims of abuse in the Catholic church, older prisoners, and cis female sex workers. The round table will start with an elevator pitch of every discussant about their research project and the hidden/hard-to-reach populations they study. Afterwards, the discussants will go into more depth about three central topics: (1) how to recruit hidden/hard-to-reach populations including gatekeepers and the use of social media, (2) ethical considerations such as the importance of informed consent and referral procedures, and (3) the selection of the most appropriate data collection method such as interviews, focus groups, surveys, including their advantages and disadvantages. As all discussants start from their own experiences, very practical tips and actual examples will be shared with the audience.
Chair:
   Pia Struyf, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Discussants:
   Yana Demeyere, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
   Anna Marie Vansteenkiste, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
   Victoria Wozniak-Cole, KU Leuven
   Marc Balcells, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
   Daniela Andrea Mardones Bravo, University of Edinburgh

369. Collateral consequences of criminal records in society
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3
Individuals navigating their everyday lives with a criminal record are up against a multifaceted range of challenges. The papers in this panel will discuss some of these challenges focusing on both the employment and personal life angle. The panel will first consider the role of social cooperatives as a tool aimed at favouring social reintegration and desistance for criminal justice-involved individuals. It will then look at the gendered effects of the stigmatisation flowing from a criminal record on the labour market. Thirdly, it will discuss the impact of having a criminal conviction on

dating and romantic involvement. Finally, it will focus on screening instruments concerned with individuals' recorded past (mis)behaviour and their role in detecting possible risks for other individuals, organisations, and the wider society.

Chair:

Elina van 't Zand-Kurtovic, Leiden University

Participants:

Co-producing justice: The impact of social cooperation on the collateral consequences of criminal records *Beth Weaver, University of Strathclyde*

This paper takes the learning from an international study which explored the influence of social cooperatives and work integration social enterprises on desistance and social integration. Focusing on the contribution of Italian social cooperatives, this paper discusses their role in ameliorating the collateral consequences that justice-involved people face. In so doing, it draws attention to issues of governance and culture, the meaning and meaningfulness of work, the nature of the support offered and their commitment to community engagement. It is argued that social cooperatives of this form play a distinct role in supporting social integration and circumnavigating the effects of criminal records to the extent that the culture of the cooperative is shaped by cooperative values. This is because the cultural and relational environment of a social cooperative is as significant to job satisfaction, social integration, and wider processes of change as participation in paid work. Participants described their experiences as being as much a process of resocialisation and social participation as a means of work integration. Where social cooperatives are embedded in and inclusive of the local community, they can ameliorate some of the stigma experienced by multiply-marginalised employees and encourage their social integration through opportunities to experience citizenship and belonging and to develop economic, human and social capital. Building on the outcomes of a subsequent international symposium, the paper concludes by delineating elements of a preferred model, while recognising this might not be transferable to different political, cultural and economic contexts.

Gendered effects of the mark of a criminal record? *Marti Rovira, Universitat Pompeu Fabra*

Labour market stigmatisation against individuals with criminal records has often proven to be unfair, ineffective, and counterproductive. The stigmatising effects of a criminal record might be more severe for females with lived contact with the criminal legal system, given gendered expectations about appropriate behaviour. However, most of the previous studies on the effect of criminal records have focused on the male population. In this context, this paper grapples with the question of under what circumstances the stigma of a criminal record differs between men and women. To tackle this research question, I use an experimental methodology, known as an audit study, in which I sent two fictitious matched applications to more than 1000 online entry-level jobs. The results that will be presented and discussed aim to deepen our knowledge of the interaction of the stigma of having a criminal record with gendered prejudices and stereotypes.

Vignette study of the effect of criminal convictions on dating Interest *Douglas Evans, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill, Arizona State University*

The legal system's punitive orientation influences public perceptions of people with convictions. Considerable research has examined the difficulties that formerly convicted individuals face in accessing housing and employment, but less is known about the effect of a criminal conviction on intimate relationship initiation, which is important given the potential for prosocial romantic relationships to facilitate desistance. Dating is an essential step toward a committed relationship and marriage, and this study sheds light on how romantic interest is impacted by criminal stigma relative to mental illness stigma, which are similarly discreditable stigmas but differ by perceived responsibility. Using an experimental vignette design, this study explores how adults respond to pictures of women or men of different races and written descriptions about them that mention one of three conviction types (drug, violent, sexual) relative to a control group that mentions a prior mental health diagnosis. Respondents were asked to select a preferred gender and then view a picture of that gender that varied randomly by race, read the vignette, and then rate their romantic interest in the person pictured and described in the vignette. Preliminary analyses indicate that respondents were significantly more willing to consider a romantic engagement with someone convicted of a drug offense relative to a mental health diagnosis and significantly less likely to consider romantic engagement with someone convicted of a violent or sexual offense relative to a mental health diagnosis. The results have implications for the timing and context of disclosures of criminal history during romantic relationship initiation.

A qualitative inquiry concerning integrity assessment and screening in pre-employment selection *Ard Barends, Leiden University; Elina van 't Zand-Kurtovic, Leiden University*

Despite tight labour markets, instruments of integrity assessment and screening seem increasingly important in (pre-)employment selection to hire, from an organisation's perspective, the right employees. Although assessment and screening aim to prevent integrity issues with a negative impact on the organisation or society, stigmatisation based on one's previous behaviour may also unnecessarily exclude (potential) employees from labour market opportunities. We know little of how the wide range of integrity assessments and screening instruments used – such as integrity tests, criminal background checks and open-source intelligence – can help to detect possible risks for organisations, individuals, or society at large. Nor do we understand the considerations of both public and commercial screening organisations and employers specifically of applying and relying on these instruments for employment hiring decisions. This qualitative study addresses these gaps by providing a first structured, qualitative analysis of the unique Dutch screening landscape, including its normative and practical implications. The results allow for the further professionalisation and standardisation of pre-employment screening in order to find a right balance between preventing integrity issues and avoiding unnecessary stigmatisation.

"Repairing the Damage Done": Narratives of Former Addicts and Incarcerated People Assisting in the Recovery Processes of Peers *Ety Elisha, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College; Esthi Shachaf-Friedman, Ashkelon Academic College*

The current presentation focuses on the narratives of former addicts and incarcerated people that are employed in formal peer support roles, referring to them as the "wounded healers". The study was conducted from the perspective of Convict Therapy, defined as formal peer support efforts carried out by former addicts and incarcerated people, based on their lived experience. The Study's participants were 26 trained men and women, with a history of addiction and imprisonment who are employed in rehabilitation settings for people with addiction problems, in prison, and the community. The main narrative that stood out from the interviews emphasized achieving personal redemption and reconciliation with the past through their role as "wounded healers". In addition, emphasized the benefits of peer support, for them and the aid recipients (e.g., a solid commitment to rehabilitation, achieving a sense of achievement, satisfaction, meaning, and purpose in life, as well as mutual healing). Alongside this, difficulties and challenges were also reported (e.g., roles confusion, low income, and the lack of promotion opportunities). The implications of these findings will be discussed in the context of crime desistance.

370. Organized crime: involvement, determinants, and impact
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm

Chair:

Sarah Schreier, University of Tuebingen, Institute of Criminology

Participants:

Alliance and Conflict: Investigating the Determinants of Yakuza Violence Using Multilevel Network Analysis *Niles Breuer, University of Oxford; Martina Baradel, University of Oxford*

The yakuza, as the Japanese mafia is collectively known, has historically shown low levels of violence. Nevertheless, there have been several clashes, such as the internal Yamaguchi-gumi conflict ongoing since 2015. This paper investigates the patterns of violence between local yakuza groups using a dataset of cases of yakuza-on-yakuza conflict throughout all of Japan between 2014-2019. Incidents are extracted from public media reports in national newspapers, online news aggregators, and specialised magazines. A multilevel conflict network that includes local group conflict, national syndicate relationships, and local group-syndicate affiliations will be used to investigate the tie formation process using a multilevel exponential random graph model. We hypothesise that the network will exhibit high levels of direct and indirect reciprocity at the local level – groups respond to their attackers within the same geographic area, but conflict is unlikely to span across geographies. Further, we expect lower levels of complex conflict patterns (e.g. transitivity and generalised exchange) compared to studies of US gang violence. Finally, we expect that national-level syndicate alliances decrease the likelihood of violence between local groups. In particular, groups affiliated with the three largest syndicates are expected to be involved in less complex conflict patterns than groups affiliated with smaller syndicates due to the more robust conflict resolution infrastructure and alliance system in the larger syndicates. We argue that law-enforcement initiatives that disrupt markets induce higher levels of inter- and intra-group violence. Furthermore, we posit that alliances have a transitional value and positive externalities: an external group that has an individual relationship with a group in an alliance will be less prone to enter in conflict with groups part of the same alliance. Finally, we argue that highly hierarchical structures with capillary presence at the national level determine low levels of violence for the criminal underworld in general.

Assessing the Impact of Organised Crime on Violence in a Non-Traditional Setting in the UK *Paolo Campana, University of Cambridge; Cecilia Meneghini, University of Exeter; Alyssa Knisley, University of Cambridge*

The presence of organised crime in a territory may affect levels of violence in two different ways. On the one hand, organised criminal groups cause higher rates of violence as they rely on violence to control their territories, govern the internal functioning of the groups themselves, and conduct drug trafficking business. On the other hand, organised criminal groups may have a decreasing effect on rates of violence due to their ability to control criminality in their area, as well as by providing a network of support that protects their members from the systemic risks of drug trafficking activities. However, previous studies have mostly looked at traditional mafia-type organizations or youth gangs active in settings characterised by extremely high levels of violence. In this paper, we aim to investigate the relationship between organised crime and violence in a 'non-traditional' setting in the United Kingdom characterised by average levels of crime, violence, and organised crime presence (compared to other regions of the UK and Europe). We combine police-recorded incident-level data with open-source data on the characteristics of local communities into a set of spatial regression models that account for possible territorial spillovers in the level of violence. Results show that a stronger organised crime presence is positively associated with higher rates of violence; however, for a given level of organised crime presence, communities where a higher proportion of offenders is affiliated with an organised criminal group experience lower levels of violence compared to communities with a lower proportion of organised crime-affiliated offenders. At the same time, the share of organised crime offenders involved in drug trafficking is negatively associated with violence. We discuss these results also in light of community-level preventive approaches.

Co-offending patterns associated with different crime types – A social network perspective *Ida Adamse, NSCR; Arjan Blokland, NSCR; Veroni Eichelsheim, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement*

Co-offending is seen as a problematic phenomenon as it is associated with increased recidivism and an aggravation of the crimes committed. Several studies show that co-offending patterns differ per crime type and that the characteristics of a crime, at least partially, explain whether it is typically committed by a solo offender or by a group. Organized crime is by definition dependent on co-offending. Hence, it is an interesting crime type to compare to crimes in which co-offending is mostly optional, such as property crimes and violent crimes. Surprisingly, few studies on co-offending patterns specifically focus on organized crime, let alone compare co-offending patterns associated with organized crime to co-offending patterns associated with other types of crimes. Moreover, most studies on co-offending patterns only analyze co-offending prevalence and offender characteristics, such as the number of co-offender incidents per crime type, the mean number of co-offenders per incident, and the gender, age, and criminal history of the offender. The current study aims to contribute to the body of literature on co-offending patterns by combining co-offending prevalence measurements with social network analyses. We do so, by analyzing police registration data regarding possible differences in the co-offender patterns associated with property crimes, violent crimes, and organized crimes, on an incident, individual, co-offending community, and co-offending network level. These police registrations cover a period of 5 years and served as the basis for an alleged co-offending network of 1009 individuals, of which approximately 30 percent are females and 70 percent are males.

Entry in and desisting from organized crime: an (auto)biographical study of individuals involved in organized crime *Sjoukje van Deuren, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Matthias Hall, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Veroni Eichelsheim, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Arjan Blokland, NSCR*

There are various ways in which individuals may get involved in organized crime varying from active recruitment by criminal groups, growing into via social ties, self-setup, and individuals seeking to join organized crime groups by their own initiative. What are the predominant entering mechanisms for Dutch organized crime offenders and the risk factors associated with it? What are furthermore the mechanisms by which Dutch individuals desist from organized crime? The current study uses 40 unique Dutch (auto)biographies published between 1945 and 2022 of individuals involved in organized crime. The (auto)biographies provide a detailed look into the personal and criminal lives of those involved in organized crime. In this presentation, the preliminary results of the study will be discussed by showing the entering mechanism(s) by which the individuals became involved in organized crime, the personal and environmental risk factors that played a role in it, and the ways in which individuals desisted from organized crime.

Generational Shifts and Law Enforcement Impacts on the Younger Generation of Organized Crime Offenders in Italy and the Netherlands *Victor van der Geest, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Francesco Calderoni, Transcrime / Università*

Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan); Tommaso Comunale, Center for the Study of Democracy; Edward Kleemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

In previous comparative research on Italian and Dutch organized crime offenders, Italian offenders exhibited higher offending rates, more violence, earlier onset and decline, while Dutch offenders reported a slower decline, later onset, and a higher prevalence of drug-related and property offenses. Criminal careers also varied across birth decades, with younger offenders in both countries reporting higher frequencies of criminal activity. This prompts an examination of whether generational shifts, increased law enforcement, or sampling bias are driving these changes. This paper tests the generational shift and increased law enforcement hypotheses while controlling for sampling biases. We analyze the criminal career parameters and types of crimes committed by organized crime offenders in Italy and the Netherlands, born in different decades, during youth (up to age 21) and early adulthood (up to age 30), while selecting similar observation periods.

Talking with the 'Other Side': Insights from Interviews with So-Labeled Organized Crime Perpetrators *Sarah Schreier, University of Tuebingen, Institute of Criminology; Jörg Kinzig, University of Tuebingen, Institute of Criminology*

In the context of empirical research on organized crime, the majority of studies are traditionally based on the analysis of either publicly available reports, case files, or interviews with and/or surveys of law enforcement or judicial personnel. The 'insider' perspective of perpetrators with ties to organized crime groups on the phenomenon itself, however, is rarely examined. In addition to consulting and analyzing standard types of data within the Germany-wide research project "Organized Crime 3.0", we were also able to conduct several in-depth qualitative interviews with inmates who are perceived to be affiliated with organized crime activities. While both the interviewees' extent of involvement, degree of knowledge, motivation and their position and role in the presumed organized crime group varied greatly, they all had an 'organized crime label' attached to them which carries a significant impact on their time in prison and the resocialization process. As organized crime itself is not a legal term in Germany, the existence of an 'organized crime label' in the corrections system is particularly interesting – especially considering that once it is assigned to an inmate, it seems hard to lose.

371. White-collar offenders after criminal justice involvement

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime

Pre-arranged Panel

3:00 to 4:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5

As white-collar crime no longer enjoys full impunity, the criminal justice system will continue to face the challenge of how to handle this 'unusual' offender category. Limited but quickly growing body of research studies white-collar offenders as defendants, prisoners, parolees and ex-convicts. Four years after the ASC conference panel on convicted white-collar criminals, we will meet in Florence to bring the debate to the European context and take stock of the most recent research findings. Specifically we will use a variety of theoretical and methodological approaches to make sense of what happens to white-collar offenders after their contact with the criminal justice system.

Chair:

Andrzej Uhl, Cambridge University

Participants:

Formal and informal exclusion of prosecuted white-collar offenders *Wim Huisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Dennis Lesmeister, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Research on 'the fall from grace' of prosecuted white-collar offenders is scarce. Based on over 65 interviews with prosecuted white-collar offenders, this paper explores the consequences of prosecution for white-collar crime in the Netherlands. In this study, the consequences and experiences during prosecution, sentence execution and after sentencing or acquittal are analyzed for offender's private life, social life and professional life. Respondents describe processes of formal and informal exclusion. Screening procedures prevent them from obtaining bank accounts, insurance, permits, visa and certificates of conduct. Job disqualification prevents them from re-entering the positions in which they were accused of committing white-collar crime. Nevertheless, most find ways to evade or circumvent these barriers. Informally, respondents experience stigma and shaming. Even those who are acquitted in the end, do not escape from the 'Google-effect'. When convicted, the impact of criminal justice is more associated with the shame and attrition of prosecution and with post-conviction stigma, than with prison sentence or community service.

White Collar Offenders and the Impact of Conviction *Mark Button, University of Portsmouth*

The resilience of some high-profile white-collar criminals in the media gaze after prison may lead some to conclude, particularly as some research also supports this notion, that this group of offenders generally manages well with conviction and the consequences of it. Research in this area is, however, small and largely American. This paper seeks to add to this small body of research by offering findings on the impact of conviction on 17 UK convicted white-collar criminals after completion of their sentence. It provides a unique insight into the consequences of conviction, showing that although there were some offenders who did experience limited impact and coped well, there was also a significant group who suffered a decline in status, financial losses, negative media coverage, and relationship and mental health problems, to name some. The paper focuses in-particular on the prison experience of the 13 of the sample who went to prison and the impact of media coverage of their case, an issue which has been largely neglected by researchers.

Narrative Criminology and White-Collar Offenders *Ben Hunter, University of Greenwich*

The resilience of some high-profile white-collar criminals in the media gaze after prison may lead some to conclude, particularly as some research also supports this notion, that this group of offenders generally manages well with conviction and the consequences of it. Research in this area is, however, small and largely American. This paper seeks to add to this small body of research by offering findings on the impact of conviction on 17 UK convicted white-collar criminals after completion of their sentence. It provides a unique insight into the consequences of conviction, showing that although there were some offenders who did experience limited impact and coped well, there was also a significant group who suffered a decline in status, financial losses, negative media coverage, and relationship and mental health problems, to name some. The paper focuses in-particular on the prison experience of the 13 of the sample who went to prison and the impact of media coverage of their case, an issue which has been largely neglected by researchers.

What will they think of me? Stigmatization among a sample of white-collar offenders *Diana Sun, Florida Atlantic University; Michael Benson, University of Cincinnati*

Research on stigmatization has received considerable attention in regard to "blue-collar" and juvenile offenders, yet only a small number of studies have examined stigmatization with white-collar offenders during their reentry process. Of these studies, experiences with stigma and relatedly, reintegrative shaming, vary depending on the industry (e.g., in nursing homes), specific offense (e.g., tax offenders), or cultural context (e.g., Japan or Pakistan). Given the increased accessibility to personal information in modern society, this paper explores the social stigma, emotions, and feelings of shame among a U.S. sample of formerly incarcerated white-collar offenders across a variety of backgrounds. Using interview data,

this study provides a qualitative approach to these issues and examines the stigmatization process individuals endure during reentry. Findings indicate that the experiences of these offenders are not homogenous. For some individuals, existing social relationships remained in-tact following incarceration. For other individuals, existing social relationships became fractured and perceived social interactions presented heightened social sensitivities.

The role of capital in white-collar offenders' reentry *Andrzej Uhl, Cambridge University*

Another perspective on the performance of ex-convicts following release is offered by the Bourdieusian notion of capital. As white-collar offenders strive to re-enter social roles in the community, their social, cultural, and economic assets might be vital to successful reintegration and set them apart from the released street offenders, who often lack such resources. To understand the workings of capital, I study the accounts of 13 formerly imprisoned politicians and businesspeople in Poland. The inductive analysis reveals how these upper-world convicts leverage what is left of their connections, money, and reputation to navigate the altered circumstances on the outside. The data shows that rebuilding their prior position was often contingent on the logic of their field; for instance, 'the rules of the game' proved particularly unwelcoming for convicted lawyers, whereas many former politicians smoothly transitioned into the world of business, where a criminal record was less of a liability. Generally, social standing before the conviction was predictive of later readaptation – the more power the subject initially held, the better he or she fared after release. The major conclusion is the immutable nature of privilege throughout the criminal career of a white-collar offender, reaching as far as the correctional system and beyond.

372. Rape and sexual assault

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6
Chair:
Ioana Madalina Crivatu, University of Suffolk
Participants:

The decision-making process of those who do not rape in a multiple perpetrator sexual offence: A taxonomy of engagement *Ioana Madalina Crivatu, University of Suffolk*

Worldwide, upwards of a third of rapes are committed by groups of multiple perpetrators. The additional individuals amplify the offence's complexity and cases exist where one or more individuals choose not to rape the victim(s). However, the individuals' decisions to fully or partially disengage from sexually offending alongside others have not been investigated. This leaves a substantial gap in theoretical understanding and ability to design effective prevention programmes. This inquiry explored the potential influences in people's decisions to a) leave the situation; b) engage without raping the victim; and c) remain present but inactive. The opinions of ten international expert-stakeholders in sexual offending were gathered on the subject, via online semi-structured interviews. Data was analysed using inductive thematic analysis. Results indicate a three-level taxonomy of increased engagement. Degree and type of participation depended on several dynamic and interrelated individual-, group-, and environmental-level factors. Individual factors involved background characteristics, assertiveness and communication skills, self-efficacy and self-awareness, views on women and sexual relationships, and morality. Group factors incorporated group characteristics, relationships, dynamics, and individual roles undertaken within the offence. Environmental factors included situational details and contextual drivers. The decision-making

process was flexible and individual decisions were not stable: people can and do move between engagement levels, meaning that their actions may change from victim(s)-helping to rape-supportive, and vice-versa. Different factors may be more influential for different levels of engagement. Results are multifaceted, and the decision-making process is complex but individualised. Implications for policy, legislation, and police investigation changes, improvements in the sex education curriculum, societal changes, and theory development are discussed. Preliminary findings with the interest group of community individuals are briefly outlined.

The Linguistics of Rape: The Conceptualisation of Rape Based on a Qualitative Analysis of Supreme Court Cases *Brunilda Haxhiu, University of New York Tirana; Adrian Leka, University of Shkoder*

"While sexual violence involves very tangible things happening to our bodies, how we understand or make sense of these experiences, and whether we recognise and label our experiences as 'counting' as sexual violence, is deeply implicated in the language available to us" (Fileborn & Phillips, 2019). This leads us, first, to the importance of the legal definition of rape, but, also, evidences the importance of the words used in judicial decisions. The phrasing of judicial decisions reflects the views and values held by judges and, possibly, the public as a whole, and can impact both the defendant and the victim. The first part of this paper will describe and discuss the definition of rape in the Albanian legislation and the doctrine. In particular, we will look critically at the legal approach to this crime and how it relates to legal definitions in developed countries and international standards. In the second part of the paper, we will explore the content and phrasing of rape-related judicial decisions issued by the Supreme Court of Albania. This qualitative analysis will span a period of more than 20 years (since 1999, when the Supreme Court decisions became available to the public). The analysis will look at the way judges conceptualize – and the words and phrases; in general, the linguistics of how they talk about – the circumstances of the case, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, and the modus operandi. This analysis will enable us to identify the use and effect of stereotypes, nuances of himpathy and/or re-victimization.

The sexual victimization-perpetration overlap: The role of gender and rape myth acceptance *Suzanne St. George, University of Arkansas at Little Rock*

Many scholars have examined the victim-offender overlap, finding that prior victimization often leads to offending and offending can increase victimization risk. Few scholars, however, have examined the overlap of sexual victimization with sexual assault perpetration. Nevertheless, researchers studying sexual violence have identified several factors related to both victimization and perpetration including demographic characteristics like age and gender. Importantly, researchers have also found that endorsing rape myths or rape myth acceptance (RMA) is associated with sexual assault victimization and a propensity to rape. I expected that RMA may be an important, though previously overlooked, attitudinal factor that predicts the overlap between sexual victimization and perpetration. The current study uses data from a large-scale survey of students and community members in the United States (N = 3,360) to assess if various demographic characteristics—including age, gender, sexual orientation, race, education, religious affiliation, and political orientation—and RMA predict the overlap between sexual violence victimization and perpetration. Seventeen percent of the sample reported both sexual victimization and perpetration: 11% of women, 23% of men, and 18% of non-binary individuals reported both victimization and perpetration. A bivariate probit model revealed a statistically significant overlap between victimization and perpetration (Rho > 0). As expected, RMA was statistically significantly related to both outcomes, as were gender, sexual orientation, and race. Results confirmed the expectations that endorsing rape myths makes people vulnerable to sexual assault

victimization and increases risk of perpetration. While the current study was unable to untangle the time order of these relationships, results indicate the importance of addressing RMA among sexual assault victims and perpetrators, particularly male victims/perpetrators, as doing so can disrupt the cycle of sexual violence. Furthermore, given evidence that RMA affects individuals' attitudes and behavior throughout the world, implications likely extend beyond the US-based sample used in this study.

Prevention of sexual violence in Ljubljana nightlife venues *Katja Eman, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor; Tinkara Bulovec, City of Ljubljana, Municipal Constabulary Department*

Effective prevention of sexual violence is challenging, especially when trying to implement preventive measures in nightlife venues. The environmental characteristics of nightlife venues, including norms of acceptable behaviour, stereotypes, poor lighting, loud music, and the consumption of alcohol and drugs, make it even more difficult. Nightlife should be about having fun, not having a constant fear of victimisation. We cannot deny that sexual violence occurs in different forms and to different degrees in practically all nightlife areas. So the question was: what has been done to prevent sexual violence and where are the opportunities to make nightlife safer? The purpose of this contribution is to present the results of a survey on sexual violence in nightlife areas in Ljubljana, the largest urban area in Slovenia with the most nightlife activities. In our survey, we conducted interviews, round tables and focus groups with 135 stakeholders involved in the nightlife. We found that some activities had already been carried out, particularly at the city level, such as city regulation of the operation of nightlife venues and the inclusion of sexual violence prevention in city action plans and strategies, as well as NGO awareness-raising. The latter has had the greatest impact as they have carried out the most awareness-raising activities, aimed at reaching the target population. The most recent awareness raising of stalking was carried out through social media. Other areas such as safe participation in nightlife, careful alcohol consumption and empowerment of staff were highlighted as potential areas for implementing prevention activities. It was pointed out that increasing the presence of security staff, police visibility in nightlife venues and eliminating blind spots in bars can reduce opportunities, but should be implemented carefully as these measures can have the opposite effect of over-controlling and making people feel uncountable.

373. How does context matter? Linking macro and micro processes in criminological theory

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Development and Life Course Perspectives
Pre-arranged Panel
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Linking individual action and development to the context in which it occurs is a major challenge in the study and explanation of crime. This is often referred to as the macro-micro problem. In this session we will explore this topic theoretically and empirically from different angles, looking at different levels of aggregation and the role of immediate and longer-term processes. The panel participants will particularly draw upon their experiences from conducting and analyzing major longitudinal research in Germany, the UK and the US.
Chair:
Kyle Treiber, University of Cambridge
Participants:

When does a provocation demand a violent response? A randomized scenario study of the Code of the Streets *Clemens Kroneberg, University of Cologne; André Ernst, GESIS-Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences; Lenkewitz Sven, University of Cologne*

Elijah Anderson's (1999) seminal work on the "Code of the Street" provided a detailed account of how individuals use violence to defend and gain respect in neighborhoods characterized by high levels of violence. We provide this theory with more explicit choice-theoretic micro-foundations that allows us to derive hypotheses on how individuals' willingness to use violence depends on their street code values, the strength of provocation and the exposure to violence in their neighborhoods. To evaluate these hypotheses, we use data from a large-scale criminological study in which we interviewed more than 3000 students in 46 schools located in five neighboring cities in Western Germany. Our analyses focus on violent intentions in a neighborhood-based scenario that randomly varied the strength of provocation and uses geo-coded police-recorded data to measure the level of violence in respondents' neighborhoods. Our results suggest a complex interplay of environmental, situational, and individual variables. Interpreted through a choice-theoretic lens, our findings suggest that high-violence neighborhoods tend to reward violence and imply reputational losses when avoiding a fight, while there is less need to signal a readiness to defend oneself and violence tends to get informally sanctioned in low-violence neighborhoods.

A Micro Theory of Crime Opportunities: Symbolic Interaction among Motivated Offenders, Suitable Targets, and Capable Guardians *Charles C Lanfear, University of Cambridge; Ross L Matsueda, University of Washington*

We argue that the neighborhood-level theories of collective efficacy and broken windows may be unified into a multilevel theory of situations using Cohen and Felson's (1979) routine activity theory and a pragmatist model of roles and perception. We first describe collective efficacy and broken windows theories in terms of causal mechanisms. While both theories operate at the macro-level, they rely on individual perceptions as mediating micro-level mechanisms. Neither, however, features a fully-articulated theory of individuals or the situations in which crime occurs. We then introduce routine activity theory, which describes crime as the result of convergences of individuals and objects fitting abstract crime-relevant roles. This language is useful for connecting collective efficacy and broken windows and introducing aspects of criminal opportunity neglected by these theories. While a useful tool for analyzing macro-level variation in crime, routine activity features an incomplete theory of individuals and the situation which limits its utility. We argue that linking these social structural theories together provides a more complete theory of neighborhood crime, but doing so requires a fully-articulated micro-theory of the situation. We accomplish this using a pragmatist micro-theory based on roles and perception. This situational foundation links collective efficacy, broken windows, and routine activity into a framework that explains how physical and social environments of neighborhoods are related to the distribution of roles in space and time. We also consider how individuals and groups work to alter these distributions and their determinants, and how the outcomes of situations contribute to changes in social structure and the physical environment by altering shared meanings. While the social structural theories under consideration have unarticulated or incomplete micro-level mechanisms, this situational explanation provides explicit social mechanisms compatible with their core claims and existing empirical evidence. We conclude with empirical implications for studies of neighborhood crime.

Changing Lives in Changing Times: A Cohort Context Theory of Crime and Punishment *Robert J Sampson, Harvard University*

This paper presents a life-course framework on cohort differences in growing up during times of social change, with a focus on the largescale transformations of crime and punishment in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Because life-course experiences are shaped by changing socio-historical conditions and not just features emphasized in classical theories, individual and cohort trajectories of crime should be linked. I illustrate this framework in a new phase of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN+), a 25-year multi-cohort longitudinal study. Key

findings on arrest, gun violence, and predictive risk assessments of future criminality will be highlighted. The theory and findings prompt a reconsideration of standard ideas on criminal propensity and policies premised on unchanging predictors of criminality.

Linking situational and developmental processes in the explanation of crime events and criminal careers. *Per-Olof H Wikstrom, University of Cambridge (emeritus) and University of Malmö*

This paper focus on the problem of explaining individual action and development in context within a Situational Action Theory (SAT) perspective. It particularly deals with how to better theorize the link between situational and developmental processes or, in other words, how to integrate causes of action and the causes of the causes of action in the explanation of crime events and its causes. An important point of departure is that criminal careers are best analyzed as a series of crime events and therefore that the processes that drives stability and change in crime events are those explaining criminal careers (crime trajectories). A supplementary argument is that many common risk factors identified may be viewed as markers of the social context on which the developmental and situational processes are dependent for their content and efficacy.

374. Transnational organized crime: small airfields and seaports in Europe, a blind spot?

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Transnational Crime
Roundtable
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

In order for organized crime groups to be 'successful', transportation is key. Whether it is to bring in, export, and distribute narcotics, to traffic people or to launder money. Research on OCGs in relation to their use of means of transportation generally focuses on the role of the main hubs: large seaports and airports, like the Rotterdam and Antwerp seaports and Schiphol airport. In this round table, we want to discuss the role of small (civil) airfields and seaports in Europe and their potential vulnerability in relation to organized crime. Dominant discourse in law enforcement states these small 'hubs' are a risk. Crime statistics however don't show many cases with OCGs involved. So are these small airfields and seaports a real option for OCGs, and has law enforcement neglected this so far? Or is there hardly any OGG-business going on after all? Central to the discussion are the preliminary results of research into 12 small airfields in The Netherlands, and a growing body of knowledge on the role of small seaports in organized crime. We would like to invite scholars around Europe working on transnational organized crime, transport facilitated crime or similar fields of study. The aim of this round table is to discuss the Dutch preliminary results in relation to findings from other European countries.

Chair:
Linda De Veen, EMMA
Discussant:
Hans Moors, EMMA

375. Incel Extremism

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Paper Session
3:00 to 4:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9
Chair:
Gavin Hart, Liverpool Hope University
Participants:

"I'm between the blackpill and the redpill": Subcultural involvement and incel identity performances online *Jan Christoffer Andersen, University of Oslo*
This presentation explores the life stories of incels (involuntary celibates) after conducting direct interviews with thirteen members of the incel subculture. Incels use the online "scene" to perform specific identities towards the in-group and out-group, with culture operating as a toolkit. However, their subcultural involvement, being only one part of their lives, varies significantly due to the transnational, digital, and fleeting nature of the incel subculture. I use subcultural theories to differentiate the attachments and involvement of its members. I discuss the fluid and temporal subcultural membership of incels and how their involvement in the incel subculture varies from being all-encompassing, to active participation, loose attachment, and changing over time. The presentation highlights the need for more direct engagements with members of deviant or extremist online subcultures, as research about incels mainly relies on secondary online sources. I argue that subcultural theories can help us disentangle the complexities of incel engagement by exploring their lived experiences and life phases affecting subcultural involvement online.

Incel deradicalization? Studying the experiences of former incels *Gavin Hart, Liverpool Hope University*
In recent years research on the involuntary celibate or 'Incel' community has contributed a small but significant stock of knowledge about toxic varieties of extreme misogyny being shared on lightly regulated online communication boards. Simultaneously, we have witnessed the potential for Incel ideas to find expression in disturbing outbursts of extremist violence. If we are to find a way to tackle the development and dissemination of these ideas, it is imperative that we learn why certain people leave these communities and how they change their views towards women. Essentially, we need to explore what deradicalization might look like for a member of the Incel community. So far, the research in this area has provided a handful of anecdotal accounts of the experiences of former Incels that have left the community and moved on. This paper presents research conducted with former Incels about their journey away from participation in online misogynistic communities. In particular, the paper uses data taken from semi-structured interviews with former incels and a corpus of data collated from forums such as the 'IncelExit' forum to consider whether the move away from the Incel community represents a genuine ideational shift or a simple change in behaviours on the part of former Incels.

Trading Copes for Hope? Personal and Ideological Narratives in the Stories of Exit-Curious and Former Incels on Reddit *Allysa Czerwinsky, University of Manchester*
Among the recent scholarly boom in incel-focused research, attention is increasingly being paid to issues of deradicalisation and factors behind exiting the incel community. While Alexander Ash and Jack Peterson, two high-profile former members of misogynistic incel communities, have spoken about their decisions to leave in academic and media sources, there is little research into the experiences and narratives of exit-curious and former community members that exist outside of misogynistic incel spaces. This work extends our current knowledge of the incel community by focusing on a wider breadth of self-identified incels (and 'incel-adjacents') posting to two advice-focused subreddits, the active r/IncelExit and the defunct r/IncelsWithoutHate. Both spaces have largely existed in opposition to forums frequented by misogynistic incels and offer users who have self-identified as incels or who have incel-adjacent views a chance to receive peer-to-peer support and advice from others. Part of my ongoing doctoral research, this study uses a blend of unobtrusive netnographic observation and Page's (2018) mediated narrative analysis to trace the personal and ideological narratives within 15 stories shared to r/IncelExit and r/IncelsWithoutHate. My analysis examines these stories at three levels, accounting for the content of each story; the contextual elements of co-creation between the original poster and other users that work to create, affirm, and contest the content presented in each story; and how each story aligns with or challenges broader incel worldviews. Importantly, this research offers insight into key narrative frameworks within former community members'

discussions that can help guide support and exit resources for exit-curious incels and individuals who subscribe to the Black Pill ideology. These findings also extend our knowledge of self-identified incels who exist outside of male supremacist and hateful spaces, while highlighting common experiences with neurodiversity, mental health challenges, social isolation, and rejection.

Virtual Reality Chads and Stacys: Incels and the Metaverse *Suraj Lakhani, University of Sussex; Lisa Sugiura, University of Portsmouth*

Once only known by those acquainted with specific internet subcultures and relevant digital spaces, the consideration of Incels has of late infiltrated into public discourse. Academic research demonstrates similarities here, where only recently has there been increasing attention paid to this under-researched phenomenon. Those few empirical studies that exist have attempted to illuminate the who, what, why, when, where, and how questions associated with these types of communities. This paper considers the future of Incels, particularly in respect to emerging technologies and the development of Web 3.0. Specifically, the presentation will outline hypotheses of how Incels might exist within and potentially exploit the metaverse; informed by our understanding of the affordances of the technology and knowledge of Incel behaviours. There will be an exploration of six broad topics/themes which include: increased isolation of communities; targeted, networked harassment campaigns; catfishing; attempts at forming romantic and sexual relationships; advocating underage sex; and cultural considerations. The presentation will conclude with contemplations around whether 'sex' and relationships in the metaverse could solve any of the associated issues.

376. POL Panel 14. Police Culture

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Nina Jon, Norwegian Police University College
Participants:

Good cop, bad detective? A study about detective culture *Anouk van Schaik, Radboud University Nijmegen (the Netherlands)*

In police science, the 'street cop' culture has strongly influenced how we think about police culture in general. However, little is known about the extent to which detectives share the culture of patrol officers and how that influences detective work. This research addresses some of the 'classic' characteristics of the police culture and examines to what extent they apply to Dutch detectives. It also considers how these cultural features affect (the quality of) detective work. Case studies have been conducted in three different Dutch detective teams. The case studies have shown that some characteristics of the 'classic' street cop culture - like action orientation, pragmatism, and solidarity - are also reflected in the views and practices of detectives. One explanation for this could be that many Dutch detectives used to work as street cops and take these beliefs and attitudes with them in the criminal investigation department. However, observations show that these cultural aspects can have negative consequences for the way criminal investigations are conducted. For example, the action-orientation among detectives can lead to them being 'on edge' all the time and feeling the need to drop cases when something new comes up. Also, the pragmatic attitude of some detectives can result in them breaking rules, like acting without a warrant. Furthermore, the culture of solidarity may result in detectives not pointing out errors or dysfunctions to each other. All in all, these characteristics can clash with other values that are considered important in detective work, such as integrity and being critical. It is therefore argued that some aspects of detective culture, which originated as coping mechanisms for street cops, have now lost their function in criminal investigations and may even have negative consequences for the way detectives do their job.

"Negligence of the highest order": What Australian corruption inquiries reveal about police culture and reform *Saskia Penn, RMIT University*

Royal commissions and public inquiries are a staple of the Australian political landscape, often used by governments in response to corruption and misconduct by police. However, public reports are too often quickly forgotten to time once published, and criminological engagement in public inquiries is generally limited, leaving these rich and fascinating reports to become casualties of historical amnesia. This project utilises a Historical Criminology methodology by using 19 royal commission and inquiry reports spanning from 1883 to 2020 as the data source, to investigate the role of police culture in ongoing corruption within Australian special policing squads. Drawing on Janet Chan's model of police culture, which incorporates Bourdieu's Habitus and Field in its understanding of cultural knowledge and production, this project conceives police culture as a dynamic process where change can be possible. The utility of inquiry recommendations and reform attempts are critiqued through this framework, discussing how police reform cannot work long term without cultural change, and culture cannot change without transformations in the field that reinforce a new, more positive, culture. This research is significant in addressing the continuing cycle of corruption exposures, inquiries, and reform attempts in Australia, analysing the consistent cultural issues observed across time and the problematic legacies they carry for Australian police organisations.

The Occupational Culture of Covert Police Officers in the UK *Shane Mac Giollabhui, Ulster University*

The vast majority of the literature on police culture is based on the uniformed officer, largely the patrol officer, whose centrality in ethnographic studies of police culture is iconic to the point of becoming a 'literary trope' (Manning 2010:215). We know very little, in contrast, about specialist units, especially specialist units who use covert investigatory techniques. This imbalance is an important one, because the use of covert techniques, especially surveillance, has become increasingly 'normalized' (Loftus 2019). What type of culture characterizes the work of police officers who inhabit an environment of 'radical secrecy' (Brodeur 2010: 230)? Is this culture different and, if so, how does it matter? This paper presents findings from a two-year ethnography of covert policing in an English police service.

Police Culture: Measuring Values, Attitudes and Discriminatory Experiences in the German Federal Criminal Police Office *Johanna Marie Wührl, Bundeskriminalamt; Mathias Weber, Bundeskriminalamt; Clemens Striebing, Fraunhofer IAO; Jannick Schneider, Fraunhofer IAO; Katharina Hochfeld, Fraunhofer IAO*

In Germany, as in many countries throughout Europe, highly publicized incidents of police misconduct have sparked a debate about individual and structural discrimination as supposedly endemic features of policing. The debate centers around mechanisms that potentially explain, e.g., discriminatory behavior of police staff (police organizations supposed tendency to attract and select staff with traditional values and authoritarian attitudes; stressful working environments; lack of positive out-group contact; exaggerated sense of loyalty). At the same time police culture is expected to undergo substantive changes due to an increasing number of female officers, officers with minority status, and the hiring of professionals with substantial work experience from outside policing. Research on how this transformation of the police workforce affects values, attitudes, and discriminatory practices or structures remains scarce. Therefore, the German Federal Criminal Police Office had a study conducted with the objective of gaining a profound understanding of its work culture: Which personal, democratic and work values are important for its employees? What

political and societal attitudes do they hold? Which problems do they see when putting their values into practice? Who experiences discriminatory behavior and what makes such experiences more likely? To answer these questions an organization-wide online-survey (n = 1.843, response rate 23%) was conducted. Results of this online-survey will be presented with a focus on: (A) values, attitudes, and experiences of discriminatory behavior – compared to benchmark data (general population, other organizations); (B) potential interrelations of these factors with key socio-demographic (e.g., minority status, gender) and work-related characteristics (e.g. work-related stressors); (C) interrelations with sense of loyalty; organizational identification, commitment, and work satisfaction.

The Norwegian Crisis and Hostage Negotiation Unit (CHNU) as an alternative police culture *Nina Jon, Norwegian Police University College*

The paper is based on a study of the Norwegian Crisis and Hostage Negotiation Unit (CHNU). CHNU is set up as a separate unit with full-time negotiators and differs from similar units in other countries in three aspects: its negotiators have full-time positions within it, they go out on patrol in Oslo, and all are trained to deal with every kind of negotiation, whether involving suicidal and mentally ill people, barricades, kidnappings (both at home and abroad) or terrorism. The study is unique because it is based not only on interviews with, but also participant observation of the crisis and hostage negotiators. Through observation, it becomes clear that CHNU's success is not only a result of their personality traits and skills, but also their ability to deviate from a more traditional police culture. The paper explores how CHNU deviates, and four different paths are outlined: 'Focus on negotiating, not acting', 'Not focusing on losing authority', 'Ability to think strategically and ability to think reversal' and 'Knowledge of and understanding of people in crisis'.

377. Urban Transformations and Plural Policing in Southern Contexts

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

This panel brings together scholars who study plural/pluralised policing in the context of socially and politically transforming global south cities. The socio-cultural and institutional landscapes of urban policing and securitisation are radically altered in southern contexts at large, where processes of capitalist-driven urbanization intersect with socio-political change. In many postcolonial contexts (such as South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil, Pakistan, India, Kenya, and beyond), conflicted state power is mirrored in a divided institutional landscape of policing and social control. Urban insecurity is compounded by routine episodes of political crises, infrastructural breakdown, and militant violence. In such contexts, state-driven policing structures (including state police, paramilitary, military, and smart-city technologies) overlap with public-private partnership institutions and private security provision to constitute formal policing mechanisms. These policing structures intersect with popular, informal, community-led policing structures such as community watches, neighbourhood vigilance teams, and 'criminal' actors (e.g., gangs, mafias, and armed militants). As public trust and legitimacy of state policing mechanisms hangs in question, the relationship between these formal and informal structures and institutions of policing is complex at best. In this panel, we bring together scholars working along intersections of policing and urban transformations to revisit these dynamics from an interdisciplinary perspective. How can ideas of the city as a space of uncertainty and perpetual crisis inform our thinking of present-day policing in southern contexts? How do these concepts link with everyday experiences of governing 'urban' insecurity, conflict, and violence? How do these experiences of state and non-state policing relate to urban socio-cultural lives and experiences? In what ways do they relate to postcolonial histories and/or urban social, material, racial/ethnic inequalities? And finally, what does the urban policing landscape communicate about structures of power and control in the cities under question and beyond? These are some of the questions this panel seeks to explore.

Chair:
Sobia Ahmad Kaker, University of Essex, UK

Participants:

Publics of Policing: Expanding Approaches to Nodal Policing *SJ Cooper-Knock, University of Sheffield; Julie Berg, University of Glasgow*

Addressing gaps in the plural policing literature – most notably 'nodal governance' and 'anchored pluralism' – the authors seek to advance the nodal governance account through introducing the notion of the 'publics of policing'. The 'publics of policing' refers to the publics that are forged through, coalesce around, and are protected by acts of policing. This is to recognise concerns about the rise of private security across the globe resulting in the central public good being corporatized, and that policing is no longer being guided by the interests of 'the public'. It is to also recognise, however, that state policing has never been in the interests of 'the public' and that, instead, they create and serve 'a public' or 'publics'. Focusing on the activities of private security within plural policing arrangements in South Africa – namely gated communities, contractual collectives, and digital networks – the authors demonstrate how private security actors do not simply corrode a sense of publicness, they can also create 'publics', and in fact all policing actors produce 'publics'. The authors thus raise important insights into the constitutive role policing plays in producing socio-political communities and put forward a normatively neutral conception of policing 'publics', in this way demonstrating the utility of focusing on the 'publics of policing' within nodal governance scholarship.

Policing the 'Mobile Revolution' in Urban Tanzania *Charlotte Cross, The Open University*

This paper explores how policing shapes and is shaped by social and political transformations associated with the expansion of mobile phone and internet use in cities of the global south. Amidst debates over whether information and communication technologies (ICTs) constitute 'liberation technology', enhancing democratic participation and improving service delivery, or serve to enable 'digital authoritarianism', understanding everyday urban policing offers important insights into how ICTs are implicated in the negotiation of structures of power and control. In Tanzania's second city, Mwanza, mobile phones are important in mediating access to the state police and to community police (polisi jamii), who play a key role in neighbourhood crime prevention, intelligence gathering, and dispute resolution. Senior and local police, as well as community police, share their personal mobile phone numbers with the public. While such measures aim to increase accountability and trust and facilitate emergency response, they perpetuate the importance of establishing personal relationships for citizens seeking protection or advice, and have significant implications for the labour involved in policing, for police officers and, often unpaid, community police. Furthermore, the expansion of mobile phone use generates new challenges for those charged with policing the city, as disputes and 'insults', theft, publication of 'pornographic' images and expressions of political dissent now often take place online or by phone. Understandings of and responses to such 'cybercrimes' reveal the gendered and generational inequalities and party political dynamics that shape urban policing in Tanzania, but also suggest the potential for ICTs to enable contestation of repressive policing.

Illegal Order, Illegitimate Force? *Damien Carriere, Centre d'Etudes En Sciences Socials Sur Les Mondes Africains, Americains, Asiatiques.*

In the major cities of South Asia, millions of security guards are deployed in front of every office, every shopping mall, and on the streets of middle-class neighborhoods. Their presence marks the boundary between affluent and poor areas. Their numbers exceed a quarter of a million in Delhi alone, but the legality of their work in

India is rarely questioned. The presence of guards in front of the houses of the upper classes has nothing new. Chowkidhars were rhythming Delhi's night with the bangs of their nightly sticks before the creation of Delhi's police during the colonial period. What appears relatively new though, is that the guards are not chowkidars anymore. Since 2005 and the vote of the Private Security Agency Regulation Act, it has become mandatory to pass through the services of private security companies which in turn dispatch the guards. The PSARA mandates that guards undergo a month of physical and theoretical training before being deployed, and all guards have to be registered by the local authorities. At the same time, as if to take advantage of the massive growth of the security sector, the Ministry of Skill and Entrepreneurship has put together a parallel training regulation and proposed shorter training sessions that do not correspond to the guidelines set by the interior ministry. This incoherent regulation, by and large, is disregarded, as neither the police nor the ministry has the time or the incentive to apply such regulations. Based on my Ph.D. fieldwork, I propose that the order of Delhi streets rests on illegalism that benefits the richest parts of the city, and permits them to establish their domination of the streets and neighborhoods.

Urban Transformations and Mechanisms of Control in Pakistan. *Sobia Ahmad Kaker, University of Essex, UK; Zoha Waseem, University of Warwick*

In this paper, we critically study policing in Pakistan in the context of urban socio-political transformations. We map the radically altering socio-cultural and institutional landscapes of policing and securitisation to understand how these intersect with processes of capitalist-driven urbanization and associated socio-political change. In contemporary urban Pakistan, state-driven policing structures (civilian police services, paramilitary, military, and smart-city technologies) overlap with public-private partnership institutions (e.g., the CPLC) and private security provision to constitute formal policing mechanisms. These intersect with popular, informal, community-led policing structures such as community watches, neighbourhood vigilance teams, and 'criminal' actors (e.g., gangs, mafias, and armed militants). The relationship between these formal and informal structures and institutions of pluralised policing is complex at best. Furthermore, the Pakistani state is a hybrid regime, consisting of authoritarian and democratic centres of power which are often in conflict. This conflicted state power is mirrored in a divided institutional landscape of policing and social control. The landscape of policing is also constantly shifting and evolving, based on the political struggles of regime production, protection, and maintenance. Power and social control are thus contested between multiple stakeholders. In its interaction with these different interest groups, policing is thus a pluralised, fractured, and divisive practice, evidenced most starkly in cities and urban spaces, especially since Pakistani cities are becoming increasingly significant spaces of political expression, popular resistance, and contestation. In mapping this institutional landscape, we explore (i) how policing and securitisation in Pakistan are connected to urban transformations, (ii) how these transformations intersect with experiences of governing and navigating urban insecurity and violence, (iii) how experiences of security and insecurity relate to urban inequalities, and (iii) finally, what does this pluralised landscape of policing communicate about structures of power and control in Pakistan specifically, and the global South more generally.

378. POL Panel 17. Outsourcing: Private Security
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:
Robert Holland, University of Edinburgh

Participants:
Public-private partnerships in alarm monitoring and filtering: towards an increased efficacy of police intervention policy in case of false alarms. *Amandine Vanscheeuwijck, Ghent University*

In 2020, more than 3.5 million alarms were registered at the Association of Monitoring Rooms (ACA), which is the umbrella organisation of eight of the most important private monitoring centres in Bel-gium. Of these, 99% were identified as false alerts. Since the police responds to many of the alarm activations, there has been a significant drain on police resources because of the false alarms. With this study, we aimed to identify the causes of false alarms and how to prevent them. In an effort to develop several policy recommendations to reduce false alarms, interviews and focus groups were carried out with key public and private stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, local and federal police forces, private security companies and the insurance industry. Secondly, in-depth obser-vations were undertaken in the alarm monitoring centres of public and private security providers. Fi-nally, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of alarm data was conducted. The findings of our study demonstrate that the current flow of false alarms is highly problematic. For example, it weakens security measures, decreases the effectiveness of the police, imposes a high socie-tal cost for organising unnecessary police interventions due to false alerts, puts the alarm user at risk of high financial sanctions and reduces job satisfaction in public law enforcement agencies. Nevertheless, our study also shows that public-private partnerships (PPPs) are indispensable for alarm monitoring and filtering. Indeed, we have been able to display the effectiveness of PPPs to reduce the number of false alerts that are being received by the public law enforcement agencies. The application of our rec-ommendations could augment police effectiveness in the future, while significantly contributing to a cost reduction for the organisation of police interventions.

Ethical Perspectives and Police Science: Using Social Contract Theory as an Analytical Framework for Evaluating Police Legitimacy *Tal Jonathan-Zamir, Institute of Criminology, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Gali Perry, Institute of Criminology, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; James Willis, George Mason University*

It has recently been argued that ethical/moral considerations could be better integrated into the science of policing. The present study picks up the gauntlet and examines if a central normative theory of government authority (including the police) – social contract theory – can contribute to our understanding of police legitimacy. Building on five constraints on police authority derived from social contract theory, the present study examines the relationship between citizen views of police compliance with the social contract while enforcing COVID-19 regulations, and police legitimacy. A community survey carried out in Israel following the expiration of the COVID-19 regulations reveals that these evaluations have a significant, independent correlation with legitimacy, surpassed only by views of procedural justice. These findings bear implications for the theory, practice, and future study of police legitimacy, but more generally demonstrate the utility of theoretical-philosophical theories and concepts concerned with ethics for contemporary research questions in policing.

The Effects of Precarity on Self-Legitimacy of Private Security Guards *Mahesh Nalla, Michigan State University; Anna Gurinskaya, Michigan State University; Dhruv Gupta, IIT Kanpur, India*

In recent years, the self-legitimacy of police officers has been examined widely in both Western and non-Western contexts. However, little attention has been given to the subject matter related to private police. Private security has been a growing industry worldwide. This growth occurs due to the rising numbers of guards officially employed by the major security market players and those

who work in the informal economy sector. For these employees, precarity has come to be seen as a characteristic of labor organizations in the private security industry in recent decades, not just in the Global South but also in the Global North. The consequences of the precarity are not limited to inadequate training, high turnover, poor working conditions, and poor professionalism in the industry. Job insecurity, lack of occupational identity, and collective voice lead to servility, violation of guards' rights, and low job satisfaction. In this first-time study, we examine precarity's impact on private security guards' self-legitimacy. Additionally, we assess the effects of clientele recognition, job stress, and organizational factors. Data for this study come from 600 private security guards from Northern India. Findings, policy implications, and future directions will be discussed.

Emotions and Security: The Exploration of Emotional Labour Within the Security Environment of a Hybrid Space *Robert Holland, University of Edinburgh*

Hybrid security environments are dynamic ecosystems filled with public and private entities, vendors, and security services. Although the everyday activities differ, they all work in tandem toward preserving a calm and orderly environment free from crime. The traditional role of a police officer demands a significant amount of emotional labour to carry out their required duties as they must suppress their own feelings to produce the organizationally desired psychological state with those they interact with. Drawing on the works of Hochschild, high levels of emotional labour can potentially have significant consequences for workers and could impact the overall safety and security of the general public utilising these hybrid spaces. The role of private security within society has garnered attention from criminologists such as Shearing and Wood with the concept of nodal governance as well as Loader and Walker with the concept of anchored pluralism. However, the primary focus has either been on the economic or the political aspect of the pluralization of public security services. Both perspectives ignored the role emotions and emotional labour play within a hybrid system. This project aims to fill that gap by exploring how emotional labour manifests within the British Transport Police operating in Edinburgh Waverley railway station in Edinburgh, Scotland (a hybrid security environment). A mixed-method approach, including ethnographic-inspired fieldwork, was completed in 2022 and is currently at the analysis and interpretation stage of the project.

379. The 'deep end' of Nordic punishment
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4

The configuration of the most restrictive corners of prison systems, and what goes on within them, is highly instructive in exposing the objectives, limits, and implications of state coercion (Crewe, Laursen & Mjåland 2022). The Nordic countries have been scrutinized over recent decades, both in terms of their 'exceptionally' humane qualities (Pratt 2008), and their shortcomings (Ugelvik & Smith 2017), but little is known about the 'deepest' (Crewe 2021) corners of Nordic penality. Based on qualitative research conducted at sites of deep-end confinement in Denmark and Norway, this panel sheds light on the boundaries of the Nordic penal state. Drawing on research conducted in both Norway and Denmark, it aims to address questions such as: how is Denmark's commitment to women's rights and protection threatened when the women incarcerated are non-citizens? Why is it that up to 800 Danish prisoners choose to voluntarily isolate themselves, and how do they experience this isolation? How do prisoners serving indefinite preventive detention (forvaring) sentences experience their punishment, and what is their relationship with the Norwegian and Danish states? Taken together, this panel will explore how deep-end confinement is experienced, and how this experience is shaped by the broader carceral contexts of the Nordic countries within which it is embedded.
Chair:

Julie Laursen, University of Copenhagen
Participants:

Punishment as a 'contract' between the State and the indeterminately sentenced *Julie Laursen, University of Copenhagen*

Drawing on recent penological scholarship on punishment as moral communication (Ievins 2023), this paper explores understandings of punishment vis a vis the Danish State put forward by men serving indefinite preventive detention (forvaring) sentences. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in courts and prisons as well as interviews (N:35) with men serving indeterminate sentences in Denmark, I explore what sort of moral reflection are facilitated by an indeterminate sentence. I am particularly interested in prisoners' ongoing understanding of and relationship with the state that initially punished, and continues to punish, them. With inspiration from Sexton's concept of 'penal consciousness' (2015), I focus on three different points in the men's stories; the sentencing process, the middle-period and the later stages of an indeterminate sentence in order to explore how the men's perception of punishment and the state changes over the course of their sentence. I analyse how indefinite preventive detention prisoners' moral projects change during their sentence, and whether these changes reflect the men's relationship with the state. BIO: Julie Laursen is an assistant professor and Marie Sklodowska-Curie scholar at the Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen. Her research interests are prisons, comparative penology, indeterminate sentences, and the moral aspects of punishment.

"Left to rot": Voluntary isolation as a pocket of punitiveness in the Danish prison system *Frederik Rom Taxhjelm, University of Copenhagen*

Internationally, the Danish prison system has been attributed a Nordic Exceptional humanism. This humanism shines through the Danish legal framework dictating that the execution of sentences should equally balance security/order and rehabilitation. Challenging this ideal, 6-800 times a year prisoners opt for 'voluntary exclusion from association', known as 'voluntary isolation'. When voluntarily isolated, prisoners serve time alone in their cell with very few options to socialise, work, be active, or take education, arguably collapsing the obligation to rehabilitation leaving behind only punishment. Drawing on interviews with 30+ self-segregated prisoners and 5+ section managers of isolation wings, I argue that 'voluntary isolation' showcases how a Danish penal regime employing more subtle forms of power – leaving prisoners feeling invisible, forgotten, on their own, or simply "left to rot" – is deeply painful and possibly more so than less veiled forms of power. I will present findings on how harms such as sleeplessness, anxiety, suicidal ideation, or vacuums of meaning and hope relate to the harm of solitary confinement in general but are also unique due to their 'voluntary' nature. Put together, how 'voluntary isolation' demonstrates unprecedented pockets of punitiveness in the Danish prison system. Bio. Frederik Rom Taxhjelm is a sociologist and PhD student at the Faculty of Law, UCPH. The ambition of the PhD project is to illuminate and contextualise 'voluntary isolation'. Prior to his research position, Frederik was an analyst at the Danish Institute for Human Rights working on equal treatment and non-discrimination in the areas of gender, sexuality, and disability, focusing specifically on people deprived of their liberty.

Punished and banished – Non-citizen women's experiences in a Danish prison *Dorina Damsa, Norwegian Insitute for Social Research*

The Nordics have employed discourses of gender equality and women's rights and a welfare-oriented approach to punishment as integral parts of inclusive welfare states and their 'goodness'. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with non-citizen women at Vestre prison, in Denmark, this paper suggests that the will to punish and banish prevails over the state's commitment to women's

rights and protection. Rather than an inherent feature of incarceration, the pain experienced by non-citizen women in prison is a 'political statement' (Bosworth 2021). Employing precarization, incarceration, and deportation as means to govern unwanted non-citizens and (re)produce the borders of membership, the Danish state produces the conditions for gendered harm. Bordered penality, this paper concludes, is gendered. BIO: Dorina holds a PhD in Criminology and the Sociology of Law and an MA in Human Rights, both from the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, Norway. She is interested in global inequality regimes, borderscapes, and i/mobility, at the intersection of citizenship status and gender, race, and class. Her approach relies on perspectives from border criminologies, critical legal geographies, and feminist and post-colonial studies.

Indefinite preventive detention in Norway: insights from the ULTPEN project *John Todd-Kvam, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

The ULTPEN project is the first national study on the implementation and impact of the Norway's ULTimate PENalty – indefinite preventive detention (or forvaring in Norwegian). The project aims to answer three key questions: (1) What is the ultimate penalty in Norwegian law? (2) Who is sentenced to serve the ultimate penalty in Norway? And (3) What is it like to serve the ultimate penalty in Norway? This presentation will provide some early insights from this ongoing project, including a brief overview of the historical background and contemporary implementation of the forvaring system. It will highlight some of the key characteristics and trends of the forvaring population, including how the prison population serving this sentence has grown in recent times. It will also draw on qualitative interviews carried out with individuals who are serving forvaring sentences to begin to shed some light on how these prisoners narrate their penal experience of this sanction, and their thoughts on the future. BIO: John Todd-Kvam is a postdoctoral researcher working on the project ULTPEN: the implementation and impact of the Ultimate Penalty in Norway. His PhD focused on understanding desistance from crime in Norway. In addition to desistance, John has researched Opioid Agonist Treatment, populism and Euroscepticism, including authoring the book The UK's Relationship with Europe: Struggling over Sovereignty (Palgrave, 2016).

380. The importance of participatory and effective prison regulation for safer societies
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
The papers in this panel report some of the findings from the SAFESOC project (Tomczak, 2020 – 2024), which aims to reconceptualise prison regulation for safer societies. Over 10.74 million people are imprisoned globally. Prison health and safety affects reoffending rates, so the consequences of unsafe prisons are absorbed by our societies. Prison safety in England and Wales has deteriorated rapidly since 2012; record levels of suicide were experienced in 2016 and a new record high in self-harm incidents was seen in 2020. Reoffending costs £18 billion annually in England and Wales alone. Existing national and international prison regulation apparatuses hold unrealized potential to shape imprisonment (Tomczak, 2022). Using prison regulation as a unifying theme, the papers in this panel theorise the (potential) participatory roles of prisoners and the voluntary sector in prison regulation, appraise relationships between multisectoral regulators and document models of participatory, effective and efficient prison regulation.
Chair:
Gill Buck, University of Chester
Participants:

Documents as regulators in Shaw's report on prison suicide at HMP Woodhill *Catherine Traynor, University of Nottingham*

Prison regulation research is vital as imprisonment creates health and safety risks for societies. Documents are ubiquitous in prison regulation. Research emphasises the force of documents beyond their content and the purpose of their authors. If documents are key agents in driving change that affects prison conditions, scrutinising what constitutes them and what they do is overdue. Socio-material approaches in regulation and governance interrogate how agency is distributed across humans and non-humans but are underexploited. Prison regulation dominated by criminology and human rights is human-centric. We advance regulation and governance blending discourses, actor networks and assemblages to study documents as prison regulators. Shaw's report highlights how documents could have increased prison suicide through relations between discourses and practices, materiality and spatiality, and emotions and affects. The report itself, an emergent ethnographic element of these relations, reveals how connections between humans and documents could be altered to improve safety.

Centring women prisoners' voices in networked prison regulation *Gill Buck, University of Chester*

Prison regulation apparatuses (e.g., independent inquiries and reviews) hold potential to illuminate harms of imprisonment and influence alternative policies and practices, yet social scientists rarely engage with this potential. The Corston Report in England (2007) and The Corston Report Ten Years On (Women in Prison, 2017) reviewed the needs of "vulnerable women offenders" following the deaths of six women in a 13-month period in a prison in England. Here we examine these reviews as a case study of prison regulation. Specifically, we examine women prisoners' lack of active roles in these activities, using the four-phase process of translation from actor-network theory to guide document analysis. Despite the ostensible centrality of women prisoners in The Corston Report, we show that their voices were largely absent from regulatory activities, which spanned authors' efforts to define problems, propose solutions and share learning. We conclude that regulatory efforts which include imprisoned women as active agents could deepen understanding of problems connected to prisons, discover fit-for-purpose solutions, and empower criminalised women.

Prisoner complaints - fair, participatory and inclusive? Quantitative analysis of HMIP prisoner surveys *Rebecca Banwell-Moore, University of Nottingham*

Meaningful prisoner participation with a fair complaints process can facilitate prisoner agency, legitimacy, wellbeing, a sense of worth, and dignity. Fair complaints processes can improve prison safety, potentially averting self-harm, suicide, and violence. Having a legitimate outlet to voice grievances, be heard, and be part of the decision-making process can result in safer prisons. Moreover, complaints processes support positive prisoner-staff relations. Prisoner-staff relations and material conditions are protective factors to risk of prisoner well-being, safety and violence. Here, quantitative analysis of prisoners' responses to prisoner surveys conducted by HM Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) during 2018 and 2019, in prisons holding adult males in England and Wales is presented. The statistical analysis sought to determine the relationship between prisoner complaint mechanisms and prisoners' feelings of safety and wellbeing. HMIP prisoner survey variables included: prisoners' perceptions of how they are treated by staff; whether they are consulted about prison issues; have access to material objects (e.g., clean clothes and bedding); prison conditions; feelings of safety; and the extent to which prison complaints are perceived (by prisoners) to be participatory, fair, and inclusive. This paper illustrates that prisoner-staff relations, safety, and material conditions are significant barriers to meaningful prisoner engagement in complaints process, in turn harming prisoner wellbeing, agency, and safety.

(Re)constructing individualised prisoner death investigations: A case study from England and Wales *Philippa Tomczak, University of Nottingham; Kaitlyn Quinn, University of*

Missouri - St. Louis; Catherine Traynor, University of Nottingham; Lucy Wainwright, University of Nottingham

All prisoner deaths worldwide must be investigated under (inter)national law. These investigations frequently illustrate the tip of an iceberg of rights abuses and systemic hazards but have largely escaped analysis in prison monitoring scholarship. We assemble some of the first evidence illustrating how Prisons and Probation Ombudsman staff (who investigate all prisoner deaths in England and Wales) seek to prevent prisoner deaths. Ombudsman investigations are widely regarded as ineffective, yet there are competing constructions of why this is and what could be done to improve outcomes. Ombudsman offered narrow accounts of prisoner deaths, focusing on frontline staff compliance with prison policies and individualised notions of responsibility. Prison staff and Coroners focused on systemic hazards, or 'accidents waiting to happen', such as imprisoning people with severe mental illness, illegal drugs, unsafe facilities, and inadequate staffing, when accounting for prisoner deaths. We contend that these differing constructions lock penal actors into an unproductive cycle of blame shifting that contributes to the sustained high numbers of self-inflicted deaths. We reconceptualise prisoner deaths as occurring at the intersection of systemic hazards, organisational contexts, and individual errors. It is our hope that this conceptualisation facilitates broader death investigations that are more likely to interrupt prisoner deaths.

381. Digital Victimization and other issues
Topic 4: Victimology/Policy and Prevention of Victimization
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:

Anne Louise Kirby, University of Portsmouth

Participants:

Rethinking cybercrime prevention: Building on inoculation rationales through introducing "reflective fortification" *Anne Louise Kirby, University of Portsmouth; Vasileios Karagiannopoulos, University of Portsmouth; Simon Marsden, University of Portsmouth*

This presentation will focus on a paper that offers a novel approach to doing cybercrime awareness education, based on the efforts of the University of Portsmouth Cybercrime Awareness Clinic in providing services for awareness of and resilience to cybercrime to multiple vulnerable groups and organisations. It highlights the lessons learned in relation to creating more efficient strategies for cybercrime awareness that provide a more holistic view of existing strategies, whilst trying to remedy any weaknesses identified. In order to achieve the above, the analysis explores how cybercrime is primarily reliant on some form of individual manipulation, which in turn is based on a variety of persuasion techniques that lead to particular reactions. Subsequently, and on that basis, the paper discusses how relevant theories, such as the Persuasion Knowledge Model and Inoculation Theory have been explored in relation to tackling particular online problems such as mis/dis-information and phishing and making users more resilient to such attacks. Finally, the paper articulates the Cybercrime Awareness Clinic's theory regarding the addition of a distinct layer of awareness and resilience-building to inoculation-based trainings. This new layer in cyberawareness trainings, which the authors have termed "Reflective Fortification", relies on self-reflection models and involves training on self-reflection techniques regarding users' personal vulnerabilities towards particular persuasion attacks prevalent in different cybercrimes. Additionally, "reflective fortification" involves the boosting of associated skills, such as critical thinking, emotional awareness and digital citizenship. The paper argues that trainings that are premised on the above rationales can further facilitate the process of self-reflection as a form of personal vulnerability scanning that in turn can have the potential to

reinforce the effects of inoculation techniques in achieving higher/longer-lasting resilience levels against persuasion attacks and considers how the implementation of such rationales could affect cybersecurity education policies. Keywords: cybercrime, cybersecurity, inoculation, self-reflection, crime prevention

Tackling digital violence against women in the criminal procedure and support services *Marita Husso, Tampere University; Sisko Piippo, University of Jyväskylä; Jarmo Houtsonen, Police University College Finland; Marianne Mela, Police University College of Finland; Louna Hakkarainen, Tampere University; Jasmina Haapanen, Tampere University; Anna Knihtilä, Tampere University*

The digitalization and the development of communication technologies have changed the forms and consequences of violence against women. Intimate partner violence and post-separation stalking as well as harassment, threats and hate speech are increasingly happening online and through technology. Smartphones, computers, social media services and email are increasingly used as instruments of violence in partner abuse for threatening and controlling. In addition, women who are vocal on the internet experience systematic harassment, disgracing and threatening. The significance of the change is reflected in GREVIO's recent recommendations on the "digital dimension" of violence against women. Our study is a part of the "The challenges of tackling digital violence against women in police work, the criminal procedure, and support services" research project funded by Finnish government. The data consists of interviews conducted in 2022-2023 with prosecutors and representatives of support services. In the study we have analyzed the challenges and possibilities of addressing digital violence and the conceptions of the digital violence as a phenomenon and crime. The information produced in the research can be used in the in-service training of prosecutors and support services to identify, record, document, intervene and investigate digital violence more thoroughly, disseminate good practices, develop the service system, and support victims of digital violence.

Towards an integrated cyber resilience model. Combining psychological dynamics underlying problem-focused and emotion-focused coping to enhance individual end users' cyber resilience. *Remco Spithoven, Saxion University of Applied Sciences; Ellen Misana-ter Huurne, Saxion University of Applied Sciences; Ynze van Houten, Saxion University of Applied Sciences*

In this talk we will present a new model of psychological dynamics underlying cybercrime resilience and apply it to the task of understanding how individuals perceive and respond to the risk of cybercrime victimization and, subsequently, the motivational concepts that contribute to adopt self-protective behaviors. We draw on established theoretical assumptions from different disciplines, as these apply to online self-protective behaviors on an individual end user's level. The Protection Motivation Theory and the Extended Parallel Processing Model are two models of risk-related self-protective behaviors that also address these concepts. After developing an initial model based on the integration of these earlier theoretical models, we added barriers to problem-focused coping in the model which created pathways into emotion-focused coping in the form of (I) optimistic bias, (II) cyber fatigue and (III) cognitive dissonance that might trigger emotion-focused coping. Our final model provides both scientists and professionals with an integrated view on psychological dynamics underlying problem-focused and emotion-focused coping in striving to obtain individual end users' cyber resilience. We invite applied scientists to utilize this new model in risk communication and to evaluate the effects of this approach. We also invite scientific colleagues to further complement the theoretical foundations of cyber resilience.

EUCPN toolbox on High-risk victim groups: Preventing repeat and secondary victimisation *sarah bosman, EUCPN*

The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was set up by the Council of the European Union in 2001 and serves as a first point of contact regarding crime prevention. Expertise and best practices are collected by and shared within the Network. The thematic focus of the EUCPN output reflects both the priorities of the EU Policy Cycle and the EUCPN Presidency's priority. This paper was published in the light of the Czech Presidency of the EUCPN and focuses on the prevention of secondary and repeat victimisation among high-risk victim groups within society. While everyone may become a victim of a crime, certain groups within the general population are more at risk of experiencing repeat- and secondary victimisation as well as intimidation and retaliation. These high-risk groups of victims are therefore granted additional protection measures to tackle secondary victimisation, which in turn will help to prevent repeat victimisation. The toolbox provides a theoretical overview combined with practical examples on the topic of repeat- and secondary victimisation. It examines which groups of people can be considered as high-risk victim groups due to their personal susceptibility characteristics and discusses how the victim-centred approach as well as multi-agency cooperation can play a role in preventing secondary victimisation. The final chapter focuses on breaking the cycle of repeat victimisation by encouraging victims' reporting behaviours, referring them successfully to other support services and assisting them during a potential court trial.

382. The Universality of Victims' Need for Recognition
Topic 4: Victimology/Consequences of Victimization
Roundtable
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Victimologists have long stressed the significance of recognition for victims of all forms of crime. Recognition after serious human rights violations and international crimes is also a frequently highlighted theme in the transitional justice (TJ) discourse, where it is presented as central to victims in terms of healing and addressing the harms they suffered. While the importance of recognition for victims is well known, victims use the word in many ways. In this roundtable, we explore the different meanings of recognition for victims and the challenges attached to recognising victims. Taking a multifaceted approach, this roundtable aims to fill in the gaps in knowledge by analysing victim recognition, with a focus on its meanings and challenges for side-lined or invisible victims, such as victims of historical injustices and structural victimization, victims of enforced disappearances, victims of forced displacement, victims of sexual violence and victims of starvation crimes.
Chair:
Jo-Anne Wemmers, Université de Montréal
Discussants:
Jo-Anne Wemmers, Université de Montréal
Stephan Parmentier, KU Leuven
Mina Rauschenbach, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Participant:
The Universality of Victims' Need for Recognition *Andreea Zota, Université de Montréal; Laura Hein, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Tatiana Fernandez Maya, University of New South Wales & KU Leuven; Victoria Wozniak-Cole, KU Leuven; Mariana Lara Palacios, Leuven Institute of Criminology (KU Leuven)*
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knowledge by analysing victim recognition, with a focus on its meanings and challenges for side-lined or invisible victims, such as victims of historical injustices and structural victimization, victims of enforced disappearances, victims of forced displacement, victims of sexual violence and victims of starvation crimes.

383. Prison Foodways
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
Food in prison performs a vital role in the physical, mental, and emotional wellbeing of those incarcerated. It also opens broader questions about the relationship between food and social value. Due to the excessive budget constraints and lack of quality food, there is an emotive discussion on how food can contribute to prisoners' feelings of self-worth and self-esteem. Thus, we can argue that food is 'political', and it is important to analyse social, political, and institutional factors that can inform the provision of food, and the experiences shared of eating in prison. This panel will bring together both empirical and secondary analysis to draw together a deeper understanding about the complexities raised around food in prison. Informed by testimonies, literature and policies, this panel will explore on the how food contributes to the experiences, communities, and identities of those incarcerated. Secondly, we will explore the political landscapes that shape the narratives on eating practices in prison. In this, the panel will shed much-needed light on broader debates on the relationship between food, agency, and social relationships. Through the diverse range of international perspectives, it is hoped that the papers will raise questions about systematic barriers that influence the eating practices in prison, while also suggesting pathways to better outcomes on the role of food in prison for prisoners and their families.
Chair:
Julie Parsons, University of Plymouth
Participants:
We don't want to be eating just crisps: Understanding on the social role of food in visiting rooms in women's prisons. *Maria Adams, University of Surrey; Vicki Harman, University of Surrey; Charlotte Dodds, University of Surrey*
There is substantial literature on the importance of food in family life, but much less on women who are incarcerated and who therefore have limited opportunities to eat with their families. Whilst this is the case, food in prison visiting rooms forms an important part of the interactions that occur between those incarcerated and their visitors, providing an opportunity to make the visit more comfortable for family members who have often travelled long distances to see their loved one (Comfort, 2008; Jardine, 2019; Adams, 2022). Drawing on a qualitative study involving observations and interviews with incarcerated women and their visiting relatives, this presentation will highlight the social role of food within the context of visiting rooms in women's prisons. The aims of this presentation will be as follows: 1) to explore the concept of 'social role' of food and how this relates to eating practices present in the visiting room and the home; 2) to identify challenges and tensions relating to eating together in the prison visiting room for incarcerated women and their families; and lastly, to understand on how food can be a way to recreate aspects of home life, and how this is negotiated by women and their families.
Towards a new way of providing food: A plan evaluation of the novel food policy in Dutch prisons *Bram de Heide, Universiteit Leiden; Hanneke Palmen, Leiden University; An-Sofie Vanhouche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Paul Nieuwbeerta, Leiden University*
Detainees in the Netherlands have expressed their discontent with the provided food for many years (e.g., Van Ginneken et al, 2018). In 2022 the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency has implemented a novel policy for the provision of food to detainees. By offering

healthy choices and catering to detainees' needs, this novel policy aims to address the detainees' discontent and thereby reduce the rate of food waste. Furthermore detainees will have the option to receive ingredients (instead of pre-made meals) to encourage self-cooking in the communal kitchen, increasing autonomy and the pro-social benefits associated with it (Smoyer & Minke, 2015). This research aims to reconstruct the policy theory and its goals, means, and assumed mechanisms and provide a plan evaluation of the policy through a policy-scientific approach (Leeuw, 2003). To this purpose, policy notes, relevant laws and guidelines, and the current scientific literature will be consulted. Additionally, policymakers and stakeholders will be interviewed to deepen the understanding of the policy's mechanisms. The results of this research will form a framework for further research on both the development of new policies in the prison system and for more detailed research on prison foodways and detainee (dis)satisfaction with the food provided by prisons.

Doing food when doing time, chrononormativity and the enduring temporariness of the social life of food in prison. *Julie Parsons, University of Plymouth*

Following a practice theory perspective, doing food in prison is explored in the context of a constellation of social practices that are mutually generative, with an emphasis on the social life of food. Drawing on interview data from people who have served time in prison in England and Wales, I consider the ways in which pervasive discourses of health, wellbeing, and responsible individualism infiltrate carceral spaces, notably in relation to mundane food practices. When doing food in prison people are forced to adapt to unfamiliar temporal spaces, which are subject to flux due to the systemic demands of an under resourced prison system. Individual identities and associated practices are socially and culturally embedded, penal systems therefore tend to disrupt the rhythms of everyday life. Disruptions to chrononormative expectations, or the 'right time' to do things, such as moving a mealtime from the middle of the day to the morning or having an evening meal early, are stark reminders of an individual's lack of agency and worth. In prison individual identities are subsumed by a regime that responds to the governing the body of the prison. This negates the demands of individual bodies despite neo-liberal discourses of individual responsibilisation and consumer choice. This raises questions in relation to time and the timing of meals. For people doing time in prison, being out of synch or failing to keep time with the rest of the population contributes to the enduring temporariness of everyday life for those caught up in the criminal justice system, with its cycles of reoffending and recalls. Criminal justice affected people are therefore forced to de-synchronise and re-synchronise due to the temporal challenges of time spent in and outside of prison, with all the precarity and vulnerability that this entails (McNeill et al 2022:177).

Perspectives on 'food corruption' in prison *Daniel McCarthy, University of Surrey; Jon Garland, University of Surrey*

Prison is a space of deprivation of liberty with multiple 'pains of imprisonment' inflicted on those serving time. One component of the prison experience seldom discussed is the impact of food, particularly the ways in which the control and distribution of food takes place in prison, from the processes of sourcing and procurement to eventual consumption by prisoners. We focus specifically on the discrepancies between what is produced to how accessible food is within prison– what we refer to as 'food corruption'. We further reflect on the outcomes of these perceptions of 'food corruption' from the perspectives of women in prison, highlighting how these perceptions can impact on the legitimacy of the prison establishment and overall quality of life in prison. Data is drawn from fieldwork in four women's prisons in England, comprising 80 interviews with serving women.

Cell's Kitchen: An appetizing overview of the cook-dine-and-eat facilities in Dutch prisons. *Elisabeth Groeneveld, Leiden University; Paul Nieuwbeerta, Leiden University; Hanneke Palmen, Leiden University; An-Sofie Vanhouche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Recently, the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency started a transition to a new provision of food for its detainees. One of the major aims for this transition – besides improvement in the quality of meals, reduce food waste, improve delivery reliability and competitive prices – is to increase the frequency that detainees cook their own meals. The rationale is that detainees who can cook their own meals are expected to experience more social benefits, gain more cooking skills, and achieve a better self-image in comparison with those detainees that do- or cannot cook when doing time (De Graaf & Kilty, 2016; Rouhan, 2012; Smoyer, 2014). In order to examine whether such transition is feasible, this study describes the cook-dine-and-eat facilities in each of the Dutch prisons and its different units. Moreover, the differences and similarities between cooking facilities in the Dutch and international contexts are discussed. Data are collected from onsite observations in the prisons as well as official data collected by the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency. The results give an important insight in the Dutch prison self-cooking and communal kitchen situation that can be used as reference for further research.

384. Penality in the south(-s) (3): Southern (border) criminology (2)
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
In line with Southern Criminology and similar theses, an increasing number of scholars have warned against ethnocentric and self-referential analyses on penality, in an effort to push the cognitive – and geographical – boundaries of academic conversations on the penal field. Border criminology is one of the spheres in which these proposals make particular sense. Current debates on immigration enforcement and bordered penality have much to gain from considering under-explored jurisdictions, viewpoints and methodologies. This academic endeavour might significantly contribute to grasp the diversity of penality arrangements witnessed in this field.
Chair:
Jose A. Brandariz, University of A Coruna
Participants:

Researching borders in the peripheries: methods, language and situated knowledge to avoid "orientalism" in cross-borders conversations *Giulia Fabini, University of Bologna*

It is important to interrogate the power of research to shape the context that it is meant to just describe. In this contribution, I will wonder to what extent research has the power to shape the reality also in the analysis of border control mechanisms in different contexts across the "Global North" and the "Global South", and how much results of research in the Global South might be relevant to shed light also on border control in the Global North. For this purpose, I will invite to pay attention at least to three elements, namely methods, language and situated knowledge: the possibility to access the field and, consequently, the methodology that the researcher is allowed using have an impact on researcher's insights into the field; English is as hegemonic in knowledge production as is it limiting because words as well as concepts cannot be always easily translated into English; the analysis of border control should take into account also the situated knowledge around border and immigration control produced in given contexts prior to the emergence of border criminology as a scholarship. Border criminology in the peripheries invites to apply to the "Northern" border results of research emerging from the "Southern" borders, for two reasons: in order to better understand the "North", as it is not to be taken for granted that what happen in the "South" does not in the "North", and in order to avoid orientalising the "South".

Informality and rule of law in migration control: a dialogue between the North and the South *Valeria Ferraris, University*

of Turin

The study of informality has important roots in Southern theory: ranging from the law (Boaventura de Sousa Santos, 1987) to urban studies (De Soto, 1989) and urban economy (Broomley, 2000). These studies have underlined that informality is a formula that refers to different aspects (informality of the practices, informality as the absence of planning, etc.) and implies a variety of causes, actors and motivations. Recently the EU migration policy has been characterised by a high degree of informality, the use of non-legal acts or hidden agreements with non-EU countries. In this paper, I would like to open a discussion on the degree of informality in migration control policy drawing from the case of Italy, whose migration control policy has its root in administrative rules (Gjergji, 2013) and in obscure executive power. This peculiarity has been named infradiritto (in Italian) and infra-droit (in French) to identify a 'rule of law' characterised by a multiplication of rules, often unclear, subjected to frequent changes, open to the bureaucratic arbitrariness, and therefore hard to challenge in court. Complementary to this normative order is the informality of practices of managing and controlling migration (Ferraris 2009; Fabini 2017). Making the example of the externalisation of migration control, I aim to argue that the current domination of soft law instruments (such as Memorandum of Understanding, Pact, Protocol, etc.) offer cues to reflect on the use of informality in the governance of migration between North and South.

'In between' – looking for the place of Eastern Europe in the global South-North division *Witold Klaus, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences*

The contemporary, binary division of the world between the Global North (GN) and the Global South (SG) is mainly a legacy of colonialism. For this reason, Eastern Europe hardly fits into any of those categories. Its geographical location or history, especially the communist legacy and experience of being dependent on the Soviet Union followed by attempts (mostly successful) to join the EU, do not resemble the realities of African, Asian or South American countries and societies. The question is then: does it make the East a unique category, a representative of its own new group, or is it 'just' a region in transition – on its path to fully accepting the characteristic and identity of the GN. This leads to yet another question – when does such a process end and is it possible to join and be accepted as a full member of the GN? This is, however, just the beginning of a journey into dismantling the GN-GS division. As southern criminology teaches us, there are both topics and territories (mostly peripheral) that could be southernized (see Carrington, Hogg, Scott, & Sozzo 2018). In this paper I will try to take a closer look at Poland (as a representative of Eastern Europe) and its bordering practices. This gives me an opportunity to problematise the notion of the East and its 'in-betweenness' with regard to migration.

Immigration enforcement as a police matter. Notes on "crimmigration" from a Nordic perspective *Jukka Könönen, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki*

Theoretical frameworks drawn from research in the United States and the United Kingdom may have limited analytical usefulness in understanding European immigration enforcement systems due to different legal and institutional arrangements as well as significantly different penal policies. In this presentation, I discuss wider implications for theoretical debates on crimmigration from a Nordic perspective based on a historically informed analysis of immigration enforcement policies in Finland. Despite the relatively low number of migrants, immigration has been historically regarded as a police matter in the framework of public order and security in Finland. The criminal justice system has been largely irrelevant to the development of the immigration enforcement system as immigration law has provided flexible administrative instruments to control and deport foreign nationals. Moreover, coercive measures based on immigration law demonstrate a preventive rationale aimed at the protection of public order and security irrespective of individual responsibility. I argue for the need to pay attention to the long history of administrative coercive measures and significant police powers beyond "penal state", "punishment", and "criminal justice", in order to better understand immigration enforcement practices.

385. New technologies for capturing perceptions of place and safety

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Fear of Crime and Risk perception
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

New technologies and methods can help us better understand perceptions and experiences of public space, and particularly those related to safety and/or fear. In this panel, contributors will present four projects that share a common interest in applying technologies for reaching this aim. One of the contributions combines survey and eye-tracking for studying perceptions of CCTV; two contributions use a mobile app for gathering geolocated data on how people experience public space, one of them focused on perceptions of pleasantness or unpleasantness, and the other one collecting women's perceptions and behaviours related to experiences of safety or fear. The last contribution proposes to combine a mobile app and personal interviews to collect experiences of (un)safety in a social group particularly exposed to hate crimes, the LGBT community. Contributions are in different phases of development, and will serve as examples to motivate the discussion about future research in this area and try to establish a network of researchers working on the topic.

Chair:
   Laura Vozmediano, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU

Participants:

Do individuals look at CCTV? Two empirical studies on how individuals perceive CCTV in the Portuguese context *Inês Guedes, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime, Justice and Security of the School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Natália Almeida, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Eduarda Teixeira, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Carla Sofia Cardoso, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto*

Closed-circuit television (CCTV) presents several aims, such as preventing crime and increasing its detection, reducing individuals' insecurity feelings, and encouraging their presence in public spaces (Welsh & Farrington, 2019). Nevertheless, in order to be effective, the awareness of the presence of CCTV is a crucial factor (Brands et al., 2016). Little research has been conducted on how users of public spaces perceive CCTV. This presentation is composed of two main studies. The first, using an experimental design, intended to understand the impact of CCTV (manipulation and perception) on fear of crime and level of criminality perceptions. Stimuli were pictures from the Urban Security Image Database (Guedes et al., 2021) which were manipulated through Photoshop CS6 to compare the perceptions with and without CCTV (total n=598). This study showed that in some contexts (e.g., daytime) CCTV reduced feelings of insecurity. Nevertheless, participants often did not mention the presence of cameras in the visualized stimuli, specifically at nighttime. Therefore, to better understand how individuals perceive the (existence) of CCTV in public areas, the second pilot and feasibility study (n=8) aimed to explore the selective attention of individuals to CCTV. Concretely, using the eye-tracker we found that participants do not easily detect these cameras. In general, participants focused their gaze on cues associated with fear of crime, such as graffiti and unkept vegetation. Moreover, in the images rated with lower levels of fear, their gaze is directed toward the end of the street, suggesting that individuals evaluate the perspective of the environment. These

results will be integrated and discussed.

(Un)pleasant urban spaces? App-based participatory mapping – case studies from the Czech Republic and Australia *Lucia Brisudová, Palacký University Olomouc; Michael Chataway, Queensland University of Technology; Emily Moir, University of the Sunshine Coast*

Participatory mapping better facilitates citizen engagement in decision-making processes, and has become a valuable source of geospatial information across multiple disciplines. Public Participatory Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS) enable the public to contribute their local knowledge and experiences to create geospatial information that can directly inform urban planning and other decision-making activities (Denwood et al., 2022). Recently, smartphone applications have been used to collect this type of information about perceptions of places and crime (Solymosi et al., 2021; Kronkvist & Engström, 2020; Chataway et al. 2017). The main advantage of the app-based approach is enabling real-time and real-place data collection and examining behaviour in its natural and spontaneous environment. Despite these studies, few have sought to evaluate both positive and negative perceptions of places more broadly using this method. To address this gap in knowledge, we used the mobile application CIN CITY (Civic InnovatioN in CommunITY) to collect real-time data about perceptions of places in two cities – Olomouc, Czech Republic and Brisbane, Australia. The app serves as the main tool intended for the collection of geospatial data on perception of space in an urban environment and for observing the changeability of perception over time. We delivered five momentary surveys to participants' devices in these two cities, per day for one month. Each survey contained questions about topophilia (pleasant places) and topophobia (unpleasant places). Our preliminary findings suggest that this is a feasible approach for collecting data about perceptions of place, and that perceptions of topophilia and tropophobia are context-dependent and vary across places, times of the day, and people. We argue that these PPGIS techniques are critical for better understanding subjective perceptions of places, and the fine-grained data collected by mobile apps has the potential to enhance existing urban planning initiatives focused on improving liveability and safety in cities.

Gathering experiences of safety and fear among women using a mobile app *Laura Vozmediano, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU; Carlota Jauregui, University of the Basque Country; Alexander Trinidad, Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne*

Experiential Fear of Crime (EFC) is related to urban design, uses and management of the space. Even in a relatively safe society, EFC can make people to avoid specific public spaces, reducing their freedom of movement; and unfortunately, this is more common among women (San-Juan et al., 2012; Johansson & Haandrikman, 2021). Traditional methodologies used to measure perceptions of insecurity and fear of crime, such as surveys, have limitations for understanding the phenomenon as a context-dependent experience, making it more difficult to understand how urban design and uses are associated to fear and protective behaviours. During the last decades, the extended use of the smartphones has enabled new ways of data collection, with new possibilities and limitations (Solymosi et al., 2021, 2022). A mobile app can be useful for gathering experiential fear of crime information, among other reasons, because it allows subsequent analysis of the design and uses of the concrete places of these experiences, by collecting precise geolocated information. But in order to promote safer cities, we need data about both experiences of fear and safety, to be able to identify key features of design and management. Specifically, those to be avoided so we can reduce fear and the ones that we should be promoted to increase the perception of safety. In this work, a geographic ecological momentary assessment method was used to gather safety and fear experiences, as well as self-protective measures when in public spaces in Donostia-San Sebastian (Spain) among women.

Participants used a dedicated app to register their experiences in public spaces of the city. Applied methodology, preliminary results and future research plans will be presented.

Experiences of crime and fear among the LGBT community: a mixed methods proposal *Maite Azabal, University of the Basque Country; Laura Vozmediano, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU; Alexander Trinidad, Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne*

The LGBT population are exposed not only to general crime risk, but also to hate crimes that can lead to a more damaging psychological consequence than crimes affecting the non-LGBT population (Cochran et al., 2003; Meyer, 2003). The link between the place and hate crimes against LGBT population is relevant because victimisation patterns may vary due to specific mobility and activity patterns. However, the specific literature exploring spatial distribution is scarce. Most studies that analyse the spatial distribution of hate crime do so by looking at crimes against any group as a whole. We fill up this gap using disaggregated hate crimes from open police-recorded data from different US cities. Specifically, we explore the spatial distribution of police recorded hate crimes against LGBT community and the evolution of these patterns for different years . These first results are useful for establishing the methods we will follow in subsequent research in Spain. Next steps in this line of research include interviews to members of the community about their victimisation experiences in public spaces; the use of public space (activity and mobility and patterns); their perception of safety and insecurity in public space, as well as the self-protective behaviours in which they may engage. A hate crime mapping in the Basque Country is also expected to be carried out, and the use of a mobile app to gather experiences of safety and fear, as well as self-protective behaviours, in public spaces. The final aim is to better understand victimization, fear and self-protection in the LGBT community, and to be able to propose design and management improvements for making cities safer for all.

386. Responses to violence, abuse and offending
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Feminist Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Responses to violence, abuse and offending have an impact upon individuals as they interact with professionals and services, as well as the perception of victims and those who offend. This panel draws together research focused on the responses to abuse and offending, considering the implications of such responses. This panel is organised by the Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network of the British Society of Criminology, in association with the ESC Working Group on Gender, Crime and Justice.
Chair:
Emma Milne, Durham University
Participants:

Using Criminal Histories to Empower Victims of Domestic Abuse *Katerina Hadjimatheou, University of Essex*

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme was first introduced in England and Wales in 2014 and has since been reproduced across the world. Its aim is to empower victim-survivors by giving them access to a partner's criminal history and thereby helping them make informed decisions about their relationship. Yet the relationship between information and empowerment in this context remains contested and unexplored both theoretically and empirically. This paper draws on findings from the largest qualitative study of the DVDS to date as well as coercive control, to show that police are using disclosures to undermine perpetrators' 'monopolies on perception' and in doing so aiming to empower victim-survivors to redefine their own realities. The implications for practice-oriented models of empowerment and evaluation

methodologies are explored.

Domestic abuse perpetrators: A gendered approach to the language of accountability *Rasha Hamid, University of Essex*

Holding perpetrators of domestic abuse accountable is something that the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) sector, as well as our society, struggles to achieve. On one hand, our legal systems often fail to bring these individuals to justice with legislation available to address domestic abuse in the UK falling short of capturing the realities of domestic abuse and consistently producing low conviction rates. On the other, moral accountability is rarely observed with many studies evidencing that participants are more likely to place the blame on female victims and to exonerate male perpetrators when presented with domestic abuse scenarios. This lack of moral and legal accountability often manifests itself in our use of language. This paper offers a theoretical analysis of research that examines the way in which language can influence our ability to assign responsibility and achieve perpetrator accountability. It builds on work done by the likes of Lamb who discussed the idea of linguistic avoidance when describing men's abuse towards women and Romito who explored some of the strategies that hide and deny domestic abuse. The paper also draws on my own personal experiences as a practitioner within the sector allowing for an in-depth analysis around the practice implications of our choices around language as well as some of the fears and anxieties that practitioners experience around language; specifically, the use of the term 'perpetrator' in practice. This exploration offers arguments for and against the use of this term taking into account longstanding feminist debates and potential consequences for this form of labelling. Choices made around language can play a significant role in how policies and systems within the sector can address domestic abuse more effectively and work towards alleviating blame from female victims and placing it on those committing such harms.

Reimagining 'vulnerability' in womens prisons *Sarah Waite, Leeds Trinity University; Danica Darley, The University of Sheffield*

'Vulnerability' is a commonly used but little understood term in the field of social policy and beyond. The refocusing of our criminal justice system around notions of 'vulnerability' has had wide-reaching consequences which often escape both academic and political attention. Seeking to advance analysis of the concept of 'vulnerability', we explore its operationalisation in women's prisons and argue that this is often in direct opposition to the way that the women themselves understand and experience the label of 'vulnerable'. We draw upon notions of agency, risk, and resilience to re-examine how the 'vulnerability zeitgeist' (Brown, 2014) may, in fact, be poorly serving those it aims to support and protect. Through utilising lived experience and empirical inquiry, this paper calls for a reimagining to the term 'vulnerability' where it is understood to be a state where people become open to transformation and change in their own lives and in society more widely.

387. EHC-WG Panel 3. Historical Perspectives to International and Modern Problems

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Historical Comparisons of Crime
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:
Henry Yeomans, University of Leeds
Participants:

Can't Buy Me Love: Examining Whether American K-12 Private Schools Are Safer Than Public Schools *Catherine E. Burton, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Gordon A Crews, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*

On March 27, 2023, a mass school shooting occurred at The Covenant School, a private parochial elementary school, in Nashville, Tennessee. Aiden Hale, a transgender man and former student of the school, killed three nineyearold children and three adults before being shot and killed by two Metropolitan Nashville Police Department officers. This event was the first documented K-12 school shooting by a transgender person and one of the few which occur at or against private schools in the United States. This incident has also generated renewed discussions as to whether private schools are safer than public schools. There is no simple answer to whether private schools are safer than public schools, as it depends on a variety of factors. In terms of physical safety, private schools often have smaller class sizes and tighter security measures, which may make them less vulnerable to violent incidents. When it comes to emotional and social safety, the dynamics may be different. Private schools may have more homogeneous student populations, which can create a sense of community and belonging, but it can also lead to exclusion and prejudice towards those who do not fit in. Public schools, on the other hand, may have more diversity and inclusivity in their student body, but this can also lead to conflicts and misunderstandings. The purpose of this presentation is to examine this question through an analysis of all documented American K-12 school violence incidents between 1764 and 2020. This will be facilitated by an author developed database of 727 incidents. This analysis will offer an answer to this question in an historical context. A detailed list of differences and similarities between public and private school violence will also be presented. It is hoped that such an analysis will offer new areas to consider in dealing with school safety.

Criminology in Africa: A counter European rebirth? *Lufuno Sadiki, University of Pretoria; Francois Steyn, University of Pretoria*

Educational epistemologies in African universities are overwhelmingly either European or Eurocentric in nature. Institutes of higher education in Africa have been operating in both post-colonial and global contexts. In Africa, Criminology is characterised by colonial remnants that continue to influence how the discipline interprets and responds to crime and criminality. Attempts to include African understandings of crime within the discipline has been constrained. However, a growing movement is challenging the Eurocentric nature of the discipline by developing a more locally relevant approach within Criminology. The movement can be seen as a "counter European rebirth," which is a renewed focus on African sources of knowledge to understand crime and criminality. With a renewed focus on African knowledge systems and the development of new paradigms to crime and justice that are more responsive to local needs and realities, the paper will reflect on the status of Criminology in Africa in relation to its European counterpart. The paper provides pivotal findings in terms of the dissemination of knowledge, the Criminology offering and female criminologists' experiences in South Africa. The paper examines how the curriculum continues to be redesigned to incorporate traditional ways of understanding and addressing crime and criminality, and specifically so from African and other first nation settings (viz. North America and Australia). Furthermore, the study advocates for a move away from the various criticisms of Western criminology towards active and collaborative engagement in theory building.

Interwar Poland, Lessons for Criminology from Across International and Historical Contexts *Szymon Michał Buczyński, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland*

Sir Leon Radzinowicz (1906–99), one of the most significant criminologists in 20th century Europe, in his captivating scientific autobiography, Adventures in Criminology, indicated that between the two world wars, there was no recognized criminological university center in Poland. Furthermore, he stated that no Polish university housed a chair of criminology, there were no lectures on

the subject at the universities, and only a handful of academics dealt with it. However, it was then that the new discipline of criminology, distinct from criminal law, was born in Poland. That "a small criminological window" turned out to be sufficient to change the landscape of Polish penal sciences. The researchers mentioned by Radzinowicz, their collaborators and successors, became Nestors of Polish criminology. Thus, in 1933 the first issue of the journal entitled Criminological Archives (its spiritual successor entitled Archives of Criminology is still issued today) was published by Professor Wacław Makowski. Criminology was considered a separate academic discipline at the Free Polish University in Warsaw. In addition, this private institution of higher education created a Chair of Criminology, with the discipline being listed among 20 others. After the Second World War, criminology had to face up to the ideology of the great new world, for which crime was only a bourgeois relic (so-called "sovietisation of the penal science"). The author aimed to present various views on the development of criminology in Poland after the country regained independence in 1918 and to show the consequences of these changes on contemporary Polish criminology. The unique database of digitized Polish criminological texts from the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century has been built during the study. The research has been financed by the Minister of Education and Science (Poland) under the program "DIALOG" in the years 2020 - 2023 (reg. no. DIALOG 0071/2019).

Reconnecting Genealogies of Criminal Justice and Tax Collection: A Historical Criminology of the British Excise
Henry Yeomans, University of Leeds

In 2003, John Braithwaite (2003) argued that criminology's general orientation towards 'crimes of the streets' can be challenged by better accounting for the crime control work historically undertaken by agencies tasked with regulating businesses. Twenty years on, both criminal justice history and historical criminology mostly remain concentrated on the historical origins and development of contemporary criminal justice institutions, especially prisons and public police (Churchill, 2014; Emsley, 2021). This paper responds to Braithwaite's call by presenting preliminary findings of an ongoing archival study of the history of the British Excise. It explores how, as well as collecting taxes, the Excise policed markets in taxed commodities (particularly alcohol), routinely using its extensive police powers against illicit distillation, adulteration of beer, and other tax or licensing offences. Importantly, by foregrounding the policing of tax and licensing offences, this paper shifts the criminological gaze away from the lower class offenders routinely processed by criminal justice agencies and towards a more diverse set of law-breakers, including middle class businessmen. By reconnecting histories of criminal justice and tax collection, it thus contributes to the creation of a future criminology that is geared more towards the 'crimes of the suites' and less towards the 'crimes of the streets'.

Smile for the Camera: Online Warehouse Tours as Dark Tourism within the Era of Late Capitalism *Adam Lynes, Birmingham City University*

Over the past 50 years dark tourism has also seen exponential growth in terms of both physical and digital contexts. Dark tourism is primarily a concentration around documented accounts of physical violence, and theorisations centred on dark tourism studies have generally fallen within either behavioural or interpretivist perspectives. Such perspectives are indicative of the continually evolving nature of dark tourism and its receptiveness to new definitions, conceptual frameworks, and theorisations. Taking this into consideration, this concept paper seeks to develop and broaden the notion of "dark tourism" within the era of late capitalism by presenting a content analysis of Amazon's virtual warehouse tour. In drawing upon critical notions of violence and the emerging deviant leisure framework, this paper will aim to instigate fresh academic enquiry into the nature of dark tourism, expand its theoretical underpinnings, and subsequently provide a means in which to examine how banal forms of tourism play an integral part

in the proliferation of some of the most serious harms that populate the contemporary neoliberal landscape. Within this fresh interpretation of dark tourism, this paper also examines the relationship between the Internet, technology and late-stage capitalism, and the implications that this has in studying how corporations use such forms of media in tourism production in order to downplay and obfuscate the realities behind their activities.

388. ISRD Panel 4 ISRD Findings from a Comparative Perspective
Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

This is the fourth ISRD panel, reporting on comparative insights derived from the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) Study, an ongoing large internationally collaborative school-based survey on victimization and offending among 13-to-17-year-olds. Three of the papers analyze data collected in the fourth round of data collection, and one paper reports on ISRD3 data.

Chair:
   Dirk Enzmann, University of Hamburg
Participants:
   Victimisation, offending, and family: A comparison of young people in Brazil and Britain *Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo; Chris Birkbeck, Salford University; Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo; Neal Hazel, University of Salford, UK*

   Much work in Criminology has focused on a person's familial context as a potential determinant of offending behaviour and occasionally of victimisation, often using the lens of Control Theory. However, far less research has examined the potential effects of victimisation and offending on the person's familial context, including family living arrangements and interactions with family members. This second approach is of interest for theorising the effects of offending and victimisation and for providing practitioners with knowledge that can be deployed when working with offenders and/or victims. The current study explores the effects of victimisation and delinquent behaviour on young people's self-reported familial contexts, among samples of 13 to 17 year-olds in Brazil and Britain who were surveyed as part of the ISRD-4 project. We expect victimization to lead to greater integration with, and support from, the family, while offending behaviour is likely to have the opposite effect. Given that Brazil and Britain are classed as belonging to different cultural regions, and that family practices are one component of culture, we also explore the extent to which significant differences emerge between the two countries.

   Macro-and individual level predictors of victimization among youth in 26 countries *Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University; Karen Heimer, University of Iowa, USA; Kelly Guinn, Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, US*

   Youths from all countries experience victimization at the hands of peers, adults, and others. Yet we know little about the common and different predictors of violent and property victimization across nations, or how economic and social characteristics of nations may impact youths' victimization risk and condition the impact of common individual-level predictors of victimization risk. To this end, we compile data on socioeconomic inequality, human development, corruption, health and well-being, and gender inequality and combine these measures with ISRD3 survey data from about 57,000 12-16 year-olds from 25 European countries and the United States to assess their impact on victimization risk among youth. We examine whether national-level characteristics directly impact youth's risk of several forms of victimization, as well as whether these characteristics differentially moderate the impact of common predictors of youth victimization within nations.

   Street gangs and juvenile delinquency: a comparative study based

on Nordic ISRD4 Eurogang module *Markus Kaakinen, University of Helsinki; Heidi Mork Lomell, University of Oslo; Kim Moeller, Aalborg University; Margrét Valdimarsdóttir, University of Iceland; Amir Rostami, University of Gävle*

Street gangs have been an emerging crime problem in Sweden in the 2000s. The phenomenon has also been identified in other Nordic countries, especially in Denmark. In recent years, however, the problems have been considerably smaller than in Sweden. Although the members of identified street gangs are typically young adults, association with street gangs can be harmful to adolescents as well. So far, however, no comparative research has been conducted in the Nordic countries on young people's associations to street gangs. In this presentation, we analyse adolescents' (aged 13 to 17) street gang associations and related risk factors in five Nordic countries using cross-national data gathered during the fourth wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency research (ISRD4). Additionally, we analyse the differences in delinquent behaviour between gang-affiliated and other youth. Our findings offer current and thorough comparative knowledge on adolescents' gang membership and related risk factors. The robust comparative knowledge provides valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working towards preventing youth gang involvement in the Nordic countries and beyond.

Rural-Urban Perspective of Juvenile Delinquency and Victimization in Slovenia: Preliminary Results from the ISRD4 Data *Iza Iza Kokoravec, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor; Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University*

Data collection for the »International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4)» in Slovenia took place between October 2022 and March 2023. The data was collected with the use of the mixed method approach (online and P&P questionnaires) among juveniles aged 13–17 in primary schools, secondary schools, vocational schools and high schools. The study in Slovenia is part of a Research Programme »Security and safety in local communities – comparison between rural and urban settings«, which is why data was collected not only in two urban cities of Ljubljana and Kranj but in rural areas as well. The sample surveyed 39 schools or 140 classes, and includes about 2,670 juveniles. We present the first results of the study, show descriptive statistics, sample composition and preliminary analyses, and give the first findings or evaluations in regards to the differences and similarities between the urban and rural areas. In conclusion, we present a plan and proposals for future work.

389. Sentencing and justice outcomes over defendants' ethnicity, gender, age and area of residence

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

The panel presents studies based on analyses of the first linked datasets between the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court administrative data in England and Wales, UK. The linking methodology and linked research-ready datasets have been produced as part of a pioneering data-linking programme, Data First, funded by ADR UK (Administrative Data Research UK). The programme links administrative datasets from across the justice system and with other government departments to provide powerful new insights on justice system users, their pathways, and outcomes across a range of public services. After a short introduction to and overview of the achievements of the Data First programme to date and its academic research potential, the panel will present five studies: • Returning defendants and distributive justice outcomes evidenced from Data First linked criminal courts data in England and Wales, 2011-2019 • Ethnicity, gender and community sentences • Ethnic Inequalities in Sentencing in England and Wales: Evidence from the Ministry of Justice Data First Datasets • The Interrelationship between Area Deprivation and Ethnic Disparities in Sentencing • A national data linkage

study to assess the extent, nature and outcomes of serious and organised crime prosecuted before the criminal courts in England and Wales.

Chair:
  Andromachi Tseloni, Nottingham Trent University
Participants:
  Returning defendants and distributive justice outcomes evidenced from Data First linked criminal courts data in England and Wales, 2011-2019. *Andromachi Tseloni, Nottingham Trent University; James Hunter, Nottingham Trent University; Thomas Jackson, Ministry of Justice*

A pioneering data-linking programme, Data First, funded by ADR UK (Administrative Data Research UK) has produced a suite of research – ready linked justice datasets for academic interrogation to fill theoretical and policy evidence gaps. The programme de-duplicates, de-identifies and links administrative data from across the justice system and with other England and Wales government departments to provide powerful new insights on justice system users, their pathways, and outcomes across a range of public services. Aligned with the substantive long-term decrease in the volume of crimes in England and Wales since the mid-1990s, the volume of defendants proceeded against for indictable offences in the criminal courts and the number of defendants aged 18-24 proceeded against in the magistrates' courts fell considerably in the 2010's decade. This presentation discusses descriptive findings on: defendants in the criminal courts of England and Wales across offence types; the extent and nature of repeat court appearances, including the type of offences returning defendants are most likely to enter the criminal courts for; the spatial distribution of first-time juvenile offenders across local authority areas (2011-2019); and of all Crown Court defendants by offence type across the twenty per cent most deprived neighbourhoods (2013-2019). The results demonstrate how linked administrative data available through the ground-breaking Data First programme can be used for academic research and, as a case study, shed light on the vertical equity of the crime drop. The presentation concludes with: speculations on potential reasons for the presence of the identified crime inequalities; suggestions for further analyses, and their data requirements, to confirm or discredit these theoretical propositions; and policy implications of the present findings.

Ethnicity, gender and community sentences *Angela Sorsby, University of Sheffield*

The use of community sentences has declined considerably over the last decade in England and Wales. Over the same period, the use of immediate prison sentences has increased. This is concerning because community sentences used well can reduce the number of short prison sentences and have consistently been found to be better than short prison sentences in preventing reconviction. Recent research by the author indicates that, within England and Wales, men and women from ethnic minority groups receive short prison sentences with fewer previous convictions compared to those who are white. One of the reasons for the decline in community sentences could be a loss of confidence by sentencers that they are an effective alternative to prison. There is a lack of information on the relationships between ethnicity, gender and the requirements and effectiveness of community sentences. Better understanding of these relationships has been identified as crucial by HM Inspectorate of Probation. This paper presents findings from administrative data analysis examining differences between ethnic groups and men and women in the number and type of requirements that make up community sentences. It also examines the effectiveness of different requirements in terms of successful completion.

Ethnic Inequalities in Sentencing in England and Wales: Evidence from the Ministry of Justice Data First Datasets *Kitty Lymperopoulou, Plymouth University*

In the large body of research on sentencing, no question has received more attention than whether ethnic minority defendants

are treated more harshly than similarly situated white defendants. The 2017 Lammy Review commissioned by two UK governments showed that ethnic minority groups in the UK are disproportionately represented in the Criminal Justice System and experience worse sentencing outcomes. Despite the stark ethnic inequalities presented in the review, there is little empirical evidence about the factors that explain differential sentencing outcomes, and the independent effect of ethnicity net of other well-established predictors of sentencing outcomes. This paper draws on Ministry of Justice magistrates' and Crown Court datasets and multi-level models, to examine the relative contribution of defendant (extra-legal), case (legal) and court factors in explaining the likelihood of a custodial sentence and sentence length and to determine whether ethnic disparities persist after controlling for other factors that explain these outcomes. The analysis shows that legal characteristics such as plea, pre-trial detention, offence type and severity are important factors determining sentencing outcomes although they do not fully explain disparities in these outcomes between ethnic groups. Ethnic disparities in imprisonment persist and, in some cases, become more pronounced after controlling for individual defendant, case and court factors. In contrast, ethnic disparities in sentence length are largely explained by legal factors, and after adjusting for other predictors of sentencing outcomes, observed differences between most (but not all) ethnic minority groups and the white British disappear. The paper concludes by discussing the theoretical and policy-relevant implications of these findings.

The Interrelationship between Area Deprivation and Ethnic Disparities in Sentencing *Jose Pina-Sánchez, University of Leeds; Ana Morales, University of Sheffield; Sara Geneletti, London School of Economics; Ana Navarro Veiga, j.pinasanchez@leeds.ac.uk; Eoin Guilfoyle, Brunel University*

In the study of sentencing disparities, class related hypotheses have received considerably less attention than explanations based on offenders' ethnicity. This is unfortunate since the two mechanisms are likely interrelated, at the very least as a result of their overlap in the population, with ethnic minorities being generally more deprived than the White majority. In this registered report we propose exploring the mediating and moderating effects between offenders' area deprivation and their ethnic background using a novel administrative dataset capturing all offences processed through the England and Wales Crown Court. Specifically, we seek to test whether the reported ethnic disparities in sentencing are explained away by area deprivation, and whether White offenders from deprived areas are more disadvantaged than the average ethnic minority offender. Results from this empirical analysis will shed new light on the underlying causes of sentencing disparities, but crucially - if deprivation is shown to play a major role in the generation of ethnic disparities - they will also help inform the adequate policy responses to redress this problem.

Extent, nature and outcomes of serious and organised crime prosecuted before the criminal courts in England and Wales. *Tim McSweeney, University of Hertfordshire*

We know little about the extent and nature of serious and organised crime (SOC) being prosecuted before the criminal courts, or the outcomes associated with these cases. This exploratory study is one of the first to emerge from a ground-breaking data-linkage initiative, led by the Ministry of Justice, funded by ADR UK, and hosted by the Office for National Statistics in the United Kingdom. It enables accredited researchers to access and link de-identified, individual-level, research-ready administrative data from across criminal and civil justice, and education systems for research purposes. Drawing on over 12.6 million linked records from the criminal courts and prison systems over an eight-year period (2013-2020), this presentation overviews the main findings and implications from a study examining the extent, nature and outcomes for SOC appearances and cases heard before the criminal courts in England and Wales. Using a comparative design, the

study assessed: the severity and geographic distribution of offending associated with SOC; the extent to which prosecutions were discontinued, dismissed, or resulted in an acquittal (and the factors most predictive of this outcome); and the rate and frequency of reappearances before the criminal courts over time.

390. Hate Crimes Panel 2. National laws and policies against hate crimes
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Hate Crime
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
Chair:
Petra Bard, Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Law
Participants:

Hate crime investigation and sentencing in Sweden: what have learned in the past 20 years? *Mika Hagerlid, Department of Criminology, Malmö University; Görel Granström, Department of Law, Umeå University*

The introduction of hate crime legislation in Sweden, as in many other countries, was inspired by a hope of producing an effective tool for counteracting extremism, protecting vulnerable and marginalized groups, and safeguarding democratic values. However, severe problems with regard to hate crime screening, investigation, and sentencing were quickly highlighted. Twenty years ago, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ) presented a report on measures against hate crimes taken by the justice system since the mid-1990s. In the report, the BRÅ concluded that there was a need for more knowledge about hate crimes, especially within the Police Authority. According to the BRÅ, there was also a need across the whole of the justice system to discuss attitudes and values related to hate crime issues. In conclusion, the BRÅ's study showed that all parts of the justice system had strategic documents focused on how hate crimes should be handled, but what was lacking was an operationalization and implementation of these documents in their day-to-day work. The same problems have also been described in international research from several other countries. Since then, several measures have been taken to remedy these problems, but it remains unknown whether these measures have been successful. The aim of the present study is therefore to trace developments over time, using Sweden as a case study, and to evaluate the extent to which the problems identified earlier have been remedied. The results show that the problems identified by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention still remain despite a continuous process of reform. Theoretical links and parallels to international research are discussed throughout the article.

Hate crimes in Spain through the case law (years 2018-2022) in comparative perspective *Isabel García, University of Salamanca*

Hate crimes are a current and worrying issue. Thus, much research has been carried out on this topic worldwide, including the analysis of relevant judgments. However, the review of judgments as a research methodology has been scarcely applied. In Spain, there is only one, which was conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security between 2014 and 2017. Therefore, the research gap identified and the increase in hate crimes in the last years, particularly on social networks, were the inducements of the research. The main objective was to retrieve all hate crime judgments handed down by Spanish courts (years 2018-2022) and to analyse their characteristics. Hate speech committed online was studied in depth, as well as the comparison between Spanish courts and the European Court of Human Rights was done. After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the final sample consisted of 121 judgments. The results showed that the most frequent discriminatory motivation was racism, followed by sexual orientation. Likewise, more than 50% of the sentences were related to hate speech. Moreover, about 20% of the crimes were committed

online. In terms of polarizing factors, the most common were the perception of the victim, the offensive comments and the apparent gratuitousness of the facts, which together were found in many cases. Furthermore, the majority of the sentences were convictions, with the most common penalties being imprisonment and fines. Nevertheless, a high number of hate speech cases were acquitted at first instance. From a comparative perspective, differences and similarities have been found with the doctrine laid down by the European Court of Human Rights. The conclusion is that Spanish courts are restrictively applying hate crime legislation. They only sentence the most serious and direct attacks, as established in the Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008

Hiding the Hate – contextual effects on hate crime reports with the US *Armin Küchler, Bielefeld University/ FH Münster*

Hate crimes are a pervasive societal issue – especially within the modern US. Crimes motivated by bias have multiple dimensions of cruelty not only directly for the victims but inherently as well for their societal groups. Incidents such as the election of Trump or the outbreak of Covid-19 are associated with sparking an increase in hate crimes. However, to profoundly understand this phenomenon researches and state officials are in need of reliable information. Therefore, the US Department of Justice (DOJ) has the federal mandate to collect nationwide information reported by law enforcement agencies. The goal is to detect hot spots and supply additional resources for areas suffering from hate crimes. However, this reporting behavior is suffering from factors that distort the reporting behavior. One notable influence seems to be the local context. Therefore, this contribution is analyzing contextual aspects that influence the reporting behavior. Research found evidence that factors such as local political orientation, the presence of hate groups, and the sociodemographic composition have an effect on active norms in a local area. This analysis examines the likelihood of hate crime reporting by examining county-specific effects from 2010 to 2020, taking into account these factors. I matched multiple data sources with the DOJ hate crime statistics containing information on hate groups, presidential voting behavior and additional county-based statistics. My spatial-temporal analysis shows complex and significant differences: in more conservative counties, as well as in some spatial regions with the presence of white supremacist hate groups, the likelihood of hate crime reporting is actually lower. These findings can be a valuable contribution to the discussion on how valid official hate crime statistics can be and how researchers, politicians and the general public should deal with official information on hate crimes that may be biased.

Making the Case for EU Hate Crime Legislation *Kevin Brown, Queen's University Belfast; Martin Regan, Queen's University Belfast*

This presentation explores the EU Commission's proposal to add hate crime and hate speech to the list of EU Crimes under Article 83(1) TFEU. The paper examines the factors motivating the Commission's proposals including an EU funded study which has found increasing levels of hate crime and speech across the continent. It explores the likelihood that the Commission will be successful in its endeavours given sharp differences between Member States on the categories of individuals deserving of such protection, particularly when it comes to sexual minorities. Finally, the paper examines the possibilities for better protection of minorities across the EU if the Commission is successful.

Measuring Hate Crime in a nation-wide Victim Survey – towards a Standard Item for „Safety and Crime in Germany" (SKiD) *Judith Hauber, Hamburg Police Department; Daniel Church, Federal Criminal Police Office Germany; Reinhold Melcher, Sächsisches Institut für Polizei- und Sicherheitsforschung (SIPS)*

In Germany, hate crime/bias crime is not yet a well-defined construct. Therefore, previous studies have operationalised hate crime very differently, based on different definitions and conceptualisations. The nation-wide victim survey „Safety and Crime in Germany" (SKiD) is a combined PAPI/CAWI survey with more than 50.000 respondents. It aims to monitor crime development over various crime types like a thermometer. We want to present and discuss a newly included indicator of hate crime victimisation. It is theoretically located within the syndrome of Group-focused Enmity and aims to be distinguishable from discrimination or group-related vulnerability. To identify at-risk groups, new relevant sociodemographic factors were also included. The discussion will focus on the major challenge of this comprehensive and large-scale survey: to implement a consistent periodical measurement in this crime area while providing sufficient sensitivity to detect changes and trends.

Reactions of far-right activists in Japan toward anti-hate speech legislation *Yutaka Yoshida, Cardiff University*

The propagation of hate speech by far-right groups is well-documented, yet their response to anti-hate speech laws has received insufficient scholarly attention. The present study aims to bridge this research gap by examining interviews with Japanese far-right activists to explore their experience of the introduction of the Hate Speech Elimination Act (HSEA) in 2016 and how they conceptualized their activities thereafter. The study offers a nuanced perspective on the effectiveness and limitations of the HSEA. It is noteworthy that far-right activists acknowledged that they have started to abstain from hate speech during their street rallies, confirming prior observations (Löschke, 2021). However, it remains questionable whether they internalized the anti-racism values espoused in the HSEA. Activists employed various neutralization techniques (Sykes and Matza, 1957) to legitimize their hate speech in a manner that conforms to far-right discourses. These techniques include claiming that hate speech was an indispensable tool to draw public attention at the initial stages of their activities and positioning Japan and the Japanese as victims. Some activists perceived the HSEA as an attack from "anti-Japan" factions and tried to fight back by shifting their focus from street rallies to parliamentary politics. Others persisted with street rallies to demonstrate how the Japanese were "oppressed" by the HSEA. These findings suggest that their underlying worldview of viewing social phenomena as a manifestation of the battle between "pro-Japan" and "anti-Japan" factions remained unchallenged. While the study acknowledges the HSEA's effectiveness in reducing far-right rallies, the findings highlight the need for engaging in dialogue with individuals who espouse racist ideologies, possibly through the use of counter-speech, to modify their far-right perspective.

391. Using Optimal Foraging Theory to Understand Offender Target Selection and Exploitation
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Rational Choice Perspectives
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
Optimal foraging theory emerged in the life sciences with MacArthur and Pianka's (1966) examination of the twin problems of optimal patch choice and optimal prey selection. Their fundamental assumption was that natural selection should lead to behavioral strategies well- suited to the resource environments that animals encounter. In the several decades since, optimal foraging theory has also been used to examine behavior in domains well beyond its initial intended target, including information foraging on the internet and the risk-preferences of gamblers. This session explores applications of foraging theory or, more generally, resource selection perspectives from the life sciences to the study of offending behavior and emergent crime patterns. Understanding how offender decision-making operates to generate complex spatio-temporal crime patterns is essential for developing effective crime prevention strategies.
Chair:
    P. Jeffrey Brantingham, University of California Los Angeles
Participants:

Specialization versus individual variation in graffiti writer's target selection strategies: A behavioral ecological approach *Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University; Kuralarasan Kumar, Univesity of Ghent; Wim Bernasco, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); P. Jeffrey Brantingham, University of California Los Angeles*

Graffiti writers spray their tags on various types of structures in the urban landscape, including buildings, bridges, street furniture and other target types. An intriguing question is to what extent the observed variety in graffiti target types reflects a mix of specialist and generalist preferences amongst graffiti writers. To answer this question, we draw upon foraging theory and empirical research in behavioral ecology, which shows that a population of foragers can consist of prey specialists, generalists, or both. We use one year of graffiti removal data relating to 1,904 incidents committed by 263 individuals for a medium-sized city in Belgium. Individual target specialization and preferences are analyzed using Monte Carlo simulation and ecological network methods. Our results suggest that the total diversity in target choices at the aggregate level is primarily the result of substantial between-individual variation. The results indicate that the total population of graffiti writers largely consists of target specialists, and can be divided into subgroups that share similar target preferences. Aggregate patterns of target selection do not accurately reflect individual variation in target choice specialization, at least for graffiti writing. The patterns observed here are similar to those observed in animal ecology studies supporting the idea that crime patterns might correspond to common behavioral ecological patterns.

Competition Between Graffiti Writers: A Behaviour Ecological Perspective *Kuralarasan Kumar, Univesity of Ghent; Wim Bernasco, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University*

Aim: While target selection strategies of offenders under environmental constraints has been extensively studied, limited attention has been paid to effects of competition amongst offenders. The present research assesses how competition for scarce graffiti space affects the distribution of different types of graffiti (tags, throw-ups and masterpieces). We argue that graffiti artists are motivated by the visibility and recognition of their art, and assume an accepted hierarchy amongst graffiti types (tags < throw-ups < masterpieces). Our analysis is inspired by behavioural ecology, where social foraging theory describes the effects of intra-species competition for scarce resources on foraging choices of individuals. Method: We use information about more than 17000 graffiti items, including their type and their location. These data were collected through systematic social observation by 88 observers in Ghent, Belgium. Findings: Preliminary results suggest that the presence of masterpieces deters graffiti writers from spaying tags or throw-ups, likely because higher status graffiti devalues the recognition from lower-status graffiti. Thus, taggers and throw-up writers prefer to stay away from masterpieces to maximize their visibility and recognition. Conclusions: Understanding the effects of competition amongst graffiti writers may inform agencies involved in graffiti prevention. Promoting masterpiece graffiti types may help reduce the writing of tags and throw-ups, which are often associated with disorder and fear of crime.

Competition and Environmental Variation in the Prey Choice of Los Angeles Car Thieves. *P. Jeffrey Brantingham, University of California Los Angeles; Craig D. Uchida, Justice & Security Strategies, Inc.*

Optimal foraging theory makes several predictions about prey choice. When prey are abundant, foragers should restrict their diet to include only highly-ranked prey types, ignoring lower-ranked prey types when encountered. If preferred prey become rare, foragers should be more flexible and include lower-ranked prey types in the diet when encountered. The availability of prey is directly impacted by predation, but might also be driven by exogenous changes in the environment and the evolution of prey defenses. In addition, competition among predators is expected to play an important role. High predator density should encourage the expansion of diet to include lower-ranked prey types, with the competition effect increasing the more similar predators are in their preferences. Here we apply prey choice models to the problem of car theft, with thieves playing the role of predators and cars of different make-model-years playing the role of prey types. Using recent data from Los Angeles, we examine the effects of spatial and temporal variation in the availability of car types and spatial differences in the inferred density of car thieves on the cars stolen. We investigate the impact the proliferation of keyless ignition systems—an evolved "anti-predator" defense—had on the diet breadth of car thieves and whether higher densities of car thieves drive greater offending variety. To the extent possible, we examine both offender-level behavior and aggregate crime patterns as evidence.

The 'desperation threshold': risk-sensitive foraging applied to criminal behaviour *Benoît de Courson, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law*

In optimal foraging, models commonly assume that animals try to always obtain enough calories to avoid starvation: the 'small bird in winter' tries to get through the night, not to become as fat as possible. Formally, it means that animals should not always take the decision maximizing the average return, but rather minimizing the probability of falling below a 'starvation threshold'. As a consequence, an animal who has barely enough resources should avoid risk as much as possible; but an animal below the threshold (likely to starve) should on the contrary take as much risk as possible. We propose to apply this model to humans in situations of poverty, with the 'desperation threshold' not representing starvation, but meeting 'basic needs' such as rent and avoiding 'losing face'. Here, we defend the analogy and explore its relevance in criminology. At the individual level, the 'desperation threshold' predicts extreme risk-taking when resources are urgently needed, and can thus shed light on crimes of desperation. At the population level, a deprived or unequal population is likely to contain a substantial minority of 'desperate' agents, which could have important consequences for other agents, and create emerging effects on the population. In particular, we argue that this could explain why poverty and inequalities creates low trust and high, persistent violence.

392. Negotiating Class in Youth Justice: Professional Practice and Interactions
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Author meets critics
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8

How is class negotiated? Does class shape interactions between individuals and groups? How does class impact professional practice? These were some of the main questions of Bourdieu's critical sociology and his work on class habitus. This book takes as its starting point the work of Bourdieu to assess how class shapes and impacts interactions between professionals, parents, and young people in the youth justice system. The book develops a theoretical framework that extends Bourdieu's notion of habitus using both Boltanski and Thévenot's work on the sociology of lay normativity and Sayer's work on moral understandings of class. The author uses this framework to explore how class is negotiated in interactions within youth justice. To this end, she conducts a detailed reading of empirical material gathered in focus groups, interviews with practitioners, parents and children, and participant observation of parenting courses. The result is an innovative revisiting of the part that social class plays in determining who is diverted into and away from youth justice and, as such, a sustained theoretical and empirical argument for the continued importance of class in criminological research. The book outlines what could neutralise the effects of class on youth justice interventions in structurally unequal societies; on an abstract level, it argues

for a reform of youth justice based on conceptions of negotiated justice, relational agency, and autonomy in dependence. In the panel, the author will discuss these topics with Professor Alistair Fraser from the University of Glasgow and Professor Sveinung Sandberg from the University of Oslo, with Professor Rachel Condry from the University of Oxford facilitating the dialogue and Q&A. The panel will consider the book's original contribution to criminology, youth justice, and crime and the family.

Critics:

Sveinung Sandberg, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo

Alistair Fraser, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Rachel Condry, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

Book Author:

Jasmina Arnež, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana and Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

393. Criminalisation of Activism

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions

Roundtable

4:30 to 5:45 pm

Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

The roundtable will interrogate the current state of criminological studies related to the criminalisation of activism. The event brings together distinguished critical scholars who have approached the topic from a variety of perspectives and focusing on a wide range of case studies. Discussants Dario Melossi, Wayne Morrison and Ginny Blackson have recently written thought-provoking contributions to the book Criminalisation of Activism, edited by Valeria Vegh Weis (Routledge 2021), while discussant Anna di Ronco is co-editing a forthcoming book on the topic. The discussion will touch upon a wide range of criminological perspectives, including historical criminology, indigenous studies, gender studies, critical criminology, southern criminology and green criminology. Building on Southern and decolonial perspectives, the conversation will also address the similarities but also the differences between the Global South and the Global North, as well as the geopolitical considerations underlying the criminalisation of activism. Taking a long-durée view, the roundtable will also assess how protests have been subjected to processes of criminalisation over time as well as the particularities of the present, particularly in relation to the criminalisation of environmental protest. Finally, the dialogue will consider the dialectical process of resisting the criminalisation of resistance.

Chair:

Valeria Vegh Weis, Konstanz University

Discussants:

Wayne Morrison, Queens Mary

Dario Melossi, University of Bologna

Anna Di Ronco, University of Essex

Ginny Blackson, Linfield University

394. "Based on statistics... How to visualize crime before, during and after covid 19?"

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Crime and COVID 19

Pre-arranged Panel

4:30 to 5:45 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

The objective of the session is to show the impact of Covid-19 in crime statistics, based on the most recent and relevant findings and methodologies produced by some international organizations and National Statistical Offices with extensive experience in such measurements. This, in order to visualize its impact before, during and after the pandemic, considering different categories (violent crimes, homicide, robbery, assaults, drug crime, cybercrime, etc.). The panel will also recognize statistical challenges to produce crime data in disruptive environments.

Chair:

Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography

(INEGI)

Discussant:

Marcelo F. Aebi, University of Lausanne

Participants:

Crime before, during and after covid-19: Some lessons from Mexico. *Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI); Dayana Lizeth Perez, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)*

The Covid 19- pandemic deeply affected human society in diverse aspects. In the case of crime, the reconfiguration and disruption of life routines caused by the lockdown marked a before and after in the statistical measurement of crime and generated new patterns for its understanding. Factors such as the risk of crime, location, types, variation, and temporality, have stimulated interest on their understanding and deep analysis in statistical terms.

"Crime and the Covid period: some perspective of analysis" *Maria Giuseppina Muratore, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica of Italy (ISTAT); Lucilla Scarnicchia, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica of Italy (ISTAT)*

The pandemic due to Covid-19 has brought changes to our society from many perspectives; restrictions on mobility and social life related to pandemic containment have altered lifestyles, as well as generated health and economic consequences. Crime patterns have also changed in Italy: 2020 was characterized by low crime rates, slightly increased in 2021, and almost back to the level registered before the pandemic in 2022. But talking about crime in a general way is incorrect. In fact, while many types of crime have decreased, such as theft, others have increased, such as fraud, cyber-crime, and cyber-violence. The use of technologies, which was reinforced during the pandemic period, influenced some types of crime and the "criminal market." In addition, the pandemic period also characterized violence against women differently. For example, violence experienced by family members has increased: especially that experienced by younger girls perpetrated by their parents, or older women by their sons, while violence perpetrated by strangers has decreased. The paper will present data from different sources in order to highlight the specificity of some changes in crime during the pandemic period.

"The impact of COVID-19 restrictions on crime trends" *Maurice Dunaiski, UNODC*

Over the course of just a few weeks during the first months of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic radically changed the nature of social interaction and economic activity in all regions across the world. The presentation will provide a cross-national perspective on the impact of the COVID-19 restrictions on different types of crime, with a focus on intentional homicide. The analysis in based on monthly crime data collected by UNODC since the onset of the pandemic, as well as national crime statistics collected annually through the UN Crime Trends Survey. The possible longer-term impacts of the pandemic on crime trends are also discussed

"Data Visualization: Crime and Covid" *Cristina Fabre, European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)*

In countries across the world, lockdowns to contain the coronavirus led to spikes in domestic violence reports. We don't yet have EU-wide data, but some countries have provided initial figures. For example, France saw a 32 % jump in domestic violence reports in just over a week. Lithuania observed 20 % more domestic violence reports over a three-week lockdown period than over the same period in 2019. Lockdowns made it more difficult for victims of intimate partner violence to find help. Formal support services were sometimes closed or operating at reduced capacity. Family, friends and neighbours were often more remote and less likely to spot signs of abuse. EIGE's research found that while every country in the EU introduced special measures to protect women from intimate partner violence, support for victims was often patchy. Support service faced staff faced several challenges. Even though we could

find some positive examples, no EU Member State had a disaster plan in place to deal with the increased risk of gender-based violence during a pandemic. This lack of strategic planning, coupled with persistent under-funding of support services, exposed overall shaky support systems for victims of gender-based violence. COVID-19 has gendered effects on equality, health and domestic violence; some of which were immediate (as reported) but will also have long-term consequences. The stress, anxiety and uncertainty caused by the pandemic situation are intensified risk factors that together with other existing lethality risk factors can lead to an increasing spike of femicide in the next years.   The long-term impact of the COVID-19 in specific forms of violence against women, such as femicide, needs to be monitored. How can we analyse these effects, how can we visualise the changes in the trends?

395. Crime and Mental Health
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Mental Health
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:

Amanda Elizabeth Perry, University of York

Participants:

Criminal Convictions in Males and Females Diagnosed with ADHD: A Population-Based Study *Anna-Karin Ångström, Örebro University; Anneli Andersson, Örebro University; Miguel Garcia-Argibay, Örebro University, Sweden; Zheng Chang, Karolinska Institute,; Paul Lichtenstein, Karolinska Institute; Brian D'Onofrio, Karolinska Institute, Indiana University; Catherine Tuvblad, Örebro University; Laura Ghirardi, Karolinska Institute; Henrik Larsson, Örebro University*

Background: Individuals with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) have increased risk of criminal convictions, compared to individuals without ADHD. However, less is known about the potential role of sex differences, psychiatric comorbidities, and unmeasured familial factors in the association between ADHD and criminal convictions. Aims: To examine the association between ADHD and violent and non-violent criminal convictions in males and females, and to examine the role of comorbid psychiatric disorders and unmeasured familial factors. Methods: Individuals born between 1986 and 1997 were identified using Swedish national registers (n = 635,391 males and n = 600,548 females). ADHD was defined using clinical diagnosis and prescribed medications. Criminal convictions were defined using convictions in Swedish courts. Unmeasured familial factors were examined using a sibling design approach. Results: Individuals with ADHD showed higher absolute and relative risk of violent and non-violent criminal convictions compared to individuals without ADHD. Although criminal convictions were more common in males with ADHD than in females with ADHD, the relative risks were higher in females (HR violent 10.50 (9.84-11.14) non-violent 4.04 (3.90-4.18)) than in males (HR violent 6.03 (5.85-6.22) non-violent 3.57 (3.49-3.64)). Adjustment for childhood and internalizing psychiatric disorders attenuated associations to some extent, whilst adjustment for substance use disorders (SUD) attenuated the associations substantially. Also, SUD contributed to an increased absolute risk of being convicted of a violent and non-violent crime among males and females with ADHD. Adjustments for unmeasured shared familial factors attenuated the estimates, but ADHD still increased the risk of a violent and non-violent conviction. Conclusions: ADHD is a strong, independent risk factor for violent and non-violent criminal convictions with varying effect across males and females. This highlights the importance of crime prevention strategies, and early intervention targeted toward individuals with a diagnosis of ADHD and especially those with comorbid SUD.

Development in mental health problems and crime involvement in a Swedish adolescent sample *Linn Persson, Malmö University; Anna-Karin Ivert, Malmö University*

Mental ill health has previously been seen to be correlated with antisocial behaviour and offending among adolescents, especially certain types of mental ill health such as externalizing behaviour. In order to develop effective interventions, it is of great importance to better understand the association between adolescent mental ill health and offending. Many previous criminological studies that studied the association between adolescent mental ill health and offending have been conducted within the youth justice setting, and fewer in a community setting. In the present study we used a community sample of adolescents living in Malmö, Sweden to study how development in mental ill health (measured with the Strength and Difficulties questionary) was associated with development in crime involvement over time. Findings show that an increase in externalizing problems was positively associated with an increase in offending. No clear association was found between changes in internalizing problems and crime involvement. The association between externalising problems and crime involvement is in line with previous research and the results need to be taken seriously. Efforts should be directed at early detection and treatment of externalising problems to promote positive individual development and prevent future crime involvement.

Mental health and homicides in the new Residence for not guilty by reason of insanity *Franco Scarpa, USL Toscana Centro*

In Italy the government reformed the treatment of the mentally ill offenders not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI). The Psychiatric Judicial Hospital (OPG) were definitely locked and the new Residence (REMS) host actually people sentenced to a security measure, not to prison, if they are evaluated as dangerous. The REMS are small residence, maximum 20 beds each one, completely managed by personnel of the mental health department of the National Health System. The REMS host the patients NGRI without any specific distinction among their crimes, homicide or any other kind of violence. The main goal of the REMS is to provide the patient an Individual plan for therapy and rehabilitation and their discharge, that is finally decided by the Supervisor Judge, should be submitted to the cooperation with the community services for mental health. In this paper we analyze the patients who committed homicide and were sentenced to the rems, describing the trial they had and treatment they are still having inside the REMS in Empoli. The REMS were thought as a provisional solution and the community services and residence should provide their treatment and rehabilitation. Many critical items will be described and the perspective for the future of this important reform in Italy. Franco Scarpa Psychiatrist and Forensic Chief of Empoli REMS and Treatment of Mentally Ill Offenders USL Toscana Centro

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN UNDERCOVER POLICE OFFICERS: a literature systematic search from a psychiatric perspective *Giulia Moretti, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Carolina Passani, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Emma Flutti, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele; Federico Pacchioni, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University; Alessandro Sarzetto, Park Villa Napoleon; Palmina Caruso, University of Milan; Guido Travaini, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University*

In Italy the use of undercover agents has been constantly expanded over the years, since the approval of the Consolidated Law on Narcotics Presidential Decree Oct. 9, 1990, No. 309. Therefore, we wondered what mental health sequelae a person who performs such an activity might present, in case they require psychiatric care. Starting from a systematic literature review, this presentation aims to clarify the potential psychopathological risks of being an undercover police officer. According to our findings, symptoms like anxiety, depressed mood and irritability, as well as an increased

risk of alcohol or drug abuse, appear to be potentially related to this particular type of work. We focused on these results discussing future implications and the need for more clinical studies in this unexplored field.

Psychological autopsy: a shared model is possible? *Federico Pacchioni, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University; Giacomo Mercuriali, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University; Guido Travaini, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University*

From its inception to today the technique of Psychological Autopsy (PA) has spread to be applied in different fields, especially in the field of research. Over the years, many authors have pointed out that one of the limitations of this tool is the lack of a shared standard. We therefore conducted a systematic review of the literature focusing on the methodology of applying the PA to cases of suicide. The research, performed on Scopus, Embase and Pubmed to cover the last 20 years led to 321 reports, of which 15 met inclusion criteria. Results confirmed mental illness as the main risk factor for suicide, followed by specific socio-demographic factors and life events. From a methodological point of view, the scenario is still heterogeneous, both in terms of the variables considered and in terms of data collection. An initial standardization process seems to emerge, however, at least as regards the evaluation of the psychiatric condition, which is confirmed as the main risk factor for suicidal behavior. However, to guarantee this technique a future application both in the field of research and forensics it will be important to define a standard and shared guidelines that allow the reproducibility and reliability of PA, as well as its admission in legal proceedings.

Examination of mental health through a peer-led problem support mentor scheme *Amanda Elizabeth Perry, University of York*
dmdookd

396.   Exploring the role of mechanisms in theories of crime causation: Analytic and other approaches
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
In this panel we explore the contributions of an analytic, mechanism-based approach to criminological theory development, with a particular focus on Situational Action Theory.
Chair:
Kyle Treiber, University of Cambridge
Participants:

Constitutive causality and Situational Action Theory *K. Ryan Proctor, Avila University*

Situational Action Theory (SAT) provides a robust substantive and mechanistic explanation of crime that is unique in its focus on situations rather than individuals or environments in isolation. A core aim of situational action theory is to emphasize the convergence in space and time of individual and environmental causes as a means of integrating individual and environmental explanations of rule-breaking behavior. While the approach has been successful in this regard, it has been less successful in demonstrating how biological and psychological mechanisms operate within situations and influence behavior. This paper introduces criminologists to contemporary conceptions of causation in the New Mechanical Philosophy of Science, including etiological, contextual, and constitutive causation. The paper further specifies how constitutive causation allows for biological and psychological mechanisms to be readily incorporated into the framework to lead theory growth and the development of new research technologies.

How advances in Situational Action Theory can improve cognitive security efforts *Richard E. Niemeyer, United States*

Air Force Academy

'Cognitive security' refers to efforts designed to protect humans from information-driven threats to cognitive processes such as reasoning and decision-making. While the concept has received growing attention, research on topics relating to cognitive security suffers from three challenges: First, cognitive security is poorly conceptualized, lacking a consistent definition and clear, coherent specification of indicators. Second, research relevant to cognitive security is highly fragmented within and between different scientific fields. Third, cognitive security is particularly difficult to disentangle given the complex (and understudied) ways that social and physical environments can interact to affect decision-making. To address these challenges, this paper will explore how incorporating contemporary conceptions of causation into traditional Situational Action Theory can generate improved basic theories, empirical studies, and models of cognitive security. The paper concludes with a brief discussion of how recent innovations in mobile neuroimaging technologies can further advance the scientific understanding of cognitive security.

Formalizing Social Disorganization Theory: A reorganization of the Chicago School *Sarah R. Bostrom, Avila University*

While existing tests of social disorganization theory demonstrate a consistent community/neighborhood-based impact on crime and delinquent behavior, interpretations of theoretical concepts for the purposes of empirically testing often lack fidelity to the original statement of the theory by Shaw and McKay. Specifically, contemporary interpretations of the theory fail to capture the theory's processual underpinnings and key theoretical concepts, such as those relating to human nature, social psychology, sociology, and human ecology. This project revisits Shaw and McKay's final statement of the theory and proposes a formal mechanistic restatement of it based upon mechanistic criminology. In restating the theory, we: (1) identify and distinguished the causal mechanisms present in the theory, as well as their various setup/startup, intermediate, and termination/finishing conditions; (2) specify how an understanding of causality that includes etiological, constitutive, and contextual causation can be applied to social disorganization theory to explain causal relations across traditional levels of reality; and (3) provide guidance for future, more rigorous empirical assessments of social disorganization theory.

Situational Action Theory and the Analytic approach to developing and testing explanations of crime *Kyle Treiber, University of Cambridge*

This paper will discuss the key distinctions between analytic and mechanistic criminology and implications for developing and testing explanations of crime. While both analytic and mechanistic criminology aim to promote scientific, theory-driven criminological research, they do so in different ways. While these approaches may prove more complementary than competitive, it is important to clarify their differences – such as how they define mechanisms, frame knowledge, and approach theory integration – and the implications for theory development and testing, and the explanation of crime. This paper will examine these differences in relation to Situational Action Theory, the prime example of an analytic theory of crime.

397. QRME Panel 3. Methodologies and gender
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Qualitative Methods
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:
Rhiannon Maniatt, Cardiff University
Participants:

Co-design in criminology: Developing an adaptive response to

serious violent crime reporting for sex workers *Sam Richardson-Martin, POW Nottingham; Larissa Sandy, University of Nottingham*

Sex workers experience extraordinarily high levels of violence and victimisation, which is coupled with significant barriers to accessing justice. Fear, mistrust, and inconsistent experiences with the police excludes sex workers from police protection resulting in workers being targeted. As a community based response, there is a long history of anonymous and self-reporting of sexual assaults and violent crimes among sex workers. The Ugly Mugs List (UML) was first created by the Prostitutes Collective of Victoria in 1986 and is a crime prevention initiative developed by sex workers for sex workers. This is a closed publication for sex workers with entries detailing personal reports made by workers of incidents involving problem clients (ugly mugs, or dodgy punters). Other reporting tools are used outside of the sex industry, and while these have been field tested and used in Police investigations they are not sex worker centred or trauma informed. In this paper, we present the preliminary results of developing a trauma-informed sex worker centred reporting tool for use in reporting serious and violent crimes. In developing the tool, three co-design workshops were held, including a closed workshop for sex workers as part of the tool design phase. We discuss our work in co-producing this tool, highlighting key areas for redevelopment and key themes coming out of the co-design workshops. Ultimately, we reflect on how existing tools can be adapted for use in reporting serious violent crime and reflect on its use more broadly in developing alternative reporting systems and improving access to justice.

Queer(y)ing Criminological Research Methods *Ryan Peacey, The University of Manchester*

A significant uptake of work in the sub-discipline of queer criminology has prompted discussions by queer criminologists to consider the question 'what are queer methods?'. This has led to a re-evaluation of how we conceptualise certain aspects of the research design and process, including: the philosophical underpinning (Woods, 2013; 2014; Ball 2016a), sample and recruiting participants (White and Took, 2021), and reflexivity and positionality of the researcher (White and Took, 2021; Panfil, 2021). This noted, I demonstrate the way in which such discussions have informed my own research practice throughout my master's degree, as a PhD student and early career researcher. I will consider my position as an insider/outsider while conducting my research with transfeminine victims of hate crime, including their perceived potential to be victimised, and their experiences with police across the UK. This paradigm is one that is often grappled with in queer criminology and contributes to discussions regarding the often-difficult aspects of conducting research: access to participants, building rapport, and the power dynamics between the researcher and researched. Drawing from this experience, I demonstrate how consideration of such factors translates in practice. Additionally, I consider the importance of using qualitative research methods when researching the voices of those who have traditionally been marginalised or entirely excluded from mainstream criminological discourse. Importantly, I highlight how my research embodies queer criminological values of social justice, care and caring, academic activism, and reflexivity. Lastly, I discuss how adopting this approach within my own research enabled me to reconcile with the importance of ensuring the accurate portrayal of the voices of my participants, and ensuring their voices are at the forefront of my research.

Reflections on using the Sandboxing Technique in Exploring Vicarious Trauma/Resilience with Domestic Abuse Advocates *Rhiannon Maniatt, Cardiff University*

This presentation draws on both visual representations and participant and researcher reflections to share methodological insights from a study that explored the complexities of experiencing vicarious trauma with domestic abuse support workers in Wales, some of whom had also experienced direct domestic abuse in their own lives. The study was influenced by previous research that has illustrated how creative methods can provide an opportunity to move beyond standard talk-and-text-based techniques to examine participants' multi-dimensional experiences (Kara 2015). Accordingly, the study drew on creative methods to enable participants to lead the conversation and share their subjective understandings of vicarious trauma and vicarious resilience in a domestic abuse context. Following a Participatory Action Research approach (Kindon et al 2007), domestic abuse workers were consulted so that they could contribute to the study design, and the methods of data production used were sandboxing, picture creation and object elicitation. Participants were provided with a choice of creative methods, as well as the option to forgo creative methods in favour of talk-based interactions. This presentation focuses on the use of sandboxing. The sandboxing method enables participants to create scenes in sand using figures which represent their response to a topic or question and to change their scene throughout the interview, telling a story or demonstrating change (Mannay 2020). This paper reflects on the strengths and limitations of sandboxing for exploring domestic abuse support workers' experiences of vicarious trauma and vicarious resilience. It argues that while some participants may prefer a standard interview format, to gain a nuanced understanding of the impacts of domestic abuse it is important to move beyond question-and-answer approaches and enable participants to share their subjective experiences of direct trauma and its vicarious effects.

Necropolitics and Necroresistance: A Qualitative Research of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma Communities During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Rachel Stuart, Brunel University; Pippa Grenfell, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Cicely Marston, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Alicia Renedo, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Sam Miles, Queen Mary's London; charlotte kuhlbrandt, Kings College London; Catherine McGowan, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*

The aim of this Government funded project was to investigate responses to the COVID-19 pandemic among members of some of the most marginalised communities in the United Kingdom was enriched by having an academic from a Gypsy/Traveller background as part of the research team. This article views explores the experiences of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities during the COVID-19 pandemic using a necropolitical lens. Initially, we sought to explore Mbembe's use of dead spaces to highlight that members of the communities we researched experienced pandemic responses as necro rather than biopolitical. However, what we inadvertently encountered was a limitation of Mbembe's formulation, the assumption of a passive acceptance from communities vanquished beyond the margins of society. However, what we found was a dynamic resistance among members of the Gypsy, Traveller, and Roma communities to both the pandemic and necropolitical governance. Including an academic from the communities we were researching and who also had close familial ties with the Roma community meant that we gained insight into the lives of those communities that would likely not have been possible otherwise. We used the rich a posteriori data gleaned during the project to gain a more nuanced interpretation of the wider context of how Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities had experienced both the pandemic and governmental responses. What was revealed was necroresistance, small acts of resistance to the pandemic and responses to the pandemic that communities and individuals often experienced as necropolitical. Necroresistance was enacted when individuals took responsibility for their families and wider networks by enabling them to access the information and help they need to survive in an environment that can be characterised as both overtly and subtly necropolitical.

398. The implications of criminal records disclosure: Mental health, wellbeing and exclusionary effects
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice

Responses to Delinquency
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

This panel will consider the impact of the UK's expansive criminal records disclosure regime on the former lawbreakers in their post-sentence lives. It will first address the implications for the mental health and wellbeing of individuals with a criminal record and will then discuss whether a time for reconsidering the current disclosure regime is appearing on the horizon. The panel will start by critically consider disclosure requirements and their potential affective impacts on people with criminal records, including for those who may have a history of poor mental health. It will then draw upon empirical research conducted with people with criminal records to illuminate, first-hand, the potential harms of disclosure interactions. Thirdly, the panel will consider the stigma management strategies on which people with criminal records rely in response to the emotional turmoil which can follow a negative disclosure experience. Finally, it will discuss whether recent more inclusive approaches towards individuals with a criminal record at the policy and societal level may be understood as a sign of a forthcoming critical reconsideration of current enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks.

Chair:

Andrew Henley, University of Nottingham

Participants:

Mental health, criminal records and disclosure *Andrew Henley, University of Nottingham*

Whilst scholarly attention has been paid to the high prevalence of people with mental health 'problems' within custodial environments or on community supervision, the ongoing impact of justice involvement on mental health post-sentence has been paid comparatively little attention. This paper will identify possible tensions between mental health and the possession of a criminal record within the context of the UK's expansive disclosure regime. Firstly, the paper will explore how stigma associated with criminalisation has potentially harmful implications for the mental wellbeing of those who acquire criminal records. These may stem from internalised feelings of guilt and shame and the negative social casting which may accompany previous offending behaviour. Additionally, so-called 'collateral consequences' of a criminal record such as unemployment are correlated with poor mental health outcomes. Housing issues and restrictions on participation in civil society may similarly compound poor mental health. Secondly, the paper will critically evaluate the role of the criminal record disclosure process, noting that in order to contextualise their criminal record during disclosures, some former lawbreakers may also feel obliged to reveal details of their mental health history. This raises questions about privacy rights given that information about a person's medical background is highly sensitive personal data. Finally, the paper will explore whether certain types of sentencing outcome – specifically hospital orders, mental health treatment requirements and restriction orders- ought to be disclosed at all as part of a criminal background check, particularly when culpability for an offence may be regarded as limited.

The harmful effects of criminal record disclosure interactions *Nicola Collett, DeMontfort University*

The last decade has seen a considerable increase in criminal record research from a range of interdisciplinary perspectives. However, much of this research has involved 'top-down' analyses of legislation and policy frameworks to explore how a criminal record may impact any one individual. Whilst this work has laid the foundations for research on so-called 'collateral consequences', it largely fails to capture the voices of people with criminal records (PWCRs). Moreover, it means the disclosure interaction itself has been overlooked as site of potential harm, despite being a frequently occurring event for many PWCRs. To provide some insight to these issues, this paper will draw on narrative inquiry research into the experiences of people living with a criminal record in England and Wales. Specifically, the paper will focus on the harm of revisiting past trauma and victimisation when asked to account for prior engagement with the criminal justice system. By drawing on the narratives shared in interviews, the gravity of such harm will be recognised.

'Not only have I been judged, but I am being judged. This will never be over' *Charlotte Brooks, University of Nottingham*

This paper will explore how a criminal record can have an ongoing impact on an individual's mental health and wellbeing post-sentence. This will be illustrated by drawing upon qualitative research involving semi-structured interviews with fourteen participants with a criminal record who had recently applied to study at university in the United Kingdom. The paper will build upon previous work by Custer (2013), which suggested that disclosing a criminal record during the university admissions process can be emotionally distressing and create feelings of stigmatisation and marginalisation. Firstly, the paper will explain how disclosure processes for university applicants with a criminal record can either exacerbate existing mental health conditions or otherwise impact on their wellbeing. It will then introduce the concept of stigma to illuminate how the perceptions of university staff, along with internalised feelings of guilt and shame experienced by people with a criminal record during disclosure, can generate feelings of emotional distress for applicants navigating often complex university admissions processes. Finally, the paper will draw upon the concept of stigma management to explain how applicants with a criminal record negotiate the emotional turmoil that can result from disclosure.

Some are worse than others: Applying collateral consequences learning to enhanced criminal record checks *Caroline Bald, University of Essex*

The thorny issue of criminal records checks has come increasingly into public discourse. Leaving no one behind has grown as sentiment with action acknowledging the human and perhaps more specifically economic costs of excluding those with criminal records. Against a backdrop of increased digitalisation of criminal records, inroads are being made in fair checks and restorative justice conversations. For example: the growing success of sealing or wiping policies for criminal records in many US states, or employers being found to be more likely, if not fully likely, to have inclusive approaches to hiring. Largely missing from the discussion in England, however, is a nettle waiting to be grasped: Does the, albeit slowly, emerging inclusive understanding of criminal record checks apply to those spaces requiring enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks? Or is that a step too far? By focusing on the common-sense dual narratives of risk and reputation foregrounding rehabilitation and the right to move on, this paper poses the question of whether recent events in London's Metropolitan Police or Australia's BASW are the beginning of a backlash against DBS. Applying Carol Bacchi's "What the problem represents (WPR)" approach, this paper forms the basis of a group discussion to consider points of research and collaborative space.

Empathic Intuition: Working Outside of the State? *Kavya Padmanabhan, PhD Student*

Based on nine months of ethnographic fieldwork in a women's centre in England, this paper explores the unique role that the women's centre caseworker plays within the network of community-based services that are involved in supporting women involved with or at risk of criminal justice intervention. Women's centres are women-only 'one-stop shops' that work with justice-involved women alongside other women who are also identified as 'high risk' or 'vulnerable' by statutory agencies, such as police, probation, social services, housing, and mental health services. While much of their work involves advocating for their clients within these state services, women's centre caseworkers diverge from other models of working by developing emotive, deep, and caring relationships with their clients. I term this mode of relating

'empathic intuition'. Drawing on theories and scholarship on the ethics of care (Gilligan, 1982; Held, 2005; Noddings, 1987), I argue that empathic intuition is an instinctive caring response founded upon caseworkers' own emotional reactions. Rather than working within institutional frameworks, caseworkers use their empathic intuition as a compass to navigate their relationships with their clients. This mode of caring offered clients a sense that somebody was 'there for them'. Additionally, caseworkers felt like they were 'doing something' by being emotionally responsive to their clientele. Thus, empathic intuition became an alternative response that was seen as providing some material support for their clients in ways that diverged from other state services.

399. International perspectives on organized crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 4
Chair:
   Alexandra Neag, Anglia Ruskin University
Participants:
   Is the Sinaloa Cartel a Mafia? *Letizia Paoli, KU Leuven Faculty of Law and Criminology; Bryan C. Peters, KU Leuven Faculty of Law and Criminology; Peter Reuter, University of Maryland*

   Aiming to reduce the conceptual ambiguity surrounding the topic of organized crime, this study assesses the extent to which the Sinaloa Cartel, the most prominent Mexican drug syndicate, has the characteristics of a mafia. The study uses Paoli's 2020 mafia framework, which identifies seven typifying characteristics of mafias, such as the Sicilian Cosa Nostra or the Japanese Yakuza. It relies on a broad review of the literature, court transcripts and media sources. The Sinaloa Cartel fully meets none of the seven typifying traits of mafias. It comes closest on the last trait, popular legitimacy and power-sharing, but it is properly characterized as a large drug-selling enterprise. Lastly, the study draws (sombre) policy implications from the analysis.

   The hierarchy of seriousness of organised crime in Romania: a law-enforcement perspective *Alexandra Neag, Anglia Ruskin University*

   First being introduced during the 1990s transition period following the fall of the communist regime, the concept of organised crime (OC) is a recent import into the Romanian legal and law-enforcement lexicon. The socio-legal conceptualisation of OC in Romania has been heavily influenced by the American and Western-European discourse, as indicated by the language used in the legislation, as well as the structuring of the law-enforcement agencies created to tackle the newly identified threat. This paper is based on data collected through qualitative interviews with anti-OC prosecutors, law-enforcement officers, and other criminal justice experts in Romania in 2019. It questions the accuracy and usefulness of the term 'organised crime' to describe some of the criminal phenomena associated with this concept in the Romanian context. The findings indicate that due to an artificial importation of the concept, the resulting social construction differs between various institutions in the Romanian criminal justice system, leading to uneven legal practice. Furthermore, the process of OC policy transfer in the case of Romania focused anti-OC policing efforts on certain crime types, more commonly associated with the phenomenon in the West, such as drug trafficking. This is to the detriment of other crimes which are of great significance locally, such as illegal logging, creating what the author describes as 'the hierarchy of seriousness of OC'. The paper ultimately argues that while the legal conceptual boundaries of OC in Romania are ever-expanding (law in books), the same old, American-inspired, stereotypical conceptualisation of OC continues to dominate policing and criminal justice practice (law in action).

Organized crime and Russian policy. Criminological remarks. *Piotr Chlebowicz, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn*

According to E. McLaughlin state crime covers forms of criminality that are commited by states and governments. Important dimension is criminality associated with the security forces. The paper attempts to describe the use of organised crime to achieve the political goals of the Russian Federation. It turns out that organised crime structures can be an element of the foreign policy carried out by covert and illegal means. Organised crime is usually analysed in the classical criminological literature as a pathology the state fights. Therefore, the criminological perspective should be supplemented with a viewpoint of political and security sciences.

Organized Crime in Ukraine in Time of War *Olena Shostko, Ukrainian Center of Legal Studies*

Now Ukraine is at one of the most dramatic stages in its history. In early 2014 the Russian Federation annexed Crimea and occupied certain parts of the Donbas. On February 24, 2022, Russia began a full-scale military invasion against Ukraine that has brought grief and suffering to all Ukrainians,seriously affecting all other world. The purpose of my presentation is to show how the landscape of domestic organized crime is changing, which favorable factors for internal criminals and their associates from other countries have been formed, and how the war dismantled many traditional criminal routes. According to the official judicial statistics, 194 members of organized groups and criminal organizations were convicted in Ukraine in 2022, which is 0,4 % of all convicts. I will explore the peculiarities of the official crime statistics and draw attention to its limitations. I will discuss the most important specific problems with the setting up of an efficient system of combating organized crime in Ukraine that worsened during large-scale war.

400. EUROC 11 Green Criminology: Public and perpetrator perceptions and rationalisations of environmental crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Environmental/Green Criminology
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
   Abby Muricho Onencan, Erasmus School of Law – Erasmus Initiative Dynamics of Inclusive Prosperity
Participants:
   On bad intentions and harmful consequences: Understanding public perceptions of environmental crime seriousness *Marieke Kluin, Leiden University; Jelle Brands, Leiden University; Lisa Ansems, Leiden University*

   The public has grown increasingly concerned about environmental issues. However, very few studies examine the perceived seriousness of environmental crimes. Those that do tend to focus on US citizens and compare crime seriousness ratings among different types of crimes, rather than examining which factors contribute to perceived crime seriousness. By employing vignette surveys (N=262) among Dutch citizens, the current paper seeks to address this knowledge gap, focusing on two such factors: (1) whether or not the environmental crime is committed intentionally, and (2) whether or not the environmental crime causes significant harm. The results show that environmental crimes were perceived as more serious when committed intentionally and when they had harmful consequences. Furthermore, intentions affected perceived seriousness less in case of harm, and harm affected perceived seriousness less in case the crime was committed intentionally. Together, these findings enhance current insights into the factors shaping perceived crime seriousness.

   Is animal abuse an environmental crime? Public perception of the abuse of protected, domestic and farm animals. *Ana M. Martín,*

Universidad de La Laguna; Andrea Vera, Universidad de La Laguna; Christian Rosales, Universidad de La Laguna; Bernardo Hernández, Universidad de La LAGUNA

Animal abuse is defined by Spanish Criminal Code as an environmental crime. Based in this approach, psychological and criminological research on animal abuse may allow comparisons with other types of environmental crimes in which living beings are not directly involved (Martín et al., 2017). This knowledge will be helpful for improving environmental law enforcement and its public support. The aim of this study is to analyze the social perception of the different types of animal abuse described by the Spanish Criminal Code in relation to the type of animal abused, comparing them with other types of environmental crime such as illegal dumping, and taking into account participant gender. The sample consisted of 528 people of both genders, between 18 and 88 years old, living in a territory of high environmental protection. They were asked to rate ten scenarios, based on press releases, describing one of four types of transgression of environmental laws: abuse of protected animals, abuse of domestic animals, abuse of farm animals or illegal dumping. They were asked to use eight Likert-type scales to answer: frequency, severity, justification, intentionality, indignation, punishment, personal intervention and calling the police. The data analyses showed statistical significant differences in participants' perception according to the type of crime and gender, but not to the interaction. The abuse of domestic animals was the most negatively perceived, and women had a worse perception of animal abuse than men in general terms. It is discussed why the perception profile of the abuse of protected animal species is more similar to that of illegal dumping that to those of the other types of abuse. Also, some explanations are offered for why people is more willing to call the police in cases of abuse of farm animals than protected species animals.

Intersection between legal and illegal turtle supply chains, and vendor perceptions of sanction risks *Rachel Boratto, Monitor Conservation Research Society*

Illegal trade in wildlife is an ongoing threat to the world's biodiversity. Some taxonomic groups are especially vulnerable to overexploitation, such as tortoises and freshwater turtles (TFT), which are slow to reproduce. Despite threats to wild populations, very little is known about illegal TFT trade and what can be done to stop the rapid decline in wild populations. Some have called for tougher sanctions, but there is a lack of evidence to support such an approach. To dig further into the role of deterrence, this study looked at the Canadian TFT pet trade to characterize the domestic supply chain and explore perceptions of formal and informal sanction threats. Data included federal-level wildlife enforcement records and in-depth semi-structured interviews with TFT breeders, wholesalers, and retailers in Canada. Results demonstrate the complex nature of the TFT supply chain, which has multiple paths through which animals sourced illegally can enter the legitimate trade. Heterogeneity in perceptions of the certainty and severity of formal sanctions raised questions about how perceptions change based on one's position in the supply chain and proximity to illegal trade. Informal sanctions from peers in the reptile industry were also salient, but this was often in tandem with a willingness to turn a blind eye. Results highlight the importance of considering multiple theories for understanding compliance and non-compliance and lay the foundation for future research on risk perceptions in illegal wildlife trade.

Neutralization techniques used by defendants charged with animal welfare offences in Finland *Elli Valtonen, University of Helsinki; Tarja Koskela, University of Eastern Finland; Laura Hänninen, University of Helsinki; Anna Valros, University of Helsinki*

Animal welfare offences are a heterogenous type of crimes that include violence and various forms of negligence of animals' physiological and behavioral needs. However, we know little about the offenders' own perception and rationalizations concerning their criminal behavior against animals. Our data comprised 1443 judgments in animal welfare offenses in Finland between January 2011 and May 2021. We applied various categorizations of neutralization techniques used by the defendants and identified differences between the offender profiles (violent offenders vs. others, animal hoarders vs. others, and crimes against farm animals vs. companion animals). Nearly all defendants responded to the charges. Overall, they appealed most often to their challenging circumstances: health problems, burn out, high age, lack of time and difficulties with organizing the care for the animals. Defendants charged with offences against production animals offered more explanations than the other groups and appealed to financial problems, weather conditions, and having too many animals. Also, they utilized more frequently the techniques of negating the norms, denial of injury, and condemning the condemners, who were mostly the official veterinarians that had conducted animal welfare inspections. Defendants charged with violent crimes against animals appealed more often to intoxication, strong emotions, and animal's triggering behavior, whereas those charged with long-lasting offences against large number of animals more often denied their responsibility. Our results confirm the observation that the farmers experience official animal welfare supervision negatively. Violent animal welfare crimes and animal hoarding stand out as their own types of crime also at the level of neutralizations. The differences between crime types and the motivations behind them should be considered when developing animal welfare control and crime prevention.

Through the Smokescreen of Chemical Industry Discursive Strategies: Neutralizing the Impacts of Future PFAS Use in the European Union *Abby Muricho Onencan, Erasmus School of Law – Erasmus Initiative Dynamics of Inclusive Prosperity; Lieselot Bisschop, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Yogi Hendlin, Erasmus School of Philosophy*

Neutralization techniques (Sykes & Matza, 1957) are central to understanding how a company rationalizes acts that traditional law considers criminogenic. Recent empirical research expands the application of neutralization techniques to corporate harms (Whyte 2016, Meesters and Behagel, 2017, Fooks et al., 2013). Boiral et al. (2022) applied the techniques in the chemical industry with a focus on toxic pesticides. However, no study has empirically applied neutralization techniques to examine whether chemical industry alliances or groups rationalize the need to continue producing and using toxic substances more than individual companies. To fill this lacuna, we analyze neutralization techniques mobilized by chemical industry actors (including alliances), to rationalize the proposed European Union (EU) regulation to ban all per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The analysis is based on written communications between corporate representatives and three EU institutions, prior to January 2023, when the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden officially submitted the PFAS restriction proposal to the EU. We conduct a content analysis of 1111 EU documents, obtained through Freedom of Information (FOI) requests, covering the period 2020-2022. Findings indicate that the chemical industry rationalized PFAS pollution through discursive strategies that: claim PFAS is essential, deny PFAS toxicity, deny the need to ban PFAS use, challenge the availability of effective substitutes, condemn the EU for stringent regulations, and appeal for interventions to protect the economy. The paper also assesses whether companies in a PFAS alliance or group, for instance, the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), rationalize the need for continued use of PFAS, more than individual companies. In so doing, we identified contextual factors that allowed PFAS corporate alliances to ambiguously drift between rationalizing the need for continued production of PFAS and abiding by established norms. We aim to contribute to the literature on the non-isomorphic and context-based nature of chemical industry neutralization techniques.

401. Researching sexual violence

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6
Chair:
Charlotte Herriott, Anglia Ruskin University

Participants:

A glimpse into the dynamics of Co-therapy in group therapy of juvenile sexual offenders *TALI BUSTNAY, Zefat Academic College*

A glimpse into the dynamics of Co-therapy in group therapy of juvenile sexual offenders Tali Bustnay - PhD & lama Samaan Nakhleh - PhD – Zefat Academic College group therapy has always been the predominant modality in sex offender–specific treatment. A number of studies on group therapy for sex offenders have examined variables such as positive group process, characteristics of therapists and the therapeutic alliance as important variable who contribute for the effectiveness of treatment. This has corresponded with recognition of the importance of promoting therapeutic engagement among offenders, which is mandated into interventions and often has poor motivation for treatment. Most of the group therapy for sex offenders are guided by co-therapy - man and women as co-therapy constitutes a structural analogue to the family constellation and as such provides the opportunity for a corrective emotional experience for many patients who have been damaged in their families. Research finding on the background of juvenile sex offenders reveal high exposure to sexual violence and other abuse or neglect at home. As part of group therapy these background characteristics get exposure, and the experience can result in a working through of some of the trauma of the original family experience. Although in recent year there has been a surge of interest and empirical research in sex offender–specific group therapy and therapeutic factors, little if at all has dealt with the unique role of co-therapy in group of sex offenders –specially for juvenile. The presentation will describe challenges and strongness in co-therapy of juvenile sex offender groups in Israel using examples from group training between the years 2021-2023.

Assessing the Impact of Sexual History Evidence on Mock Juror Decision Making *Charlotte Herriott, Anglia Ruskin University*

Sexual history evidence – being any evidence of the complainant's previous sexual behaviour - remains perhaps the most contentious and emotive type of evidence that continues to be introduced in modern rape trials. Inclusion of this evidence during trial has been shown to deter reporting, increase trauma suffered by complainants and correlate to decreased convictions. It has also been widely theorized as prompting endorsement of the prejudicial and misguided 'twin myths' being 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. Given these problematic inferences, sexual history evidence has been restricted in English and Welsh trials for some years (s.41 Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999), however research such as that by Smith (2018) demonstrates that such restrictions are routinely ignored meaning sexual history evidence remains prevalent in modern rape trials. Despite high profile calls to reform the law on sexual history evidence, there has been limited evidence upon which to base such reform proposals. This paper adds to the current literature, by drawing on the findings of 18 mock jury simulations to provide novel insights into how sexual history evidence impacts on jurors and thereby case outcomes. Qualitative analysis of jury discussions showed that whilst some jurors acknowledged the potentially prejudicial nature of sexual history evidence, endorsement of rape myths about sexual history remained routine. These prejudicial narratives were typically subtle in nature but tied closely to heteronormative ideals and speculation of complainant

credibility. The paper thereby argues that tighter enforcement of restrictions around sexual history evidence are crucial in rape trials, to ensure fair and just conclusions of the jury.

Attitudes and Choices: How Perceptions of Prostitution Shape Regulatory Preferences in Spain *Carmen Maria Leon, University of Castilla-La Mancha; Tatiana Quiñonez, University of Castilla-La Mancha; Eva Aizpurua, NatCen Social Research*

The lack of a legal framework in Spain governing prostitution among adults creates legal inconsistencies across the country, which differs from other European countries with more defined regulations. While there is some consensus that public attitudes towards social issues can influence legal regulations, little is known about public opinion on prostitution and the women involved in it, which could impact legal stances towards country-level regulations of this phenomenon. This study analyses public attitudes towards prostitution and prostitutes in a non-probability-based panel in Spain (N = 1,603; 51.6% women), and explores how these attitudes influence individuals' preferred regulatory approaches to prostitution (i.e., abolitionism, legalisation, and prohibitionism) in Spain. A range of personal and sociodemographic factors (e.g., sexist beliefs, comfort with sexuality, pornography and prostitution consumption, religiosity) were included as correlates. It is hypothesised that public attitudes towards prostitution and prostitutes will be associated with respondents' preferred regulatory approach. At the same time, it is expected that public attitudes towards prostitution and prostitutes will be influenced by respondents' characteristics, such as sexist beliefs, pornography, and prostitution consumption, as well as by sociodemographic factors (e.g., age, religiosity, political orientation). The findings of this study will contribute to understanding attitudes towards marginalised groups, specifically women engaged in prostitution. They will also help clarify the relationship between public attitudes towards prostitution and prostitutes and individuals' preferred regulatory approach. Keywords: online survey, public attitudes, prostitutes, prostitution, regulatory approach.

Judging the Severity of Violence Against Women: The Role of Situational Factors and Individual Characteristics in Public Opinion *Tatiana Quiñonez, University of Castilla-La Mancha; Carmen Maria Leon, University of Castilla-La Mancha; Eva Aizpurua, NatCen Social Research*

Public attitudes towards violence against women are crucial in explaining its persistence even in societies that promote gender equality. Evidence suggests that victim-blaming attitudes, coupled with the tendency to underestimate the severity of certain types of violence against women (e.g., less extreme behaviours), might contribute to its normalisation. While previous studies have mainly focused on sexual violence and gender-based violence when examining victim-blaming attitudes, little is known about the perceived severity of different types of violence (i.e., physical, sexual, emotional) against women and the impact of the context in which violence occurs, particularly when involving marginalised groups, such as prostitutes. This study analyses the influence of multiple factors surrounding the situation in which violence occurs and individual characteristics of respondents on the perceived severity of violence against women. To achieve this, a factorial survey experiment was implemented in a non-probability-based panel in Spain (N = 1,603; 51.6% women). Each respondent received a unique vignette describing a hypothetical episode of violence against a woman perpetrated by a man with five variables manipulated (e.g., type of violence, money exchange, report of the incident). Respondents' sociodemographic and personal characteristics were also included as correlates (e.g., gender, prior sexual victimisation, and sexist beliefs). After reading the vignette, respondents were asked to rate both the perceived severity of the aggression and the responsibility attributed to the victim. It is expected that the type of violence depicted in the scenario will influence the perceived severity of the aggression. Additionally, it

is hypothesised that the responsibility attributed to the victim will moderate the perceived severity of the aggression. The findings of this study can contribute to the eradication of misconceptions about violence against women in and outside prostitution contexts. Keywords: perceived severity, prostitution, public opinion, victim-blaming attitudes, vignette, violence against women.

402. European Developmental and Life-course Criminology Working Group, Panel 3. Prison, re-entry, and desistance
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Development and Life Course Perspectives
Paper Session
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Chair:
Doris C. Chu, University of Northumbria
Participants:

Emerging adulthood in prison: the analysis of criminal risk factors
Virginija Klimukiene, Vilnius University; Gintautas Sakalauskas, Vilnius University; Alfredas Laurinavicius, Vilnius University

Criminal justice systems traditionally differentiate between juvenile (under 18) and adult (above 18 years old) offenders. Although there are similarities between adult and juvenile judicial processes, there are also key distinctions in treatment of the two groups (Garcia, 2022). Research consistently indicates the existence of factors (biological, psychological and social) that make juvenile offenders different from adult offenders (Kelly, 2011). However, the 18th birthday in industrialized societies actually does not bring the sense of being an adult, as people between the age of 18–24 are in exploration of their identity, trying out various life possibilities (Arnet, 2000), therefore prone to risky and dangerous behaviours (Salvatore, 2018). This is why international juvenile justice standards (Recommendation CM/Rec 2008(11)) and many scholars (e.g., Dünkel, & Geng, 2019; Schmidt, Rap, & Liefaard, 2021) encourage the extension of the special features of juvenile criminal responsibility to young adults. On the other hand, the age of desistance from crime clusters on average from the late 20s to early 30s (Eggleston, & Doherty, 2019). Therefore, the necessity of the more precise understanding of and tailored responses towards the crime and re-socialization of emerging adults is assumed. The presentation will draw on the study aimed at examining the characteristics of 80 young adult offenders, serving their custodial sentences in 4 prisons (1 juvenile correctional facility and 3 adult prisons) in Lithuania. This study compared indicators of criminal history, vulnerabilities increasing and strengths reducing the risk of re-offending, internalizing and externalizing behaviour, and identity formation aspects between different age groups of young adults (18-20 years and 21-23 years old) as well as between groups of offenders serving their sentences in different custodial establishments. The talk will conclude by discussing the results of the study and providing practical implications for imprisonment conditions and correctional treatment of emerging adults.

The cognitive impact of childhood maltreatment on prisoners' maladjusted behavior *Tomer Carmel, Ariel University, Israel*

Child abuse and neglect was shown to correlate with adoption of PTSD-related cognitions at a later age (Bennett et al., 2014; Wiseman et al., 2021). Such cognitions can have severe impact on the of victims' physical and mental health issues (Cicchetti & Toth, 2005), and affect adult behavior. Post-traumatic maladaptive cognitions can include low self-worth, distrust of others and sense of danger (Vogt et al., 2012), which can translate to overly hostile and aggressive behavior. Although the cognitive effect of childhood maltreatment was rarely investigated as a contributing factor to criminal behavior in adulthood, it is well established that victims of childhood maltreatment are at risk for violence and crime as adolescents and adults (Currie & Widom, 2010; Kazemian, Widom, & Farrington, 2011; Maxfield & Widom, 1996) and are prevalent

among prisoners (Angelakis et al., 2020; Weeks & Widom, 1998). Prisons are particularly hostile and threatening social environments (Listwan et al., 2013), that can intensify hostile and distrusting cognitions, and further promote socially maladaptive behavior. In this study, prisoners from the general population of Israeli prisons were surveyed, to gain insight into the factors that influence adult criminals during imprisonment, and the role of post-traumatic cognitions in mediating past maltreatment and current behavior. Methods: To keep strict confidentiality of the data, all data were self-reported. History of physical and sexual abuse were assessed using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein et al., 2003), and physical neglect was assessed by the Childhood Neglect Questionnaire (Carmel & Widom, 2020). Maladaptive cognition was assessed using the Aggressive Cognitive Orientation Scale (Carmel & Kreitler, 1991). Maladaptive and aggressive behavior was measured using self-reports of type of offences that resulted in imprisonment as well as self-reported involvement in prison violence and frequent transfers. Results: Preliminary results of this ongoing survey will be discussed.

Addressing Barriers to Housing in Reentry Programs: A Qualitative Study of Second Chance Act Grantees *Elizabeth L. Beck, Georgia State University; Natasha N. Johnson, Georgia State University; Sommer Delgado, Georgia State University; Victoria Helmly, Georgia State University; Susan A. McLaren, Georgia State University; Alice Prendergast, Georgia State University; Leigh Alderman, Georgia State University; Lorenzo Almada, Georgia State University; Eric Napierala, Georgia State University; William J. Sabol, Georgia State University*

Using data from an evaluation of three Second Chance Act grantees, we explore formerly incarcerated people's (FIP) access to housing. This study is unique in that it includes the perspectives of individuals with lived experiences and the insights of the reentry program providers working to meet their overall needs, including in the area of housing. The data come from reentry programs in three regions of the United States. Although the needs of the people with lived experiences have similarities, regional differences exist, particularly related to housing costs and supply, including the availability of transitional housing. Also, variations exist between FIP who are able to live with family compared with those who do not have this option. The three programs this study examined worked to address housing needs in distinctive ways and explores the housing needs of FIP and the strategies the three programs use to address these needs. Incorporating a two-pronged approach, this article includes analyses of (1) interview data with 31 FIP from 3 months to 3 years post-incarceration and (2) interviews and program materials to support formulative case analyses of the housing-related work that program enacted. Through this work, highlighting program efforts to remove barriers to housing for this population, the study seeks to promote the advancement of relevant policy, practice, and research in this arena.

From Motivation to Offend, to Motivation to Desist: the Multiple Motivational Pathways to Desistance *Marie-Ève Dubois, School of criminology, Université de Montréal; Frédéric Ouellet, School of criminology, Université de Montréal*

Although insufficient on its own, openness or motivation to change is considered a critical component of desistance from crime. However, there are debates on the specific role that motivation plays in this process. For example, some suggest that the motivation to desist is at the forefront of the process and constitutes its triggering element. For others, the motivation is more usefully understood as a fuel necessary to maintain the change that has already occurred with the encounter of a turning point. The purpose of this study is to understand how and when offenders transition from the motivation(s) to offend, to the motivation(s) to desist. To do so, retrospective data were collected through semi-directed interviews with individuals recruited outside from correctional settings who had desisted from crime in adulthood (n=26). The

analysis of the timing of openness to change in the criminal path allows for the identification of three motivational paths to desistance. In the first case, participants present a story where a motivation to stop offending arrived early in the trajectory, but several setbacks were encountered. In the second case, individuals acknowledged that they stop offending due to external factors, and that they developed their motivation to maintain desistance a certain time after their last crime. Finally, in the last case, participants shared a story where a clear motivation to desist was absent or scarcely present. In these interesting cases, desistance looked more related to the absence of motivations to offend than related to a motivation to go straight. The theoretical implications of these results will be discussed. Moreover, greater knowledge about the development of motivation to desist from crime is useful for the articulation of interventions in this regard.

Social capital, mutual aid, and desistance: A theoretically integrated process model *Katherine Elizabeth Albertson, Sheffield Hallam University; Kevin Victor Albertson, Manchester Metropolitan University*

Positive social capital building outcomes were identified in a longitudinal evaluation of a veteran-specific initiative supporting desistance from crime and substance misuse. A secondary analysis of the qualitative data generated is presented here. We identify three transformational subjective re-alignments across the veteran cohort who sustained their engagement in the mutual aid initiative. These re-alignments are linked to the mobilisation of bonding, bridging, and linking sources of social capital. We directly align mutual aid practice dynamics with the micro-, meso- and macro-level distinctions highlighted in relational desistance explanatory frameworks. Our analysis provides new insights into the relationship between social capital building and desistance. We present a theoretically informed social capital building process model highlighting the generalisability of our findings to wider (ex-) offender populations.

Factors Affecting Post-Traumatic Growth and Anticipated Desistance: An Examination of Females Incarcerated for Drug-Related Offenses *Doris C. Chu, University of Northumbria*

Previous studies examining the effects of incarceration have been primarily focused on the negative outcomes and related stress associated with imprisonment. Although incarceration is usually described as a process of pain, despair, and hopelessness, yet some studies reveal that some prisoners report positive life changes occurring in the prison settings. This study aims to understand factors affecting female inmates' post-traumatic growth and attempt for desistance during incarceration in Taiwan. Specifically, it explores whether and how family support, positive affect, sense of hope, core self, change of self-identity, and altruism contribute to female inmates' post-traumatic growth and anticipated desistance. Data were analyzed with surveys conducted with 406 female i incarcerated for drug-related offenses in three female prisons in Taiwan. The results revealed that religiosity, sense of hope and altruism were correlated with post-traumatic growth. On the other hand, length of incarceration, age of first drug use, change of self-identity, sense of hope and altruism were found to be positively associated with desire for desistance. The current research, of benefit to criminal justice agencies and practitioners, offers empirical evidence about factors affecting female inmates' anticipating desistance. Findings of the research can suggest intervention courses and treatment that can facilitate for women prisoners' desistance from drug use and crime.

403. Alessandro Moretti - The Rise and Rise of Illegal Ticket Touting: An Ethnography of Deviant Entrepreneurship
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Author meets critics
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

A discussion and critique of Alessandro Moretti's ethnographic monograph "The Rise and Rise of Illegal Ticket Touting", which identifies the phenomenon of buying tickets and reselling them for profit in the UK as a semi-organised, entrepreneurial, illicit-market activity comparable to forms of racketeering, cigarette bootlegging, or drug dealing. Building on Sugden's (2002) work on "grafters" in football's underground economy, Moretti offers a sociological analysis of the emergence of touting traditionally as a "legitimate" path to survival in times of economic hardship, and more recently as a means for white-collar entrepreneurs to supplement their income in line with Ruggiero's (2000) theory on the "causality of contraries", with both the lack of opportunities and their excess serving as explanations for deviance. Moretti relies on participatory, ethnographic methods to penetrate networks of street touts and portray their elusive craft, to experience and expose the inner workings of the online official and secondary ticket markets, and to capture and present the rationalisations of the deviant actors involved. The book reveals the extensive online and offline strategies of contemporary touts, who rely on types of criminological "innovation" (Merton, 1938) including corruption, deceit, and the exploitation of loopholes in the law and within industry processes to maximise profits. These previously unexplored facets of the ticket resale phenomenon offer a detailed picture of the touting landscape beyond the one presented through the narratives of the media and of industry stakeholders, whose focus on the touts' use of sophisticated software known as "bots" has directly informed recently introduced legislation that, Moretti argues, barely scratches the surface. The book contributes to such discourses around the potential regulation of touting and to the scholarship on illicit markets, locating the persona of the tout within criminological research alongside the deviant entrepreneurs examined by Hobbs (1988), Adler (1985) and Polsky (1967).
Critics:
James Treadwell, Staffordshire University
Jakob Demant, University of Copenhagen
Geoff Pearson, University of Manchester
Book Author:
Alessandro Moretti, University of Copenhagen

404. Islam, 'Islamism', Islamophobia, and discrimination
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Terrorism and Terrorism Financing, Radicalization, Extremism
Pre-arranged Panel
4:30 to 5:45 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

Religion is often seen to be connected with political violence, radicalisation, and even terrorism. And there are reasons why much of this debate has focused on Islam since September 11, 2001 at least. The contributions to this panel all try to paint a more differentiated picture. On the one hand, there is the question if Islam as a system of religious belief and practice plays a role for Muslims joining radicalised groups advocating some form of political Islam. On the other hand, the very concept of 'Islamism' has been challenged to be misleading at least for the diaspora situation in European and other Western societies, where many persons identifiable as Muslims complain to be victims of discrimination, although it is often used as a label for political Islam in general. Last but not least, perceptions of Muslims are framed by the broad media coverage of topics such as the Taliban rule in Afghanistan and intercontinental movements of refugees and migrants.
Chair:
Axel Dessecker, Centre for Criminology (KrimZ)
Participants:
Islamist political attitudes among Muslims living in Germany: on the ambivalent role of religiosity *Katrin Brettfeld, Universität Hamburg; Diego Farren, Universität Hamburg; Peter Wetzels, Universität Hamburg*

Effects of individual religiosity on political radicalisation are a still a topic of controversial debates. In this presentation findings on the prevalence of Islamist attitudes among Muslims living in Germany and the role of religiosity in the explanation of such Islamist political attitudes will be presented. Results are based on data from

two representative surveys of the adult resident population in Germany conducted in 2021 and 2022. In each wave, more than 1,000 Muslims have been surveyed. In addition to indicators of individual religiosity and measures on the specific content of religious convictions measures of collective marginalization and individual discrimination were applied as well. In a first step, latent class analyses (LCA) of the data on specific contents of religious beliefs and religious practices of the respondents were conducted. Four clusters with different patterns of religious orientation (fundamental, orthodox, liberal and secular) could be clearly identified. Effects of individual religiosity and the patterns of religious orientations on Islamist attitudes were examined via multivariate logistic regression in a second step. Results show a very strong effect of patterns of religious orientation while only a small effect of individual religiosity remained. Based on theoretical considerations of general anomie theory, experiences of collective marginalization and individual discrimination were included in the final multivariate model. Effects of patterns of religious orientation remained significant while effects of individual religiosity on Islamist political attitudes were relatively low. Strong effects could be identified primarily for fundamental religious orientations, experiences of collective marginalization, individual discrimination and level of education.

It's all about Islam? On the role of 'Islam' in joining Islamist groups *Michaela Glaser, Berghof Foundation*

The role of Islam in Islamist radicalization processes is still subject of academic debate. One position regards the religion of Islam or at least some of its basic assumptions as compatible with Islamist extremism. Others attest Islamist interpretations a purely instrumental relationship to religious content and point to its de-contextualised use in these ideologies. There is also controversy over the question of whether practising Muslim religiosity may have a protective significance. With reference to attitude surveys, it is argued that this has not proven to be a protective factor against extreme positions. This is countered – also in an empirically supported way – by the fact that radicalised people are more often 'religiously illiterate', which suggests a preventive function of religious knowledge and (non-extremist) religious practice. This presentation will examine the role of 'religion' and 'religiosity' in turns to Islamist extremism from the perspective of sociological biographical research. It is based on case reconstructions of a research project that explored Islamist extremist involvement by means of biographical-narrative interviews. It can be shown that the significance of 'Islam' in radicalisation processes is not inherent to Muslim religion per se, but that this significance unfolds specifically in the interplay of certain biographical experiences with social constellations. Furthermore it becomes clear that – and how – Islamism can function as a religious option in post-migrant societies that might unfold a specific attractiveness in young people's (religious) identity search.

Human rights violations and protests in Afghanistan and Islamophobic attitudes towards Muslims in Germany *Thomas Richter, German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA); Katrin Brettfeld, Universität Hamburg; Peter Wetzels, Universität Hamburg*

In February 2023 the Institute of Criminology at the University of Hamburg conducted the second wave of the representative survey 'People in Germany: International', which is a part of the German research network called MOTRA – the monitoring system and transfer platform on radicalisation. The central aim of the study "People in Germany: International" (MiDInt) is to analyse possible effects of internationally significant political events and developments on political attitudes and processes of radicalisation among people living in Germany. N=2,428 people were surveyed during the second wave of this trend study in February 2023. To analyse whether perceptions of human rights violations committed by representatives and institutions of an Islamic state causally influence respondents' Islamophobic attitudes in Germany a survey

experiment was integrated in the second wave of the study. Participants were randomly assigned to four groups: Groups 1 through 3 were first given an identical brief description of human rights violations committed by the Taliban, who came into power in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in August 2021. Information about the protests against these human rights violations by parts of the Muslim population of Afghanistan were included in these descriptions as well. Participants in groups 2 and 3 additionally received statements that served as negative vs. positive primings with respect to the evaluation of the developments in Afghanistan. Persons in group 4 (control group) did not receive any information about developments in Afghanistan. All four groups answered identical questions regarding prejudices and negative attitudes towards Muslims in Germany. Results show significant causal effects of the perceptions of human rights violations that happened in Afghanistan on Islamophobia and prejudices towards Muslims in Germany.

Attitudes towards refugees in the context of threat perceptions in the German population *Rebecca Endtricht, University of Hamburg; Janosch Kleinschnittger, Universität Hamburg*

The successful integration of refugees depends on integration efforts and support measures by social and political actors in the host society. This potential for positive action is preceded by attitudes within the population, which are decisive for the acceptance of governmental measures and the civic tolerance towards immigrants in general and refugees in particular. Hostile attitudes towards refugees, on the other hand, are oftentimes an aspect of radicalized or extremist standpoints. Thus, this contribution focuses on the prevalence of the rejection of refugees in the German population and the factors that contribute to such negative attitudes. According to Integrated Threat Theory (ITT), people aim to protect their status in society by devaluing and rejecting out-groups that are perceived as threatening. Using data from a German population survey (N = 1,461), we address the extent to which the rejection of the influx of asylum seekers is influenced by the subjective perception that they pose a threat to the German economy, culture, or social coherence. We differentiate between refugees from Arab, Central African and Eastern European countries and analyse to what extent differing threat perceptions are related to the rejection of the immigration of these groups. The analyses show that (a) the extent to which people perceive threats is dependent on respondents' personal circumstances (e.g., financial difficulties, experiences of marginalization) and (b) different threat perceptions relate to the rejection of different refugee groups. The implications of these findings for communication efforts and handling the social integration of refugees into the German society are discussed.

405. POL Panel 13. Rural and Community Policing
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:

Julia Mireille Rootenberg, Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden Law School

Participants:

Policing drugs in rural Scotland: an exploration of policing practices at the intersection between environmental demands and technological development. *Oana Petcu, University of Glasgow & University of Edinburgh*

Rural areas have historically been associated with remoteness and difficult access, which when presented in the context of drug markets, have been described as areas with little drug trafficking (Stenbacka, 2022). Nonetheless, emerging research is pointing out that remote areas in Scotland are experiencing an unexpectedly high

volume of incoming drug parcels (Matthews et al., 2021). Although we are now starting to learn more about the drug market, there is very little research out there on the factors that have led to such changes in recent years. In Scotland, the use of certain drugs such as cocaine and cannabis, is illegal, which means that acts such as possession and supply are prosecutable offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. As an illegal economy, trying to understand the context of drug markets and its recent changes in rural areas cannot happen in isolation of understanding the kinds of power that law enforcement has over the market. In other words, in order to understand changes in rural drug markets it is important to observe the relationship between drug access and policing as well as the kinds of policing practices used to curtail such access. In this presentation I aim to provide a picture of the different forms of drug supply and access to drugs that currently exist in the northern part of Scotland. I will be discussing the picture of current drug markets through the perspective of policing of drugs, and thus outline the current policing practices and narratives that Police Scotland use. I will also be discussing policing challenges and opportunities while providing an answer to questions such as: what aims do Police Scotland have when policing drug markets? and "in what ways does police affect drug access and drug supply in rural areas of Scotland?"

Critical perspectives on policing rural environments: Cops, context, communication and COVID-19 *andrew wooff, Edinburgh Napier University; Shane Horgan, Edinburgh Napier University; Andy Tatnell, Edinburgh Napier University*

Recent work on policing in rural communities has highlighted the importance of reflecting critically on the context and environment being policed. Research has pointed to the importance of police discretion, order maintenance and police-community relationships in rural policing. However, it is important to remember that rural communities are not monolithic and are impacted by external factors. Policing in Scotland has undergone significant changes over the past ten years, with eight police forces being amalgamated in 2013 to form a single police force, Police Scotland. Furthermore, with large societal changes, including the COVID-19 pandemic, rural communities have also undergone significant transitions in the way that they interact with law enforcement. This has led to shifting priorities which has impacted on police, community and partnership relationships in rural communities. Not only has this led to a reorganisation of how policing is done in Scotland, but it has also impacted on the way rural communities are policed and the context of social control in these locations. Consideration of the critical and conceptual framing of rural policing is therefore important. Drawing on lessons from the Scotland, this paper will utilise data from three funded projects examining different rural policing contexts. Applying theories of 'abstract policing' (Terpstra et al, 2019) and the 'totality of rural space' (Halfacree, 2006), this paper will explore lessons for rural policing in other locations. It will highlight the importance of understanding the community context, the impact of COVID-19 on the policing of rural communities and the importance of visible policing and communication for rural communities going forward.

Community safety in respect of implementing the Use of Community-Oriented Public Police Auxiliaries in Thailand through Comparisons with the United Kingdom *Krisanaphong Poothakool, 1Assistant to the President and the Chairman of the Faculty of Criminology & Justice Administration, Rangsit University, Pathum Thani, Thailand, 12000*

Associate Professor Police Lieutenant Colonel Dr.Krisanaphong Poothakool1 Assistant Professor.Dr.Aranee Vivatthanaporn2   In Thailand, it is claimed that community-oriented policing has been in operation for a number of decades. Its purpose was to encourage members of communities to work more closely with local officers in policing and resolving crime in their neighborhoods. However, within a hierarchical and rigid police command structure have been publicly criticized as poorly implemented and ineffective. Public

trust towards the police has remained low. This study focuses on community-oriented policing. Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) in the UK is learned through comparisons with Thailand. In fact, British policing was the original model of the Royal Thai Police. The study used qualitative method. In-depth interview and focus group were implemented. Policymakers, practitioners, local community leaders, PCSOs, academics in the UK and Thailand were asked for interview. During the initial phase of the fieldwork, time was spent in the UK between three and four weeks. Access was made through gatekeepers. Ethical consideration was approved in advance.   The research results found that the Royal Thai police structure was necessary to be changed from centralized to decentralized administration in order to increase community involvement and public safety. In addition, local people should have more roles to play in terms of crime prevention and solution in accordance with local policing plan. In respect of being PCSOs in Thailand, it should have clear legal guidance. These include recruitment process, training system, assessment, salary, and the power to arrest. Local budget should be clearly allocated for local policing by legislation. Community-oriented policing, Police Community Support Officers, Community safety, Community involvement, Royal Thai police --
-------------------------- 1Assistant to the President and the Chairman of the Faculty of Criminology & Justice Administration, Rangsit University, Pathum Thani, Thailand 2Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Criminology & Justice Administration, Rangsit University

Where State Meets Citizen: Tracing the Origins of 'Sousveillance' in American Community Policing *Julia Mireille Rootenberg, Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden Law School*

The current discourse surrounding policing in the United States is one that aligns quite squarely with the rhetoric espoused on either side of the two-party political system. On one side of the spectrum, an anti-police sentiment that distrusts the institution of policing as a whole, seeks to majorly restructure or defund the police, and demands accountability and sanctions for instances of wrongdoing. One the other side, a pro-police sentiment that decries so-called 'soft-on-crime' reforms and calls for the ousting of progressive politicians and legal practitioners. However, across all agendas and ideologies, the institution and practices of policing are undoubtedly under scrutiny. One mechanism through which the American police set out to meaningfully engage with the communities they serve and keep their finger on the pulse of citizens' needs is through community council meetings. The meetings, which developed in the 1940s as a wartime means of helping inform and prepare citizens against invasion and conflict, provide an open, 'non-partisan' forum for citizens to report local public safety and quality of life issues. This article argues that while the historical and sociopolitical landscape within which the meetings originated may have changed, the purpose of these meetings is, and always has been, inextricably linked to the notion of sousveillance (Mann, 2004). Sousveillance, which comes from the French for 'to watch from below' and can be contrasted with the better-known surveillance, meaning 'to watch from above,' builds upon existing notions within surveillance discourse to indicate a transition from more formal and hierarchical types of guardianship and responsibility (Orwellian Big Brother or Bentham's and, later, Foucault's Panopticism) to more decentralized, informal types. While the council meetings provide a unique partnership between State and citizen, this article questions the continuing, and potentially problematic, impact of positioning citizens as the eyes and ears of the police.

Self-legitimacy of Police Officers and Community Policing in Slovenia *Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor; Rok Hacin, University of Maribor*

Police officers' legitimacy is an essential precondition for successfully implementing community policing strategies that aim to improve police-community relations. Drawing on the data from a survey of 1,022 Slovenian police officers conducted at 24 police stations in 2022, this study examined the correlates of police

officers' self-legitimacy and their support for community policing. Multivariate analyses showed that relations with colleagues, audience legitimacy, and gender influence the self-legitimacy of police officers. In turn, police officers' positive perception of their own legitimacy, relations with colleagues, pro-organisational behaviour, gender, and age influenced their support for community policing. Results showed that »core variables« in the form of good relations with colleagues and audience legitimacy have a positive impact on police officers' self-legitimacy in Slovenia. Moreover, the findings highlighted the importance of self-legitimacy in police officers' support for community policing.

406. Women in policing. Towards comparative perspectives

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2

In this session we intend to discuss various researches on the situations and experiences of women in the police institutions of different national contexts (United Kingdom, Spain, Spain, Italy and Argentina), trying to generate a dialogue that can give rise in the future to a comparative effort.

Chair:

Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral

Participants:

Snapshot from the UK – Women in Policing – building back better? *Jenny Fleming, University of Southampton*

The latest data from the UK government suggests that there were almost 47,000 female police officers across 43 police forces in March 2022. This constitutes 33.5% of police officers in England and Wales, up from 32.4% last year. The number of female officers increased by 3,197 (7.3%) compared to 2021 statistics. Most of these women are commonly found in the Constable ranks although ranking statistics suggest that women are being visibly represented across all ranks. However, the leaving statistics show that women in policing are also leaving the profession. This paper considers reasons for this withdrawal drawing on existing theory and empirical research on police women working through COVID-19.

Fictional Representations of Women in Italian Policing: An Explorative Study in Cultural Criminology *Rossella Selmini, University of Bologna*

A national female police unit (Polizia Femminile) was established in Italy in 1959 but was incorporated into the national police force (Polizia di Stato) only in 1983. There are few of them (around 16% in 2021, not so different from 20 years ago). In other police corps such as Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza, the female percentages are even lower. Despite the low numbers, their near absence from public discourse, and a total lack of research on women police officers, they are receiving increasing attention in police fiction and television dramas. This paper examines their representation in Italian fiction written by female writers. These representations have several common traits: all have traumatic experiences in their pasts, have some physical disability, sometime related to trauma, or both. All are survivors and therefore exceptional, as if becoming a police officer was not simply a routine job choice but realization of a sort of a destiny. Discrimination and harassment, as documented and discussed in the scientific literature, is not emphasized in dramatization of female police work, which becomes unique and epic. Other features of this representation, both in books and in media interviews with police women, are also discussed and compared with the main findings in the international social science literature on female police.

Does gender matter in policing? *Lola Valles, Institute for Public Security of Catalonia*

A recent longitudinal and comparative European research project (RECPOL) compared the outcomes of different police training and recruitment in different contexts. Countries from northern, central

and southern Europe, with different traditions in policing and very different training for entry into the police force were compared. RECPOL sought to answer the question of whether different systems of police training were related to different values and attitudes held by those trained. However, neither training nor context could explain the differences. Gender was the more powerful key to explaining the differences. RECPOL concluded that recruiting more female police students could make a difference. But is recruiting more women enough? Can women alone bring about change in policing? Another longitudinal study using latent class growth analysis (Vallès, 2019) followed 2000 new police officers in Catalonia using four measures from the time they entered the profession until they had worked for six years, and found that half of the police women believed in male's hegemony in policing, while 30% of men didn't. Women believed that real policing, tackling violence, was a man's job leaving women with complementary areas of work such as dealing with the most vulnerable and communication. Hiring more women does not seem to be enough. Why do police organizations attract women that see the job as a masculine occupation? The predominant narrative of police work and police culture identifies police work with masculine values, the ideal is the crime fighter, courageous, authoritative, strong, attributes associated with men. There is a need to change the social image of the police job if we want to attract different candidates and more women. Some measures that have proven effective will be presented such as diversification of recruitment; change in recruitment campaigns and review those parts of the selection process more associated with male values.

Women led police stations and the progress of women in policing. An alternative vision from the Global South. *Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral; Kerry Carrington, University of Sunshine Coast; María Victoria Puyol, Universidad Nacional del Litoral; Jess Rodgers, University of Tasmania*

From a certain perspective in the discussion about the "progress" of women in policing, women led police stations specialized in gender violence that have been created and multiplied in the Global South in the last 40 years, are visualized as relics of the past because, allegedly, reinforced segregation of women police officers in this type of police spaces and activities. This vision is inadequate and a reproduction of a long standing attitude of "reading from the center" policing -and other topics reledt with crime and crime control- in peripheral contexts. Based on empirical research on this type of police stations in Argentina, we present an alternative vision, which takes into consideration a whole series of other elements -its connection with women movements demands and actions, the widespread presence of female police officers in other type of police activities, etc. In this alternative vision these mechanisms invented in the Global South are vehicle more than obstacles to the "progress" of women in policing and there are several interesting lessons to learn from them in rethinking policing of gender violence in the Global North.

407. POL Panel 27. Policing research and practice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:

Michael Lawrence Walker, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Participants:

Police Criticism in European Perspectives: Beyond sterile controversies? *Detlef Nogala, Freelance Consultant (ex CEPOL); Christian Mouhanna, CNRS CESDIP*

For many years and to an increasing extent, criminology has been scientifically dealing with the police and their activities as part of

the state crime prevention and prosecution system from various points of view. The contributions range from purely observational studies to comprehensive systemic analyses of their organisation and function in the context of the social fabric and the associated conflicts. The topic of the police also receives special attention from a criminological perspective whenever the police are found to be either ineffective or even criminogenic themselves, e.g. in the use of excessive force or in the unequal treatment of citizens and their interests. On the other hand, a critique of the police and their behaviour based on criminological research is not infrequently rejected wholesale or even ignored altogether by police practice. Given that the police are recognised as a necessary institution for dealing with conflicts in complex societies, the authors ask on which principles a criminologically informed constructive critique of the police should be based, beyond truthful stereotypes. With reference to their own work (Mouhanna 2002, 2017; Nogala 2021), this paper would like to put existing European criminological police research to the test in the following respects: - Is the concept of police, which is often implicitly used in studies, up to date? - Can an overarching European frame of reference be identified beyond the typically national framing of empirical police research? - How does a political-activist critique of the police relate to scientific evidence-based police research?

The implications of climate change for the professional practice of the Dutch police *Anna Matczak, The Hague University of Applied Science*

Although it is not yet clear how climate change directly impacts the policing and the police, emerging discussions indicate that the disruptive effects of climate change will increasingly spill over into society, threatening stability and order. Future preparedness starts with awareness, and in light of the acceleration of climate change and the complex manner in which it manifests, a concerted effort across all domains is required to start understanding what its implications are. There is not yet a strong sense of urgency about climate change, and the topic of climate change, as a risk-multiplier, is still not yet sufficiently mainstreamed in any police planning, strategies, and daily work. Based on the co-creation workshop, which took place at The Hague University of Applied Sciences in September 2022, and multiple individual consultations with Dutch senior police officers, the objective of the paper is to discuss a number of foreseen challenges, which are observable at three main levels: societal, organisational, and individual. In this paper, we argue that the consequences of climate change, and the growth of environmental crime investigations in particular, will most likely force the police to transform more into a nested, polycentric structure in which public safety is increasingly co-produced with multiple stakeholders.

What Is to Be Done About the Police? *Matt Clement, Royal Holloway University of London*

It is worth remembering that the police were first introduced into industrializing societies like Britain in order to replace the military, who were judged to be too blunt an instrument for effective social control in the new era of mass public demonstrations, as proven by the traumatic events of the 1819 Peterloo Massacre in Manchester. Through their role of regular public surveillance the police were to build up a closer relationship with communities that allowed them to disperse crowds effectively without resort to armed force. This methodology is now in a crisis due to the police adopting the same militarized demeanour as the forces they once replaced, with predictably counter-productive results. In the US the police's institutionalized racism has reached unprecedented levels of street violence, echoed in many other nations from Brazil to France and the UK. At the same time, some of the states that command them are showing increasing tendencies toward relying upon police violence to control political opposition on the streets, from Belarus to Hong Kong, from Thailand to Nigeria. Public calls for abolition and reform of the police in some states are mirrored by struggles to defend democracy and win civil rights in others. Old criminological discourses described as forms of "realism" appear increasingly

utopian and raise questions about the kind of social movements needed to recapture popular power from the institutions of social control.

Echo Chambers & Mistrust: Policing Perspectives on the Public *Michael Lawrence Walker, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities*

As with all professional-client relationships, the degree of interpersonal trust shapes the extent to which police-public encounters are conflictual. Using participant observation and semi-structured interviews with members of a large law enforcement agency from the Midwestern region of the United States, this study analyzes how (mis)trust of the public shapes where officers eat, do their leisure activities, with whom they interact, and how they respond to public perceptions of police work. In the final analysis, law enforcement members were forthright about not trusting the public, about demanding complete trust from the public, and about their perceived need to brace for the worst possible outcome despite data showing how unlikely bad outcomes during police encounters are. Marshaling these data, the author presents a general sensitizing scheme about the role of trust in professional-client relationships more broadly.

Professional quality of life among police officers *Emilie Telle, University of Mons; Iris Descartes, University of Mons; Thierry Pham, University of Mons; Audrey Vicenzutto, University of Mons*

Professional quality of life (PQoL) is a core concept for police officers, as this profession is known to be at increased risk of developing pathological stress (Henn-Haase et al., 2010). There is a plethora of theoretical models identifying causes of well- or ill-being at work, such as the Job Demands-Controls (Karasek, 1979) or the Job Demands-Resources model (Demerouti et al., 2001). However, Stamm's (2010) PQoL model allows articulation of positive (compassion satisfaction) and negative (compassion fatigue including burnout and secondary trauma) components consistent with aspects of this profession. Current paper aims to investigate PQoL among 183 Belgian police officers (MeanAge = 41.29; SD = 9.23; 68.30% of men) assessed with ProQOL (Stamm, 2009) according to their socio-demographic (gender, age), professional characteristics (job tenure, rank) and post-traumatic stress diagnosis (assessed with TraumaQ; Damiani & Pereira-Fradin, 2006). The above-mentioned instruments are included in a broader protocol investigating the emotional experiences of police officers. Main results highlight higher scores in compassion satisfaction (Mean = 38.74; SD = 5.70) compared to burnout (Mean = 24.88; SD = 5.82) or secondary trauma (Mean = 21.19; SD = 5.80). Comparative analyses do not reveal any significant difference in PQoL according to gender, age, or job tenure among police officers. In contrast, police officers from higher ranks (senior inspectors or commissioners) have a higher level of secondary trauma than police officers from lower ranks (p ≤ .01). Finally, as expected, officers with a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder had significantly higher scores on burnout (p ≤ .001) and secondary trauma (p ≤ .001) but lower levels of compassion satisfaction (p ≤ .05) than officers without post-traumatic stress disorder. Despite some limits, these results have implications for improving psychological health of police officers, especially the association between the development of occupational stress (burnout) and traumatic stress.

408. Recent longitudinal perspectives on imprisonment and labour market outcomes
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
Empirical studies have shown that employment, financial security and social inclusion is less feasible for many individuals with a criminal record. The presenters in this session use longitudinal administrative data from Northern

European countries and advanced methods to contribute to scholarship on predictors of post-release employment, and related outcomes. The first two papers focus on the effects of imprisonment (versus alternative sanctions) on these outcomes. The third study examines the effect of local labour market demand at the time of prison release on finding employment. The fourth study examines problematic debt after imprisonment and the potential role of employment.

Chair:

Anke Ramakers, Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands

Participants:

Can community service reduce reoffending and improve labor market outcomes? *Hilde Wermink, Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands*

Although community service orders have become a popular alternative to imprisonment, basic questions about effects of community sanctions remain unanswered. This study uses longitudinal administrative data on adult offenders in the Netherlands to estimate effects of community service versus short-term imprisonment on reoffending and labor market outcomes. To account for possible bias due to selection of offenders into these types of sanctions, we use an instrumental variables approach which takes advantage of the randomness in assigning cases to judges in the criminal justice system. Our findings demonstrate that being sentenced to a community service order rather than short-term imprisonment decreases the prevalence of recidivism and the recidivism rate. This finding holds for both the short- and long-term. Furthermore, we show that community service orders lead to better post-sanction employment prospects than short-term prison sanctions.

The effects of replacing incarceration with electronic monitoring on crime, health, and social exclusion *Enes Al Weswasi, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden; Olof Backman, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden*

In recent decades, electronic monitoring (EM) has become an increasingly common substitute for incarceration. However, the effects of EM on crime, health, and labor market outcomes remain unclear. This study examines the impact of a 2005 Swedish reform that expanded the use of EM for offenders sentenced to up to six months in prison. The reform allowed these offenders to substitute their entire prison sentence for EM. Using a difference-in-differences approach that utilizes the fact that only certain sentence lengths were affected by the reform, we find that replacing a prison sentence with EM reduces reconviction and reincarceration rates. It also decreased the likelihood of not being in education, employment, or training (NEET). However, EM has no significant effect on mortality. Our results suggest that EM primarily helps offenders sustain regular employment, and the effects are primarily driven by individuals who have never been incarcerated before.

Effect of Local Labour Demand on Post-Release Employment – Evidence from Finland *Riku Laine, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki, Finland; Mikko Aaltonen, Faculty of Law, University of Eastern Finland; Pekka Martikainen, Population Research Unit, University of Helsinki, Finland; Mikko Myrskyla, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Entering labour market during recession has been linked to increased crime rates (Bell et al., 2018). Higher unemployment rates locally are associated with decreased chances of entering employment after release from prison (Schnepel, 2018). Existing research has primarily examined the US context, where the level of social security is low, prisoner rate is high and labour market discriminates against ex-offenders. We studied the effect of local labour market conditions on post-release employment in Finnish context using administrative data on all first-time prisoners released

between 2006 and 2019 in Finland. We investigated the impact of demand for labour in different industries hypothesizing that the availability of manual, low-skill jobs matter the most for later employment for this prisoner population. Subgroup-specific analyses will help orientate prison-based vocational education to target industries most willing to hire people released from prison. We will also discuss other implications of the findings for criminal policy and development of the criminal justice system.

Problematic Debts and Debt Payment Potential during Prison Reentry *Anke Ramakers, Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands; Rosa Koenraadt, Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands*

Debts can pose a risk to criminal justice involved individuals who want to desist from crime. The reciprocity of the relationship between payment potential and debt complicates insight into effective strategies to reduce debt among these individuals. For instance, employment can help to reduce debt but the existence of debt can also discourage employment. We use administrative longitudinal data on a Dutch prison cohort to examine (1) changes in problematic debts after release from prison (2) changes in employment and related life domains, and (3) their relationship. The findings show stability in problematic debt over time, and point to changes in payment potential. The findings highlight the potential utility of concepts as payment potential in understanding debt problems and analyzing the financial wellbeing of individuals who have recently returned from prison.

409. Victim vulnerability from a comparative perspective (COST 18121: Working Group 5)
Topic 4: Victimology/Victims' rights
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
During the past decennia, various groups of victims have been identified in national, European and international criminal law as 'vulnerable' victims. These victims have special needs in relation to procedural or substantive criminal law and they are typically awarded with special rights. Being labelled vulnerable can have important consequences. It can, for instance, help vulnerable victims gain access to specialized support facilities; give them the right to make a victim personal statement during trial; help them gain access to free legal aid; or increase their chances of having a claim for compensation awarded. Because of this trend to identify different groups as vulnerable and because of the awarding of additional rights, a so-called victim hierarchy has emerged: these victims receive a privileged treatment. However, sometimes these privileges are awarded without paying sufficient heed to the concept of vulnerability, to the 'match' between a particular vulnerability and the attached measure, and to the justification of these privileges in comparison to 'regular' victims. In this panel session, we try to conceptualize vulnerability within criminal law and criminal procedure. Which vulnerabilities are currently acknowledged? Why were these vulnerabilities chosen (to the neglect of others)? What about empirical evidence related to these vulnerabilities? And does the concept of vulnerable victim vary between legal systems? An overview of five papers will be presented, during which the panelist share their experiences on (the concept of) vulnerable victims from a comparative perspective.

Chair:

Suzan van der Aa, Maastricht University

Participants:

The four problems of victim vulnerability within criminal (procedural) law *Suzan van der Aa, Maastricht University*

Dutch criminal law and procedure contains an ever-increasing list of victim groups who are classified as 'vulnerable' for some reason or another. Typically, this classification is linked to special measures intended to remedy this vulnerability. Closer analysis, however, reveals that the qualification of certain victim groups as vulnerable brings along various problems, such as the fact that the qualification is sometimes incoherent, or the fact that the qualification sometimes happens on the basis of assumptions or

stereotypical notions that we have with certain groups. These problems lead to inequality between victims and to situations of both over- and underprotection. In this paper four problems associated with the 'vulnerability' label will be discussed, followed by suggestions on how to tackle these problems.

Cross-border victimization *Michael Kilchling, Max Planck Institut (Freiburg)*

International victim policies have made tremendous efforts to improve access of crime victims to protection, support and compensation, and to improve their position in criminal justice. In practice, however, most of those rights have been designed from a national legal perspective mainly. Accordingly, the de facto focus is on domestic victimization and domestic procedural handling. Since long, however, temporary movement of people across national borders has become more and more common, in particular within Europe. As a consequence, the prevalence of cross-border victimization is growing as well. In such cases, victims can be confronted with a variety of additional burdens. They do not always speak the language, might not have an understand of the legal system in the country concerned, and have often returned to their country of origin long before the trial. Sometimes they even do not have the time to go the police to make a formal report. It may also happen that they do not meet formal eligibility criteria for victim services or state compensation schemes, and recourse to victim services or the pursuit of procedural rights can entail considerable pecuniary risks. The impact of cross-border victimization for those concerned contrasts significantly with the only rudimentary reference to this particular group of victims, e.g., in the EU's directive on minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. The presentation aims at identifying and analyzing the situation of cross-border victims in selected European jurisdictions.

Elderly victims in aging societies *Elżbieta Hryniewicz-Lach, Adam-Mickiewicz-University in Poznan, Poland*

Elderly persons (most often associated with persons, who have ended the active career, what usually happens around age 60 or 65) are a heteronomous group of persons with various disabilities, difficulties and needs. Nonetheless, the EU Strategy on victims' rights (2020-2025) considers the elderly to be one of the most vulnerable groups of crime victims, for whom it is particularly challenging to report crime, go through criminal proceedings and deal with the aftermath of crime, including making use of various remedies at their disposal. In this paper special attention will be paid to the question how far eldery victims pose a challenge criminal justice in European aging societies - in terms of providing them specialist support and protection that responds to their individual needs in place, with exemplary reference to their situation in Poland.

Experiences and Vulnerabilities of Human trafficking Victims within Criminal Procedures *Victoria Wozniak-Cole, KU Leuven*

Human trafficking victims are most often considered 'vulnerable' victims, why and what this means in practice will be discussed in this presentation based on surveys, in-depth interviews, and court observations with victims, perpetrators, and professionals (N=25) in the Netherlands and Belgium. Only if victims receive the victim status and the associated 'vulnerability' label, they will receive all the rights, support, and protection associated with it. However, various victims do not receive this status, because they do not self-identify or are not identified by authorities. Especially, non-ideal victims struggle to receive their status, because they are not seen as deserving victims such as male victims or victims involved in illegal activities. However, both receiving and not receiving the 'vulnerability' label come with their own issues, which will be considered and recommendations will be given.

The Challenges of Vulnerability and Effective Recognition by the State for Victims of Sexual Violence: A Study of Guatemala and Belgium *Mariana Lara Palacios, Leuven Institute of*

Criminology (KU Leuven)

Victims of sexual violence are most often considered 'vulnerable' victims, why and what this means in practice in terms of recognition will be discussed in this presentation. Only if victims receive the victim status and the associated 'vulnerability' label, they will receive all the rights, support, and protection associated with it. However, various victims do not receive this status, and therefore oftentimes have difficulties enforcing their rights either because they are not legally recognized as victims or if they possess a legal status as victims they face challenges trying to enforce those rights. However, both receiving and not receiving the 'vulnerability' label come with their own issues, we will discuss the underlying reasons for that and the efforts made by different actors to counteract these obstacles and recommendations will be given. The Belgium study will be based on empirical research conducted with victims of sexual exploitation and professionals working with them and the Guatemala study will be based on desk research and document analysis of reports and academic articles related to paradigmatic cases of indigenous women victims of sexual violence trying to find justice and reparation in post-conflict time. We will conclude by discussing social and political avenues that can be considered in the fight for effective recognition.

410.   Dissecting violence and abuse in England and Wales: empirical investigations of inequalities
Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
The Violence, Health and Society Consortium (VISION) aims to reduce violence and harms to health by improving the measurement and analysis of data on violence. Using national-representative survey data for England and Wales - Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey and Crime Survey for England and Wales - this panel adds to a growing body of literature on the importance of a nuanced and fine-grained understanding of (domestic) violence and abuse by exploring different forms of violence. The papers investigate inequalities of victimization, and differentiate forms and experiences of violence. The first study explores the long-term changes in prevalence of different forms of violence (physical violence, sexual violence and threats) across socio-demographic groups (such as gender, age, disability, and migrant status). The results highlight the unequal experiences and trends across groups. The second paper investigates the experiences of violence at the intersection of gender, ethnicity, and migration status. In particular, how individuals' positions within intersecting systems of inequality are associated with different relations and experiences of violence, including fear, threat, and physical violence. The focus of the third paper is on the relationship between migrations status and experience of different forms of intimate partner violence (IPV) including physical, emotional, sexual, and economic IPV. Differences based on gender and residential duration among migrant population are also explored. The fourth paper dissects IPVA further and shows how different aspects of IPVA have diverse health/wellbeing consequences depending on victim-perpetrator relationship: i.e. whether a perpetrator was a current or former partner and spouse/cohabitee or boy/girlfriend. Combined these papers indicate the importance of dissecting violence and focusing on specific groups, considering their diverse experiences of violence and its consequences.
Chair:
Polina Obolenskaya, City University (London)
Participants:
The rise, fall and stall of violence in England and Wales: how have risks of violence changed for different groups? *Polina Obolenskaya, City University (London); Niels Blom, City, University of London*
Often referred to as 'remarkable', 'unexpected and 'unprecedented', the fall in crime, including violent crime, in the mid-1990s followed a period of steep increase in the decade preceding it. While the crime drop was witnessed across many countries around the world, there is evidence suggesting it varied by type of crime as well as its

impacts on different population groups. Similarly, previous studies on violent crime showed that the drop in violence in England and Wales did not translate equally into reduced risks of violence for all groups and for different forms of violence (Cooper and Obolenskaya, 2022, Ganpat et al., 2022, Walby et al., 2016). However, these studies either employed a limited number of victim characteristics or/and did not cover at entire span of the rise, fall and stall of violence. This paper aims to fill the gap in empirical evidence on how different groups were affected by the rise, fall and stall in violence since 1980s using Crime Survey for England and Wales. We explore the changes in prevalence of different forms of violence (physical, sexual violence and threats) by gender, age, disability, and migration. We find that while for most groups trends in violence mirrored that of the overall trend, some groups experienced no such trend (e.g. aged 70 and over), for some groups inequalities in violence narrowed as the prevalence of it decreased (e.g. by migration), for others – they widened (e.g. by disability). Moreover, despite the overall stability of violence in the more recent period, prevalence of certain forms of violence, such as threats, increased. The findings highlight the unequal experiences and trends across groups, not only in the periods of the changing risks of violence but also at times of relative stability, and the need to understand these differences to inform policy and service provision.

Inequality Dimensions of Violence: Mapping Relations and Experiences of Violence at the Intersection of Gender, Ethnicity and Migrant-Status *Hannah Manzur, City University (London)*

This paper seeks to establish the landscape of and linkages between violence and inequalities, revealing new insights into how relations and experiences of violence are shaped by intersecting dimensions of gendered, racial and migration-based inequalities. Through an analysis of nationally representative victimisation survey data, this study addresses the question: How do systems of inequality shape relations and experiences of violence, and how has this changed over time? Despite the diversity of literature on the relationship between violence and inequalities, empirical studies, particularly those using nationally representative data, tend to focus either on one axis of inequality in depth or multiple axes summarily. Theoretical linkages and implications remain underexplored in quantitative studies at the macro-structural level, instead focusing on specific casual pathways linked to situation risk, policy changes, and service interventions. This study seeks to bridge macro-micro analytical perspectives by adapting Walby's contrastingly broad theorisation of violence as an institutional domain (2009) and narrow definition of violence as physical interpersonal acts (2017), by linking systems and acts of violence through a focus on relations and experiences of violence. This paper argues that capturing the character and dimensions of inequality-violence interactions, by accounting for the wider experiences and relations of violence, is critical in linking physical acts to the wider systems that govern them. Through an analysis of the relations between multiple dimensions of violence and inequalities using the Crime Survey England and Wales, this study investigates the diversity and specificity of relations and experiences of violence, and explores how individuals' positions within systems of inequality shape their position within systems of violence. In particular, how their position within intersecting and interacting systems of gender, race/ethnicity and nationality/migration is associated with experiences of violence, including fear, threat, and physical violence, and how these experiences are regulated through regimes of violence.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among migrants and non-migrants in England: Gender Stratified Analyses of a Probability Sample Survey *Ladan Hashemi, City University (London); Hannah Manzur, City University (London); Polina Obolenskaya, City University (London); Sally McManus, City University (London)*

Migration has been identified as a risk factor for experiencing IPV, however evidence on migration status-IPV association is inconsistent. Particularly, there is lack of evidence using random-probability samples. Differences based on gender and residential duration among migrant population are also understudied. This paper aims to address these evidence gaps using data on migrant and non-migrant population in England. This study used data from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey, a cross-sectional survey that covers the adult (16+) household population of England, using a stratified, multistage random sampling design. Data was analysed on 7546 respondents (4488 women and 3058 men) of whom 1,033 (645 women and 388 men) were born outside the UK (classified as migrants). Logistic regression was conducted and odds ratios adjusted for sociodemographic factors (AORs) were reported. After adjustment for sociodemographic differences, foreign-born respondents had lower odds of experiencing any IPV compared with native born participants (AOR 0.63, 95%CI 0.50-0.80). A similar pattern was observed for physical (AOR 0.64, 95%CI 0.49-0.84) and emotional (AOR 0.59, 95%CI 0.44-0.79) forms of IPV. These findings are driven by foreign-born women's lower risk of experiencing IPV compared with native-born women (AOR 0.58, 95%CI 0.44-0.76 for any IPV). No significant differences were found between foreign-born and native-born men's IPV prevalence rates. No significant differences were found between prevalence of IPV among migrants who resided in the UK for <10 years and migrants who resided in the UK for ≥10. One exception was experience of sexual IPV, where foreign-born women residing in the UK for less than 10 years had lower odds than native-born women (AOR 0.21, 95%CI 0.06-0.79). This study revealed that contrary to the political and social/criminological discourse, migrants in the UK are less likely to report experiencing violence in the hands of their intimate partners than native-born people.

Health and wellbeing consequences of intimate partner violence and abuse: Differentiating intimate partner by perpetrator relationship type *Niels Blom, City, University of London; Polina Obolenskaya, City University (London)*

Intimate partner violence and abuse is composed of very different relationship types, from current to former partners and from more institutionalized relationships (e.g. marriage and cohabitation) to less institutionalized relationships. However, research generally overlooks this diversity as it tends to focus on all intimate partner types combined or focusses exclusively on a particular type of relationship. Here, we investigate whether different types of intimate partners commit different types of crimes and whether health and wellbeing consequences differ the type of intimate partner perpetrator. Using the nationally representative Crime Survey of England and Wales (2001-2020), intimate partner relationships in this paper are differentiated into four groups by whether the victim described them as current versus former partner and by spouses/cohabitees versus boy/girlfriends. Crimes are grouped into physical, sexual, and economic crimes, and threats. We estimate the models for health and wellbeing consequences separately by gender using ordinal and multinominal logistic regressions and control for victim characteristics. Results show that for both men and women, crimes committed by current partners are more likely to be physical crimes (e.g. assaults), while former partners commit relatively more threats and economic crimes. Furthermore, female victims of physical, threat or economic crimes, had more severe wellbeing consequences when the perpetrator was their current or former spouse/cohabitee compared to a current or former boy/girlfriend. Women's physical health consequences of physical crimes were more severe when committed by current compared to former partners. Fewer differences by relationship type in the wellbeing and health consequences were found among men. Overall, the type of intimate partner offender is associated with the type of crimes and with wellbeing and health consequences for women. Future research and policy should therefore make the distinction between current and former and between more and less

institutionalized relationships to implement better and more targeted policies.

411. Trends in victimization

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
jan van dijk, NSCR
Participants:

The great unknown: trends in crime across the world *jan van dijk, NSCR*

The great unknown: trends in crime across the world Jan van Dijk, NSCR Fragmentary data from the Gallup World Poll and UNODC homicide reports suggest huge variation in crime prevalence worldwide and a growing North South Divide. Within Europe, East meets West in many criminological respects but not in the control of corruption. Pertinent questions are whether offline crime victimization is substituted for by online victimization and whether both forms of crime are likely to surge in the post-Covid era or not. Since only a handful of countries in the West conduct regular, national victimization surveys, these questions will remain largely unanswered for the time being. The criminological community should make concerted efforts to persuade international organizations and/or foundations to put the global debate about crime and crime control on a new empirical footing by funding regular standardized victimization surveys across the world.

Understanding Victimisation of European Roma: An Analysis of Risk Factors Using Multiple Theoretical Frameworks *Lorena Molnar, University of Lausanne; Julien Chopin, Simon Fraser University, University of Montreal; Yuji Z. Hashimoto, University of Lausanne; Alexander T. Vazsonyi, University of Kentucky*

The Roma population is frequently subjected to severe violence and discrimination, yet the underlying risk factors that contribute to their victimisation remain poorly understood. This study employs a multi-theoretical framework, drawing upon concepts of discrimination, risky situations, and acceptance of violence to analyse a European representative sample of 2'913 Roma surveyed as part of the EU-MIDIS II survey. Our presentation highlights the utility of testing multiple risk factors framed by different criminological theoretical underpinnings in order to fully grasp and address the victimisation of Roma ethnic minorities.

The Targeted Victimisation of Alternative Subcultures: Extent, Forms and Impacts *Jon Garland, University of Surrey; Nathan Hall, University of Surrey*

One of the perennial debates in hate studies centres around which victim groups should be included under hate crime legislation and which should not. While the situations varies from country to country, hate crime victim groups are generally deemed to be from minority communities that have suffered historical marginalisation and discrimination. Current legislation in England and Wales recognises five such groups, based on race/ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability and transgender status. However, the decision in 2013 by Greater Manchester Police to categorise targeted attacks on members of alternative subcultures as hate crimes not only challenged this structure but also gained significant support from many academics and practitioners. However, the Law Commission, in its 2021 review of hate legislation, concluded that the targeting of alternative subcultures should not be categorised as a hate crime, arguing that there was not enough evidence of a significant problem. This paper will address the relative vacuum of information in this area that to date has complicated the development and delivery of policy and practice responses. It will draw upon new empirical research conducted by the Sophie Lancaster Foundation that the authors of this paper were involved in, which took the form of a survey of 290 members of alternative subcultures. The paper will outline the frequency, nature and impact of the verbal harassment and targeted violence uncovered by the survey. It will argue that these experiences do bear comparison with those of the recognised hate crime victim groups and thus provide a challenge to current understandings of hate crime victimisation, with all of the inherent conceptual and legislative implications.

Stability and change in victimization inequality in Scotland, 2008-09 to 2019-20 *Ben Matthews, University of Stirling; Susan McVie, University of Edinburgh; Paul Norris, University of Edinburgh*

Many studies have shown that the burden of victimization is not equally shared across society. A number of studies have also identified a marked drop in aggregate crime rates in Western Europe and the USA since the 1990s, raising the question of whether inequality in victimization has increased or decreased over the course of the crime drop. We add to the literature examining change in victimization over the course of the crime drop by analysing victimization trends between 2008/09-2019/20 in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. We describe victimization trends across multiple dimensions of inequality, including protected characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics. Our results show a complex picture of changing victimization rates across aspects of inequality. Notably, we see pronounced falls in victimization amongst young people, mirroring falls in offending rates, but increasing victimization inequality between those experiencing financial hardship and those with financial stability. We will discuss the implications of these results for policy responses to victimization, and for theoretical understandings of the crime drop.

Assessing the Extent of Online Victimisation – Findings of the Victimisation Survey "Safety and Crime in Germany" *Daniel Church, Federal Criminal Police Office Germany*

According to the results of the nationwide victim survey "Security and Crime in Germany 2020" (SKiD 2020), most victim experiences take place online. In the first round of this periodically conducted nationwide survey (PAPI/CAWI, n=45.351), typical cybercrimes such as online fraud, infection with computer viruses and identity theft were recorded in addition to forms of online violence like insults or threats of violence. This presentation focusses on the empirical findings of the first round of SKiD concerning the extent of online victimisation, and the particular importance of multiple victimisation in this context. In order to identify determinants of the risk of victimisation, findings on victim characteristics such as gender, age, and educational level will be presented. Reporting rates and victims' motivation to report the incident to the police will provide insight into the extent and character of unreported crimes. The discussion will focus on the major challenge of this comprehensive and large-scale survey: to implement a consistent periodical measurement in this dynamic and rapidly changing crime area while providing sufficient sensitivity to detect changes and trends.

412. Prison Working Group: Access to justice

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
Conceptualizing "access to justice" has undeniably great socio-political and legal appeal. If there is no possibility of enforcing rights, the law loses its meaning. The same happens if the framework of structures of power facilitates the systematic violation of existing rights. The debate on this issue has only recently gained importance in European Criminology. In a prison as a "total institution", prisoners are especially vulnerable to their access to justice. The panel discusses specific aspects of access to justice for prisoners and the challenges of researching them.
Chair:

Ineke Regina Pruin, University of Bern

Participants:

Access to justice research: On the way to a broader perspective
Asbjörn Storgaard, University of Lund

In this presentation a baseline of contemporary access to justice research is established. The baseline clearly illustrates key features of the research field suggesting that while the field of research has become more multifaceted in the course of the last two or three decades, it is nevertheless very much dominated by law scholarship and structural analysis of legal service provision. Departing from this overview of access to justice research as of today, five calls for future research on access to justice explicated in the reviewed literature is presented and discussed. I argue that future research on access to justice should: 1) Reach a clearer understanding of the problem (of access to justice), 2) consider a multidisciplinary approach, 3) support and develop evidence-based policy by committing to empirical research, 4) study a wider variety of social realities and 5) look for quality. The reasonings of this presentation are based on a scoping literature review published in Onati Socio-Legal Series as part of the Special Issue "Access to justice from a multi-disciplinary and socio-legal perspective: Barriers and facilitators".

Access to Justice is a "feel good" concept... …But what is in it for prisoners ? *Anette Storgaard, University of Aarhus, Denmark*

In the presentation research experiences on how the concept of Access to Justice (AtJ) works for prisoners will be presented in combination with preliminary ideas on a new Nordic study. A strong focus is on the understanding of AtJ on the level of UN and its transformation to a national level, specifically concerning individuals in prison. Firstly: The UN states that "Access to justice is a basic principle of the rule of law". Based on research-experiences examples from legal regulation of imprisonment in Greenland and Denmark it is argued that "the rule of law" is necessary. But in the case of prisoners it is not sufficient to ensure the obvious ambition with AtJ from the UN, "In the absence of access to justice, people are unable to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable." Examples will be introduced in the form of for instance to regulation of access to confidential legal aid for prisoners, complaint-procedures including access to the courts for prisoners and the objective chances of receiving visits from relatives. Secondly: "Equal access to justice for all, including members of vulnerable groups" is another UN-buzzword that calls for further analysis. The wording "vulnerable groups" is challenged by questioning whether this label is a good choice at all. At least when it comes to prisoners it is questionable whether prisoners form a group that can be defined as vulnerable or prisoners (and other so-called vulnerable groups) rather find themselves placed in structurally constructed vulnerable positions (incarceration) where they are prevented from safeguarding their own legal rights and legitimate needs. To conclude: More research is needed to develop a concept of Access to genuine Justice that includes prisoners.

Access to justice for prisoners: three dimensions *David Mühlemann, University of Bern*

The presentation develops three dimensions that occur by adapting the concept of "access to justice" to prisons and prisoners: First, a procedural dimension, which has explicit anchors in the law itself. Second, an individual dimension that addresses the personal and social preconditions for people to put their rights to practical use. Finally, an institutional dimension, aimed at comprehensively guaranteeing and monitoring the observance and implementation of human rights.

Access to justice in informal urban settlements in Accra, Ghana *Thomas Akoensi, University of Kent; Amy Nivette, Utrecht University*

Informal conflict resolution is an important concept in social sciences as it relates to questions about when and why people choose to seek justice outside of formal state legal processes. Although a plethora of research have assessed this topic of access to justice, there is less research on the lived experiences, beliefs, and justice-seeking actions of vulnerable residents of informal urban settlements. In this paper, we examine the views and experiences of residents in a very large informal urban settlement located in Accra, Ghana. Participants' understandings of justice were underpinned by the concepts of fairness, seeking or establishing the truth, rightness or rightfulness, judgment, punishment and peace. Participants who mainly accessed the services of traditional Chiefs and Imams (Islam) recounted a range of motivations for accessing informal justice systems. For example, respondents mentioned corruption, delays, exorbitant legal fees and dissatisfaction with the formal criminal justice institutions, as well as the adherence of informal justice services to Islamic provisions prescribed in the Quran and Hadith. We discuss our findings and their implications for conflict resolution, gender empowerment and legitimacy of traditional justice institutions.

Accessing justice with respect to prisoners' wages *Christine Graebsch, University of Dortmund*

Outside prison fair wages are a central element of justice. They can be enforced by trade unions and through strikes. This is however impossible in prison. While the extramural minimum wage in Germany currently amounts to 12 Euro per hour, the average income of a working prisoner varies somewhere between 1 and 2 Euro per hour. Promises of the 1970ies about paying regular wages to prisoners and to include them into the pension funds as well as the regular health insurance were never realized. In 1998 the Federal Constitutional Court demanded prisoner's wages had to be integrated into a concept of rehabilitation that shows the meaning of work for earning a living. Afterwards, the wages were increased a little and a possibility of a few days 'good time' was included into the law. However, a harmonization with extramural wages did not take place. Prison administrations describe the reality of prison work and low payment as necessary for rehabilitation. Whether a connection to a clear concept of rehabilitation exists that could justify low wages is a matter of debate. In April 2022 the Federal Constitutional Court carried out a two-day hearing of experts following the constitutional complaints of two prisoners who, inter alia, claimed a right of prisoners to wages corresponding to the outside minimum wages. The decision of the Federal Constitutional Court is expected soon. In thoroughly following up with one of the plaintiff's experiences during the procedure that took around eight years, the paper analyses perceptions of access to justice in this important field of prison law. Prior research outlined prisoner's experience of 'procedural injustice'. The focus here will be on chances for perceptions of fair treatment, procedural and substantial justice in studying a case with good prospects of success.

413. Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Perspectives 1. Adolescent and childhood criminality
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Perspectives
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 1
Chair:
Sally-Ann Ashton, Prairie View A&M University
Participants:

Adolescent crime memories and emotions. Implications for police interviewing strategies for group offenders *Anna Bussu, Edge Hill University; Sally-Ann Ashton, Prairie View A&M University*

Aims: To explore the characteristics associated with young people who are involved in group offending and to reflect on interviewing strategies for adolescent group offenders. Research design: 20 participants were purposefully sampled from a group of 14- to 17-year-old males, who had been referred to a community-based

program in England. They were asked to share an experience of co-offending. Using a social identity framework, a thematic analysis was undertaken to investigate the participant's point of view. We chose an interpretative approach to reconstruct the "implicit theories" of the participants in relation to their group and their interactions with the police at the point of arrest. The coding and analysis were carried out by two researchers using ATLAS.ti, but throughout the coding process there was continuous feedback from the whole research team (internal coding). Theme saturation point reached after 20 semi-structured interviews. Key findings: We identified two themes that were relevant to committing a crime as part of a criminal or delinquent group and their interactions with police officers. These were "crime memories" and "emotions". For some of the interviewees, their arrest added to the thrill of their offense. For others, the point of arrest was a traumatic event that was seen to increase their risk of group reprisals. Implications for practice: Understanding the crime motivation and the interaction between the young person and the police at the point of contact are critical for understanding the most appropriate strategies to employ in a police interview.

Preliminary results from ISRD4 in Brazil: Testing the General Theory of Crime *Ana Beatriz do Prado Schiavone, University of Sao Paulo; André Vilela Komatsu, University of Sao Paulo; Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo; Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo*

The General Theory of Crime (GTC) from Gottfredson and Hirschi states that self-control plays a central role in explaining crime. According to it, individual differences in crime involvement are due to variations on how much people are vulnerable to momentaneous temptations. Adolescents with low self-control are most vulnerable to it, not considering negative consequences of their behavior, therefore, are more likely to offend. The authors advocate that a lack of self-control results from ineffective socialization, due to non-satisfactory parental practices. For effective familiar socialization, four conditions are required: family bond, parental supervision, recognizing deviant behavior and responding adequately to it. GTC has been tested in many contexts and societies and has been supported by the evidence. However, it has not been tested in Brazil yet, which would represent a good challenge for the theory, considering the high crime rates, the cultural diversity, and the great socioeconomic discrepancy found in the biggest Latin-America country. So, this study is going to test the GTC in Brazil, characterizing and estimating the strength of the association between family relations, self-control, and deviant behavior. Data came from 1,834 adolescents between 13-17 years old (M=15, SD=1.2), from public (85%) and private (15%) schools in two cities in the State of São Paulo. Based on cluster analysis, we classified the adolescents according to their score in two dimensions of self-control (impulsivity and sensation seeking), resulting in two groups: high scores in both (n=834) and lower scores in both (n=1000). Then, checking the differences between clusters regarding the quality of family relationships and the level of deviant conduct, we found that the group that scored lower in self-control also scored less in family bond and supervision and reported more diversity of deviant conduct. The results support the GTC. Limitations, potentials, and future directions will be discussed.

Swipe, Hookup, and Harassment: the Complex Scripts of Dating App Culture *Laura Byn, Ghent University*

Dating apps such as Tinder have not only digitalised the dating game, they are also a facilitating medium for hooking up. Yet this new opportunity does not come without new risks. Literature has found a prevalence of online sexual harassment up to 70% among young people. Its seemingly frequent normalisation among both senders and receivers of harassing messages raises concern. Using sexual script theory, this research sheds light on the current norms of sex(uality) and dating to get a better understanding of the experiences and perceptions of dating app users upon facing online

sexual harassment. Heterosexual students in Ghent active on Tinder between the age of 18 and 25 were questioned using a mixed-methods survey with a focus on qualitative questioning. The data have shown that while many oppose the traditional heterosexual gender roles, the market-like system of Tinder seems to enforce more traditional courtship with a so-called 'Tinder etiquette'. Even the new-found sexual freedom of women is a double-edged sword. Remarkably, students who hook up using Tinder have more frequent yet safer casual sex than non-dating app users. Data also show the presence of sexual harassment on Tinder. Users overall received notably more sexually harassing messages than non-users. Moreover, they had a less negative perception and higher tolerance for sexually harassing messages. Respondents frequently placed the responsibility in the hands of the recipient stating that anyone could and should expect this behaviour on Tinder, thereby normalising and minimising harassing messages.

The role of empathy and impulsivity in understanding children's rule-breaking and pro-social behaviors: an exploratory study on Portuguese elementary-school children *Carla Sofia Cardoso, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Gilda Santos, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS) - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Margarida Santos, CEJEA, Lusíada University, Porto; Teresa Figueira, University of Porto, Faculty of Law*

Over the last decades, there has been great interest in understanding the emergence and development of children's behaviors, particularly those that influence their later social, behavioral, and emotional adjustment. In this sense, children's rule-breaking and pro-social behaviors have been objects of research. Previous studies have shown that common mechanisms influence their emergence, such as empathy and impulsivity. Specifically, a relationship between children's prosocial behavior and higher levels of empathy has been demonstrated. Also, deficits in self-regulation and empathy impairments appear to predict children's rule-breaking behaviors. Thus, using a sample of Portuguese elementary-school children (n = 202) aged between 6 and 11 years (M = 7.55; SD = 1.08) and following a quantitative, multi-method, and multi-informant approach, the current study sought to analyze the influence of empathy (also considering its affective and cognitive dimensions, individually) and impulsivity (i.e., inhibitory control and inattention) in the explanation of children's pro-social and rule-breaking behaviors. Empathy, pro-social and rule-breaking behaviors were assessed using paper and pencil self-report measures aimed at parents and teachers. As for impulsivity, the Go/NoGo computerized behavioral task directed at the participating children was used. Based on the multiple linear regression analysis, the results showed that inhibitory control positively predicted rule-breaking behaviors, while empathy had a negative influence on these behaviors, but only according to teachers' ratings. No significant results were found based on parent reports. Regarding pro-social behaviors, the results revealed that empathy positively influenced them, but only according to parent reports. The regression model based on teacher ratings was found to be not significant. This paper seeks to discuss the results in light of previous research and explore its implications for theory and practice.

414. Penality in the south(-s) (II): Debates on Southern (Border) Criminology (I)
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
In line with Southern Criminology and similar theses, an increasing number of scholars have warned against ethnocentric and self-referential analyses on

penality, in an effort to push the cognitive – and geographical – boundaries of academic conversations on the penal field. Border criminology is one of the spheres in which these proposals make particular sense. Current debates on immigration enforcement and bordered penality have much to gain from considering under-explored jurisdictions, viewpoints and methodologies. This academic endeavour might significantly contribute to grasp the diversity of penality arrangements witnessed in this field.

Chair:

Jose A. Brandariz, University of A Coruna

Participants:

The rise and fall of crimmigration arrangements in Spain *Cristina Fernandez Bessa, University of A Coruna; Ana Ballesteros-Pena, Complutense University of Madrid; Jose A. Brandariz, University of A Coruna*

This paper examines the main features of the Spanish immigration detention and deportation system, as well as its changes over the last two decades. For some years Spanish migration control policies significantly resembled the state coercion arrangements described by crimmigration scholars. Yet crimmigration practices are clearly on the decline nowadays. Following the typology of deportation laws elaborated by Kanstroom (2007), this contribution aims to shed light on the different forces leading to give preference to either an "extended border control" or a "post-entry social control" model of immigration enforcement. For these purposes, the paper first presents some basic traits of Spanish immigration enforcement policies, before scrutinizing the rise and fall of crimmigration arrangements in Spain. In so doing, the paper examines why and how immigration enforcement practices change across time, contributing both to characterize bordered penality in southern Europe, bringing to the fore a relatively peripheral European region, and to better grasp the nature and actual significance of crimmigration arrangements.

Migration, Imprisonment and "Race": A Comparative Study Between the US and Europe *Dario Melossi, University of Bologna; Stefania Crocitti, University of Bologna*

The percentage number of migrants on the total number of prisoners is very high in most European penal systems, today, whereas it is quite low in the United States, and it has been that way for a long time. Criminological and historical reconstructions in the United States have advanced the thesis that the initial hostility toward migrants, expressed also in processes of criminalization, slowly turned into a process of assimilation and "whitening" of Southern and Eastern European migrants (however, things did not change that much when, more recently, non-European migrants became prevalent). Several aspects of these historical processes have been highlighted in the literature, such as the importance of deportations and the different destiny of first-generation and so-called "second generation" migrants. At the same time, between the period of Reconstruction and the Great Migration, Americans of African origins became increasingly the target of processes of criminalization. Consequently, the percentage number of migrants in prison became negligible, while the "overrepresentation" of African Americans became commonplace. Is there something to be learned today in Europe from such a story? Is there the danger that also in Europe there may be a possible shift from xenophobia to racism in processes of criminalization and prisonization? In this paper we analyze data taken from the Italian prison system in the last few decades in order to try and give a first tentative answer to such questions.

Return policies or border control? The evolution of immigration detention in Italy in the aftermath of the "refugee crisis" *Giuseppe Campesi, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'; Anna Spero, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'*

The paper discusses the main trends in the use of immigration detention in Italy by presenting original data collected within the framework of the observatory on immigration detention established in cooperation between the University of Bari and Action Aid Italia.

The analysis shows how, in a political context characterized by the attempt at "reinventing" immigration detention, this reinvention has essentially meant the transformation of this instrument into a border control device. The hypothesis we put forward in this paper is that this evolution should be read not only in light of the peculiar role Italy plays in the geopolitics of EU border control policies, but also of the broader context of the evolution of immigration trends since the economic crisis of 2008.

Mobilisation of courts to protect rights at the Polish-Belarussian border in the pre- and post-2021 context *Monika Szulecka, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences*

"Let the court decide what is legal…" – such an appeal was expressed by human rights campaigners with regard to the Polish-Belarussian border already in 2016, when pushbacks of forced migrants from the North Caucasus intensified at the border crossing point in Brest/Terespol. Efforts to mobilise the courts resulted in judgements stating that ignoring or 'misunderstanding' forced migrants' declarations of the will to apply for asylum, followed by sending them back to Belarus, was improper, did not comply with ECHR, and could be construed as expression of the state's (selective) anti-refugee policy (e.g., M.K. and Others v. Poland). Mobilising the courts neither resulted in changing the contested practices, nor prevented violation of rights of persons attempting to cross the land border from Belarus to Poland from mid-2021 onwards. Violent pushbacks deployed in this context, law amendments pretending to legalise improper conduct, as well as criminalisation of solidarity acts raised even more concerns. This translated into more intensified and diversified efforts to make courts the actors of real change, leading to protection of both people on the move and people providing them with humanitarian aid (not offered by the state). The paper aims to map the initiatives of mobilisation of courts in the context of humanitarian crisis at the border with Belarus (2021-2023), investigate their rationale and – if already known – outcomes, using the lens of legal opportunity structure concept. The paper will be based on desk research and analysis of selected court cases initiated from 2021 onwards. The pre-2021 mobilisation of domestic and international courts will serve as a point of departure in this analysis.

415. Vulnerability, gender, emotions and fear of crime

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Fear of Crime and Risk perception
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

Chair:

Nicole Rader, Mississippi State University

Participants:

A sensory criminology of pedestrian underpasses: reflections on senses, emotions and social identities *Ian R Cook, Northumbria University*

This presentation utilises and adapts the concept of sensory criminology to explore people's sensory and emotional encounters with pedestrian underpasses in Newcastle upon Tyne (UK). In so doing, I address an oversight within the wider literatures on visual, aesthetic and sensory criminology by considering the relationship between social identities, the senses and emotions. I demonstrate the importance of social identities by focusing on the role of gender and age within sensory and emotional encounters. Drawing on data gathered from an online survey, semi-structured interviews and archives, I show that sight, sound, smell and touch are not only entangled, but are aged, gendered, and integral to encounters with pedestrian underpasses. I also highlight that fear is a recurring emotion expressed by people who use and avoid pedestrian underpasses, but fear is neither the only emotion, nor is it experienced uniformly by all users. Inside pedestrian underpasses, stationary and congregating young men are the most cited object of fear, but this fear is felt disproportionately by women, many of

whom engage in visual and audio forms of 'safety work' when navigating these subterranean public spaces.

Fear of crime and vulnerability: the role of gender under the BeSecure-FeelSecure Project in Piraeus *Christina Zarafonitou, PANTEION UNIVERSITY; ELENI KONTOPOULOU, PANTEION UNIVERSITY; Dimitris Kalamaras, PANTEION UNIVERSITY*

Fear of crime is a complex phenomenon mainly observed in the urban context. According to research experience fear of crime is not exclusively linked to crime and is influenced by many and various factors. In this context, vulnerability is of great importance for the explanation of the phenomenon since the subjective perception of threats depends on the vulnerability that individuals attribute to themselves or to those close to them. The degree of risk exposure, the availability of effective protective measures and the seriousness of the consequences of a crime constitute the three core dimensions of vulnerability which in turn relate to various physical, social and situational factors. The abovementioned subjective and objective factors interact and shape vulnerability and therefore fear of crime. Research data have shown that sex is a variable of significant variation in research findings and plays a role of great importance in shaping feelings of insecurity, with women being generally more afraid than men and more concerned about crimes against the person which could be fully or partially explained by the difference in risk perception. For this reason, the role of gender was examined in the case of the BeSecure-FeelSecure Project, in the framework of which a diagnostic and evaluation research were conducted in 2 waves in a representative sample of residents in two municipal departments of the city of Piraeus in Greece. The research data regarding fear of crime, direct victimization, and the citizens' attitudes towards the Police and the local authorities were also investigated based on the gender dimension in combination with other individual characteristics such as age, educational and income level.

'Experimenting with situational fear of crime': a multimodal measure using Virtual Reality environments. *Jelle Brands, Leiden University; Jochem Jansen, Leiden University; Janne van Doorn, Leiden University*

Research on situational fear of crime focusses on the those concrete moments in the daily lives of people in which an imminent threat materializes, and momentary worries about or fears of becoming a victim of crime emerge. In existing research, these experiences are linked to specific environmental cues such as social and/or physical disorder, and are suggested to vary between individuals. Several methodological challenges yet present themselves when doing research on situational fear of crime. A first is temporally aligning the moment of experiencing and the moment of reporting about these experiences. Often, these moments are temporally separated, with research relying to a more or lesser extent on reflection. Second, while studies do offer detailed descriptions about the nature of situational fear of crime events, research on the influence of specific environmental cues is scarce. The current study uses an experimental design, combined with Virtual Reality (VR) and physiological measurement to meet these challenges. In doing so, social and physical disorder is manipulated in the VR environment, with each research participant randomly assigned to one out of four possible 'disorder conditions'. Situational fear of crime is measured using (1) a questionnaire, which participants fill out immediately after they leave the VR environment, and (2) by doing physiological measurements while research participants traverse the VR environment. The results of our study show that VR can be used in research on (explanations for) situational fear of crime, although the added value of our physiological measurements seems to be limited in the current study. VR offers opportunities to further map the influence of environmental cues, but also to explore safety experiences in (planned or already existing) environments in a more general sense.

Teaching Fear: Gendered Parental Advice about Safety and its Impact on Fear of Crime *Nicole Rader, Mississippi State University*

The fear of crime literature notes the importance of gender in understanding fear of crime since women have elevated levels of fear of crime which are often out of touch with the reality of victimization risk. My research focuses on how safety messages are taught to others, the myths such messages are based on, and how these myths and lessons focus on women. One element of the social learning process happens with parents who play a crucial socialization role in their children's development of ideas about safety and crime. Using the data presented in my 2023 book—Teaching Fear: How We Learn to Fear Crime and Why it Matters (Temple University Press)—I outline parental advice given to children about safety and how safety messages often reinforce the gendered social learning process of fear of crime within families. This presentation relies on qualitative in-depth interview data with parents interviewed in several studies over time, three in the US and one in Southern Sweden.

Enhancing Perceptions of Security in 'Challenging' Neighbourhoods: An Innovative Research Approach *Jossian Zoutendijk, Inholland University of Applied Sciences; Krista Schram, Inholland University of Applied Sciences*

The authors present a new research approach they have developed and tested over the years to gain a better understanding of the complexity of perceived security in neighborhoods, particularly in difficult neighbourhoods with high levels of fear of crime and additional problems. This approach involves two phases: first, exploring where the perceived unsafety is specifically located, and second, delving deeper into specific groups or places. Key elements of this approach include large-scale, short, semi-structured street interviews, observations, media analysis, analysis of safety indices, and participation of local citizens and professionals. Triangulation of different data sources helps to gain a comprehensive understanding of perceived safety, with theoretical underpinnings found in fear of crime determinant models and the process oriented perspective on fear of crime. This mixed-methods approach has been refined iteratively through various studies. As a result, specific patterns in fear of crime become visible in a relatively short period, highlighting where and what type of interventions are needed. For example, the authors analyzed how perceptions of insecurity were largely due to a polarizing dynamic between two population groups: white seniors who felt estranged and seniors with a migration background who felt silenced. In another neighborhood, a reputation of violence had been internalized, causing men to feel unsafe and trust in the police to be low. Future research will be focused on specific interventions that target fear of crime.

416. Immigration, crime & citizenship, Panel 7, Security and structural violence against migrants and refugees
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:
  Amy Cortvriend, University of Northampton
Participants:
  Asylum seekers' experiences of criminalisation in the UK *Niroshan Ramachandran, School of Law, Criminology and Policing, Edge Hill University*

The criminalisation of migrants has gained unprecedented focus due to the political discourses and policy framework introduced and implemented in the UK. Nevertheless, it has significantly affected the daily lives of asylum seekers and refugees in the UK. This article aims to explore how asylum seekers in the UK have been criminalised and determine how this might impact their everyday experiences. To this end, this article discusses the criminalisation of

asylum seekers in the UK, examining the intersection between UK immigration policies and practices. Thirty asylum seekers and refugees were interviewed for this research. Findings show how asylum seekers have been criminalised through pre-crime techniques, actuarial penology, forced destitution and street-level policing by stakeholders. Discussing the everyday life encounters of asylum seekers, this research will give insight into how they question negative and harmful labelling, and struggle against the power of criminalisation.

Overlooked and Underserved: intersectional violence and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in Spain" *Raquel Guzmán Ordaz, University of Salamanca*

This work discusses the intersectional violence within the framework of Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The study is part of an I+D+I research project that aims to analyze the applicability of the Compact in Spanish regulation. Intersectionality refers to the complex interactions between various forms oppression, including race, gender, class and migration status. The Global Compact aims to promote the protection and empowerment of migrants, particularly those who are vulnerable to violence and discrimination. However, the implementation of the Pact has been limited due to the lack of comprehensive understanding of intersectionality. This study utilizes a mixed-methods approach to analyze the intersectional violence experienced by migrants in Spain. We conducted qualitative interviews with institutional representatives working with vulnerable people who unfortunately have experiences of intersectional violence. We also conducted a systematic review of the existing literature on migration and intersectionality. Our finding highlight the unique experience of intersectional violence faced migrants, particularly those who are part of multiple marginalized groups. Our research conclude that the implementation of the Global Compact Should take into account intersectionality as crucial factor in addressing violence against migrant. The Pact should prioritize the empowerment of marginalized groups through targeted policies and initiatives. Furthermore, there is need for greater collaboration between policymakers, civil society organizations, and migrant communities to ensure that the Global Compact is effectively implemented and monitored. This research has important implications for policymakers, activist, and scholars working on migration and intersectionality. By understanding the unique experiences of intersectional violence, we can develop more effective policies that prioritize the protection and empowerment of migrants. This study contributes to growing body research on intersectionality in migration, and underscores the importance of including diverse voices and perspectives in policy discussions.

Security for whom? Meanings & practices of security from the perspective of refugees and the police *Leonie Jantzer, Leuphana University Lüneburg*

In European states, refugees often stigmatised as a danger "become the object of public security discourses, [...] police practice and deadly border demarcations" (Laufenberg/Thompson 2021: 28). In those discourses, a construction of migration as a threat to public order and national welfare can be identified (Schammann/Gluns 2021). By criminalising and labelling migration practices and individuals, a discourse of (ab)normality is perpetuated (Bigo 2002). Police and refugees meet in this discourse of securitisation regularly but from different positions of power: while one can be constructed as a personalised danger, the other has the power to decide and act. However, what the perceptions and (protective) practices of the refugees themselves look like remains insignificant in the public sphere, but is increasingly being researched (cf. Huysmans/Squire 2017). I take this up by being interested in the perception of security and the security practices of refugees living in collective accommodation. At the same time, I also elaborate police security meanings and practices in the context of refuge. While my previous findings indicate that refugees and police officers perceive large initial reception centres as unsafe, they classify smaller communal accommodation as less precarious. Assuming that security needs are reflected in practices, I take a praxeological perspective on how refugees and police officers interpret their security and reflect it in practices. By means of police actions and the varying previous experiences of the refugees, the differentiality of security becomes clear and it becomes recognisable how constructed and subjective security is. I follow an ethnographically informed, qualitative-interpretative approach based on narrative interviews with both groups of people. The following question guides me through the research process: What security meanings and practices are revealed by refugees and police officers in the context of socio-political discourses of securitisation?

Sens of security of Ukrainian war victims in Poland. *Zbigniew Lasocik, University of Warsaw*

On February 24, 2022, the Russian invasion of Ukraine began. From the first day of the war, the Ukrainian-Polish border was crossed by hundreds and thousands of war refugees, mainly women and children. According to the most recent data, it was 11 million people, while over 9 million people have returned to Ukraine. The number of war refugees who remained in Poland is estimated at about 1 million people, again mainly women and children. At the beginning of the war, refugees received all kinds of help, mainly accommodation in shelters and specially designed dormitories. In many cases there were sport halls converted in the accommodation centers. It was important to understand the sense of security of these people, firstly in these places of collective accommodation, but also in the social environment. To study this problem in the summer of 2022, the team of the Human Trafficking Studies Center of the University of Warsaw conducted research on this issue. As part of this research, we conducted nearly 50 interviews with women. Among our interlocutors there were women from all regions of Ukraine. In the research, we were interested in whether they felt safe in the shelter, but also whether they felt safe after they crossed the border and whether they had ever fallen victim to a crime.

Women seeking asylum: Coping with trajectories of structural violence *Amy Cortvriend, University of Northampton*

Migration, borders and their intersections with criminal justice have gained increasing interest in criminology, and there is a growing concern for forced migrants and those subject to punitive border processes. While border criminologists focus predominantly on border harms and their impacts, this paper draws on the psychological concept of coping to show how women seeking asylum cope with the consequences of structural violence at and beyond the borders. This qualitative research is based on narrative interviews with women who sought asylum in the UK. These data were supplemented with text messaging as a diary method and ethnographic observations of a refugee charity in the UK. This paper offers several contributions. Firstly, it enhances our comprehension of the concept of structural violence, which was originally defined and shaped by Galtung (1969). Secondly, it reveals how structural violence operates over time and across various contexts in the trajectories of women seeking asylum. Thirdly, it provides an empirical understanding of the experiences of women seeking asylum in the UK and how they cope with structural violence. The paper finds that gender plays a significant role in both trajectories of structural violence and the coping strategies employed to mitigate it.

417.   Author meets critics: 'Crime, Violence and Modernity: Connecting Classical and Contemporary Practice in Sociological Criminology' by Gordon Hughes (Routledge, 2022)
Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Historical Comparisons of Crime
Author meets critics
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3

This 'author meets critics' panel discusses some of the key themes and provocations raised by Gordon Hughes' monograph, 'Crime, Violence and Modernity: Connecting Classical and Contemporary Practice in Sociological Criminology' (Routledge, 2022).   This book aims to make an original contribution to reconnecting contemporary criminological inquiry to the core concerns of the classical sociological imagination and to the intellectual resources of current comparative-historical sociology. Throughout the book Hughes also challenges the long-standing division of labour in criminology and sociology between 'theory', 'method' and 'research'. Accordingly, the book's concerns are as much about the challenges involved in the craft and working methods of being a sociological criminologist as it is about the rethinking of theory and concepts. Among the themes to be addressed in the panel are: • the strengths and limitations of the long-term, comparative classical perspective for contemporary research-theorising in sociological criminology; • the role of critique and normative deliberation in social science; • arguments for and against an intellectual rapprochement between current sociology and criminology in the academic field.

Critics:

Lesley McAra, Edinburgh University
Robert John Mears, Bath Spa University
Simon Hallsworth, University of Suffolk

Book Author:

Gordon Hughes, Cardiff University

418. Transnational Crime and Justice: Comparative and Historical Perspectives

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Transnational Crime and Justice
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
Chair:

Randi Solhjell, University of Oslo

Participants:

Conceptions and Applications of Trauma-informed Policing: International Perspectives *Michele Pich, Temple University & Rowan University*

The emphasis on enhancing trauma-informed policing has increased in recent years, but less is known about what specifically that means, and what facilitates implementation. In Europe, Scotland has had many years of experience in priding itself as a trauma-informed nation, with particular emphasis on workforce training for professions including first responders such as police. The study is intended to gain insight on understanding the relationship between trauma and policing; identify ideal components of trauma-informed policing; what conditions make trauma-informed policing possible; and what some of the barriers to successful implementation are. It is a qualitative exploration of trauma-informed policing from the perspective of first responders such as police and other subject-matter experts. The objective of this study is to employ a criterion-based sampling approach through qualitative interviews with trauma-informed policing experts (including police officers and other first responders; law enforcement leadership and administration; and subject-matter experts who engage in scholarship such as research and teaching about trauma-informed policing) from multiple geographic locations, sampling more heavily in Scotland due to their long-standing practice and advancements in being a trauma-informed nation.

Exploring Criminogenic Asymmetry as related to Government Effort to Address Human Trafficking *Kimberly Ann McCabe, University of Lynchburg*

Human Trafficking is not a new problem for the international community. In most cases, research on human trafficking suggests that the trafficking of human beings is, largely, a symptom of poverty and inequality. As the trafficking of human beings may be viewed as a response to the demand for people for various forms of exploitation, a product of poverty, and a consequence of the subordinate positions of women and children in society, human trafficking reaches beyond randomized victimization. To begin to understand the reasons for the existence of human trafficking, one must identify and consider not only the immediate causes but also those underlying, structural determinants that facilitate this form of victimization. Specifically, one must acknowledge the economic, social, and cultural factors that support human trafficking as well as efforts by governments to address human trafficking. This research attempts to study human trafficking at the macro (country) level by focusing on government efforts and criminogenic asymmetries. Specifically, this study explores the idea that transnational crimes such as human trafficking can be an outcome of criminogenic asymmetries, which fuel illegal markets, reduce transparency, and weaken social control. Within the design of this project is the use of the US State Department's tier classification system for Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and the USA CIA Fact Sheet of country characteristics for over 150 countries in an attempt to model legal outcomes as related to human trafficking. Results of this research demonstrate the significance of consistent government efforts across international borders.

I am my Father's son, but He Pākehā au: reflexive viewing the Nuremberg IMT *Wayne Morrison, Queens Mary*

I am my Father's son, but He Pākehā au: viewing the Nuremberg IMT as foundation for International Criminal Law and Human Rights Cinema through the lens of Odessa. 'where… do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home' (Eleanor Roosevelt, Chair of the Commission of the United Nations which drafted the UDHR, 1958) Responding to Roosevelt, I offer a reflexive viewing of the Nuremberg IMT, widely held out as the originating place of modern International Criminal law and human rights. As a very young boy in the small town of Timaru New Zealand my Father took me to watch a Cossack melodrama film, I was amazed at his tears. Now a Law Professor I draw upon my Father's journey for my whakapapa and turangawaewae. Of rather unreflective white colonial nomos in 1939 he joined the Navy and served on the RNZS (later HMS) Monowai. In April 1945 he watched newsreels of the discovery of Belsen Concentration Camp in England immediately before sailing to Odessa, then part of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine. Odessa was a place of exchange where 'captured Soviets ex POWs who were serving with the Germans' were exchanged for British and Commonwealth POWs now in Russian hands and Jewish survivors of concentration camps (such as Anne Frank's Father). But it also was a place of betrayal for the Cossacks and others who were either shot or taken to the Soviet Gulag. I ponder if in Odessa he came to see the illusionary nature of any simple division of us and them, of good and evil, of victim and perpetrator, of the civilised and the uncivilised, but darkly saw division between the included and the excluded others.

Scandinavian penal export in multilateral settings: Norms, roles and positioning in international criminal justice *Randi Solhjell, University of Oslo*

The paper is an empirically grounded approach to engage with the theories of Scandinavian penal exceptionalism and status-seeking in international relations. It is based on a qualitative document analysis of white papers and official documents in Norway, Sweden and Denmark where penal export policies are promoted in multilateral contexts, such as the United Nations and European Union. The author asks the following two questions: 1) Which policies do these countries promote and negotiate and in what arenas? What type of penal practices are placed at the center of criminal justice by the different Scandinavian countries and why? This paper is part of a larger project exploring Scandinavian criminal justice exports and rule of law promotion by Prof. Kjersti Lohne

Transnational Justice? Conceptualizing Carceral Cultures in Non-Sovereign Territories *Johanna Romer, University of Essex; Louis Romer, Vassar College*

Drawing on ethnographic case studies and fieldwork in Catalonia, Spain, and Curaçao, the Netherlands, this paper offers a theoretical and methodological framework for studying justice beyond a state form. Building on new research in criminology, socio-legal studies and postcolonial studies, this paper compares two regional criminal justice systems with multinational prison populations and different relationships to a state form. It proposes an ethnographic and discourse-focused approach to studying the moral, ethical, as well as socio-structural aspects of punishment and reform in non-sovereign spaces.

419. Prosecutorial Decision-making and the Prosecutorial Process, Alternatives to trial 2.

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Prosecutorial Decision-making and the Prosecutorial Process, Alternatives to trial
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:
Keven Jaren Carlo, SUNY Oswego
Participants:

Pandemic Prosecution: The Lake County Blues *Keven Jaren Carlo, SUNY Oswego; Marthinus Christoffel Koen, SUNY Oswego*

Existing research on how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the criminal justice system, while growing, is scant. Different scholarly endeavors have considered myriad aspects of the pandemic on crime rates, policing, the courts, and corrections. Yet, little research has considered the organizational impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on prosecutorial organizations. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to explore how research participants perceived and experienced the COVID-19 pandemic as it played out. Findings for this paper are based on 35 semi-structured interviews that were conducted with prosecutorial staff at the Lake County District Attorney's Office (pseudonym), a large prosecutorial organization in the United States. We found that the pandemic had profound impacts on the perceived nature and extent of crime, caseloads and flow, presented logistical challenges, and offered opportunities for innovation. These findings have important implications for practitioners, lawmakers, scholars, and future research.

Plea bargaining in sexual offences in Spain: an exploratory case study *Víctor Rodríguez Alonso, Universidad de Alicante; Rebeca Gonzalo Díaz, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia; Azahara Patricia Arenas Polo, Universidad de Zaragoza*

There are few studies that have evaluated the phenomenon of plea bargaining in Spain from an empirical point of view, and none that have focused exclusively on a specific type of crime. The work carried out by Varona Gómez, Kemp and Benítez, as well as the research by Soleto Muñoz and Grané Chávez, stand out. The results obtained allow us to affirm that: (a) the penalty imposed in sentences handed down is significantly lower than in cases that end in trial, and suspended sentences are much more likely; (b) there are individual variables, such as gender or nationality, which may have an influence on reaching an agreement (specifically, the fact that the defendant is a foreigner or a woman has been associated with a lower probability of negotiating; c) reparation, although proclaimed as one of the main purposes and benefits of plea bargaining, is often not made effective; and d) there are substantial differences in the incidence and characteristics of plea bargaining processes depending on the procedure and, above all, the type of crime. This study explores the main characteristics of plea bargaining in sexual offences in Spanish criminal proceedings, using a mixed method, combining a quantitative and qualitative approach. For this purpose, we searched for and selected judicial decisions, published in the case law database of the Spanish Judicial Documentation Centre (CENDOJ), which deal with sexual assaults. The main objective is to establish the incidence and characteristics of plea bargaining in sexual crimes in criminal proceedings, based on a review of Spanish case law. It is, therefore, an exploratory analysis that arises from the need to know the forensic reality of this procedural mechanism, due to the absence of research and literature on this specific area.

Science in court: What does the public think about forensic science? *Naomi Kaplan-Damary, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Tal Jonathan-Zamir, Institute of Criminology, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Gali Perry, Institute of Criminology, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

Given recent concerns over the scientific foundation of many forensic disciplines, public views of forensic evidence and their antecedents have become an important area of interest. As the analysis of forensic evidence involves the use of scientific methods, it is reasonable to expect that general attitudes toward science influence attitudes toward forensics. At the same time, since forensic evidence is collected and analyzed by the police, and is, in essence, a form of police service, general views of the police, and particularly of police effectiveness, may also impact views of forensic evidence. To illuminate how the general public perceives forensic evidence and evaluate the antecedents of such views, 1,000 Israelis were surveyed about their views of forensic science, as well as of the police and of science more generally. The data revealed three groups of respondents: those who hold high levels of trust in forensic science, in science as a whole, and in the police; those who hold low levels of trust in all three; and those who hold high levels of trust in forensic science and in science as a whole, but low trust in the police. These findings shed light on the way attitudes toward forensic evidence develop and have important implications for decision making in the criminal justice system.

The public prosecutor as extrajudicial judge? An exploratory study of prosecutorial decision-making in Belgium *Marlies Heirstrate, VUB*

Public Prosecutors are key players in the Belgian criminal justice system because they decide on whether or not to prosecute. Annual statistics demonstrate their discretionary power: of the 621.717 closed cases in 2021, only 6,65% was brought before the court. 54.96% of the cases were dismissed. In the remaining cases (38,39%), the Public Prosecutor opted for a prosecutorial case-ending decision or a pretrial diversion program (Openbaar ministerie, 2021). This presentation will look at how discretionary power is exercised at the Prosecutors' Offices in dealing with one specific crime category, theft. An analysis was made of policy documents and statistics compiled by the Prosecutors' Offices. Additionally, nine in-depth interviews were conducted with public prosecutors about their work and decision-making practices regarding theft. We found that national policies and guidelines are translated differently depending on the regional context and priorities. This leads to different decision-making practices among local Public Prosecutors' offices, which will be described in more detail in the presentation. It also becomes clear that public prosecutors remain street-level bureaucrats, with individual preferences and thus different ways in which they use their discretionary decision-making power.

Towards an evidence-informed prosecutor-led diversion *Randy Haers, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Kristof Verfaillie, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Prosecutors are important gatekeepers in the criminal justice system. They have significant discretionary powers and in using these powers they have to consider a wide range of goals and expectations. Prosecutors are expected to be victim-oriented, they have to protect society, and often regain trust of the public, they have to be cost-effective and manage increasing caseloads, they have to respect due process and propose measures that will effectively reduce recidivism. In this paper, we argue that prosecutorial diversion should be more evidence-informed. To that

end, we present a prosecutor-led diversion model that we developed in a participatory action research in Belgium, which is based on risk-needs-responsivity principles (Andrews & Bonta, 2016).

420. Hate Crimes Panel 3. Fighting social hatred in the online sphere

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Hate Crime
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6
Chair:

Krzysztof Worek, University of Warsaw

Participants:

Archetypes of Haters: Exploring the behavior behind extreme and hateful memes *Jonatan Mizrahi-Werner, University of Copenhagen; Jakob Demant, University of Copenhagen*

This paper examines hateful meme-sharing as an everyday behavior among youth, exploring the phenomenon from an explanatory, interactional point of view. This departs from most of the existing field, which tends to focus on political movements and/or meaning making. Defining hateful memes according the official EU definition of hate-speech, this paper uses a data set consisting of 500 collected memes and interactions. Data is collected though an immersive netnography across both large open and smaller closed social media groups. To adequately explain behavior in online contexts, data are sampled using a three-dimensional approach: i) known/unknown audience, ii) degree of poster anonymity/identifiability, and iii) closed/open format of the group. The socio-technical features of the various platforms – e.g., modalities of interaction, algorithms, etc. – are included in these three axes. Based on these data we establish five ideal types of meme posters. First, we find private haters who share hateful content in small groups to strengthen in-group ties. Second, we find public haters who share similar content but in larger groups to gain a perceived sense of status within the specific group only. Third, posting in similar groups we find agitators who aim to provoke a non-likeminded audience. Fourth, propagandeurs post to advocate for an ideological cause, setting them apart from the previous categories, as the previous categories are centered on the reactions to the memes and not the content. Finally, like-hunters cross all of the identified categories, sharing memes with the instrumental purpose of gaining status, such as karma on Reddit. Thanks to the three-dimensional sampling approach, the study is the first of its kind that empirically shows how sociotechnical features affect hateful behavior. Ultimately, this gives the platforms an increased ability to mitigate the proliferation of hate on their platforms.

Contemporary trends in the research of hate crimes in social media *Krzysztof Worek, University of Warsaw*

Recent years have seen a significant increase in the popularity of social media among the global population. According to the Digital 2023 report, it can already be assumed that about 60% of people are active users of social media. At the same time, these platforms are offering ever newer functionalities and opportunities to enter the lives of individuals. Another phenomenon characteristic of the 21st century is the increasing social diversity. A phenomenon that, until recently, concerned only certain countries of the world is already becoming typical of most countries with higher levels of development. It is no longer surprising to meet on the street, at work, on public transportation people of different origin, skin color, religion. However, the aforementioned social diversity also contributes to the occurrence of another phenomenon - hate crimes. The increase in the heterogeneity of societies makes it easier and easier to meet a person from another group, often a group against which a person holds negative beliefs. This phenomenon is further facilitated by social media, which no longer requires it to be a meeting in person on the street - it is enough to read certain statements or learn about an incident involving such a person. This presentation will show trends occurring in research on the above

phenomenon in recent years. A summary of research published in 2020-2023 on hate crimes in social media will be presented. Emphasis will be placed both on who this phenomenon affected - what were the characteristics of the perpetrators and their victims, but also on the methodology of studying this phenomenon and the hypotheses and questions accompanying this research. An attempt will also be made to distinguish among the above factors the possible impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the issues raised by the researchers.

Hate speech detection on social media: a comparison between predictive and generative models. *Mario Santisteban Galarza, UPV/EHU Euskal Herriko Unibertzitatea; Jesús Aguerri, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche*

Social media offer a platform that enables massive communications, shortening the distance of individuals at least in terms of their digital interactions. Nevertheless, these platforms constitute a new place for criminal opportunity, particularly to commit content base cybercrimes like hate speech. In this sense, even if it is disputed that the owners of these cyberplaces can be described as guardians (or even managers) that can prevent the victimization, it is undisputed that in most scenarios can limit the dissemination of hate speech and reduce its effects. To this end, platforms deploy automated filters that can curtail hate speech before users report it or even see it. These predictive models have been criticized by academia and civil society because they often perform poorly when asked to make complex decisions, understanding the nuances of the language. However, considering the amount of content that platforms must review on a daily basis some kind of automatization in hate speech detection appears to be necessary. In this scenario, the present research compares the performance of three models in the detection of hate speech. The study is based on a corpus of decisions of the Spanish criminal courts that have ruled on hate speech crimes committed in social media. The analyzed comments in these rulings are presented to the studied models, measuring their performance comparing them with the judicial outcome. Particularly, we study the performance of two predictive models, (Open AI.s moderation endpoint and Perspective API) design to moderate cyberplaces, with a generative model like ChatGPT 4, obtaining interesting results on the capacity of this last model to curate cyberplaces.

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) as key actors in documenting and preventing hate crime *Eva Tzavala, National Commission for Human Rights; Katerina Charokopou, National Commission for Human Rights; Anastasia Chalkia, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens*

The Greek National Commission of Human Rights (GNCHR) as the Greek NHRI is an independent state-mandated body with a broad legal mandate to promote and protect human rights pursuant to the UN Paris Principles. As an independent advisory body to the State, it offers its expertise during the law-making process or at the deliberation, execution and monitoring stage of national policies. The GNCHR participates in the National Council on Racism and Intolerance which has produced and oversees the execution of the relevant National Action Plan. The GNCHR, mindful of the rise of racist violence incidents in Greece which remained severely underreported, established in 2011, together with the UNHCR Office in Greece the Racist Violence Recording Network to systematically record acts of violence with a racist motive. Its methodology is considered as a best practice by the OSCE/ODIHR and other international organisations and its data are officially acknowledged by the Greek state. The GNCHR also delivers training to national authorities on hate crime and is currently conducting research on the use of data from open-source intelligence systems to enhance monitoring of the phenomenon of hate crime while promoting a public authority-led, multi-agency cooperative model for countering hate crime. In this regard, the GNCHR will be sharing its findings from its monitoring and research, which highlight not only aspects of hate crimes that

official data fail to capture but also provide a more comprehensive understanding of hate crimes in Greece, ultimately leading to more effective prevention measures.

421. Compliance-Industrial Complex, Global Crime Governance, and the Commodification of Regulation: Towards New Theoretical Perspectives

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7

This panel builds on recent work on the "compliance-industrial complex" (Kuldova, 2022), which raises a series of important questions for theoretical criminology. It will explore the implications of the convergence of the processes of 1) commodification of regulation, 2) the growth of markets for regulatory and policy intermediaries with profound influence on (global) crime governance, the 3) proliferation of anti-policies and anti-regulations for which these actors lobby and advocate and 4) techniques of (purportedly) combatting crime that increasingly rely on the financial and business sector, and are underpinned by the logic of investment and management, while 5) stimulating the privatization and pluralization of policing and intelligence far beyond state agencies. Furthermore, recognizing the importance of the moral framing of these initiatives which seek to eliminate the evil, while invoking the ideologies of "business for good" – stretching from anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, anti-fraud, anti-trafficking, to ESG, supply chain due diligence, human rights compliance, or impact investing – this panel, shall explore these developments precisely in relation to the moral narratives of this stage of neoliberal capitalism. The papers in this panel tackle a broad range of issues pertaining to the above, questioning in particular the relation between economy, regulation, and morality: from the intersection of global crime governance and philanthrocapitalism, the co-evolution of the compliance-industrial complex and right wing populism in the Czech Republic, the proliferation of sanction regimes following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, and corporate reputation washing by luxury brands, to the ways in which we may rethink approaches to corruption in light of these insights. All speakers on this panel are part of the LUXCORE research project: Luxury, Corruption and Global Ethics: Towards a New Theory of the Moral Economy of Fraud, funded by the Research Council of Norway (project no. 313004), which also funds their participation at ESC.

Chair:

Cris Shore, Goldsmiths, University of London

Participants:

Compliance-Industrial Complex, Global Crime Governance and Philanthrocapitalism: Towards New Theoretical Perspectives on the Regulation of Crime and Harm *Tereza Østbø Kuldova, OsloMet; Cris Shore, Goldsmiths, University of London*

The "compliance-industrial complex" (Kuldova 2022) – the power complex at the intersection of the regulatory state and corporate capital, fuelled by the growth of the market for intermediaries, experts, and technologies translating regulations into services, products, and new types of assets – is increasingly shaping the ideological contours, modes and material practices of contemporary crime, risk, and harm governance. The power of these intermediaries to craft, shape, advocate, lobby for particular regulations and then in turn translate these regulations into commercial products, from software to consultancy services, has largely been neglected by criminologists. These intermediaries are, however, key to both the processes and any understanding of privatization, marketization, financialization and now even assetization of crime fighting, harm reduction and the manufacturing of quantifiable "social good", "impact" and "outcomes", as evidenced for instance in SIB (social impact bonds) and impact investing, or else to the enlisting of the private sector, private capital, and investment to tackle crime, harm, and a broad range of social problems. It is high time we develop new theoretical perspectives that account for this proliferation of technobureaucratic, seemingly apolitical, consensus-driven

regulations and public-private partnerships that are transforming crime governance. As these social control architectures proliferate and as they actively seek to erase any residual distinctions between the private and the public and deny the fundamental antagonisms of interests and power by pushing solutions marketed as a "universal" (quantifiable) win-win, we must ask whether all can really win at the same time? Thinking through the intersections of surveillance capitalism (Zuboff 2019), regulatory capitalism (Braithwaite 2008; Levi-Faur 2017) and philanthrocapitalism (McGoey 2015; Giridharadas 2018) will enable us to tease out shared imperatives that underpin these developments and start rethinking contemporary modes of social control outside of the traditional narrow frameworks of the state and the criminal justice system.

Compliance-Industrial Complex and Right-Wing Populism as the Products of the Regulation of Serious Crime in Post-socialist Czechia *Petr Kupka, University of West Bohemia*

This presentation seeks to reconstruct the evolution of the compliance-industrial complex in post-socialist Czechia. It also aims to illustrate how the unexpected by-product, the right-wing populist narrative of corrupt post-1989 history, has been created during this evolution. The emergence of the compliance culture can be traced back and finds its origins in the then novel 'anti-organized crime discourse' in Czechia after 1989, related to make the organization reform from Soviet to democratic policing while preserving some of its intelligence functions. The concept of corruption was also part of the discourse. The path towards the progressive evolution of the compliance culture continues with the progressive autonomization of the anti-corruption discourse in late 2000s and early 2010s. This autonomization process was related to international pressure, proliferation of corruption scandals in media, and the pluralization of anti-corruption elites and governance bodies, public and private, both nationally and internationally. Some of these elites soon hybridized with business players, while creating key infrastructure for developing the compliance industry and commodifying anti-corruption and regulatory compliance at large. Some of these elites, however, abused the anti-corruption discourse for political purposes including the strive for an illiberal political turn, inspired by Victor Orbán's Hungary. This was enabled by the media construction of political corruption scandals offering an interpretation of Czech governance as a form of post-1989 criminal conspiracy. This was achieved, for example, by using metaphors of organized crime to denote key figures and their social ties, or by speculating about the existence of mysterious documents hiding the 'truth' about the criminal nature of Czech political decision-making.

Sanctions as Anti-Policies: The Paradigm of Moralizing Technocracy *Jardar Østbø, Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies*

Western countries met the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 with an unprecedented level and complexity of economic sanctions, and as the war continues, the sanctions regime is expanded and intensified. As of early April 2023, there were more than 14,000 different sanctions against Russian individuals and entities, which was a more than 50% increase since June 2022. However, the extremely complex and technical nature of these sanctions is eclipsed by the utter simplicity of the moral narrative employed to back them up – they are supposed to punish the 'bad guys' and protect 'our' integrity. This paper argues that these sanctions are best seen as anti-policies (Walter 2008). Rather than seeing the anti-Russian sanctions as just an alternative to military intervention or a supplement to military support, I will see them as a powerful driver or booster of depoliticization, 'moralization', and technocratization, and begin to look at how traditional understandings of crime and punishment in international relations are challenged by increased hybridization.

The "Reputation Screen" of Luxury: Illicit Networks and Manufacturing Processes in Prato *Audrey Millet, University of Oslo*

This paper analyses the manufacturing processes and the interweaving of illicit and licit networks in the production of luxury goods in Prato. Nestled at the foot of the Tuscan hills, the city of Prato has specialized in textiles since the 15th century. It rose from the ashes when the Chinese took over the production tools and know-how in the 1980s. Despite this rise, the city has acquired a bad reputation, especially for its products of poor quality. Nonetheless, the luxury industries settled in recent years in Prato and neighbouring cities of Sesto Fiorentino, Scandicci and others. Prada, Balenciaga, Fendi or Gucci capitalized on and proudly present their Made in Italy labels. However, this renewed love for the Italian lands is underpinned by the existence of tacit agreements involving organized crime actors, police, and business actors. The pervasive insistence in public discourse on the narratives of Chinese colonization and of the so called «yellow peril» hides the dealings between the luxury industry and factories illegally employing workers. Beneath the superficial cosmopolitanism of Prato, we find relations of exploitation, relations that take us to the Ivory Coast, Libya, Bangladesh, and Spain. Despite the rhetoric of human rights compliance, of supply chain due diligence, and of corporate social responsibility, it is revealed as a mere «reputation screen» of luxury brands that have come to take advantage of modern forms of slavery and the lower cost of manufacturing. The city not only looks like, but should be considered and analysed as a no-go zone in the service of neoliberalism.

Thinking Institutionally About Corruption *Thomas Raymen, Northumbria University*

The dominant definition of corruption today is "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain". Otherwise, it has been discussed as the abuse of public office for private gain. These definitions have rightly been critiqued as heavily imbued with neoliberal ideology. Nevertheless, within these definitions we can still see the remnants and fragments of pre-modern moral conceptions, professions, social practices, and what it means to hold an office or stewardship. These are conceptions that must be fully reclaimed and built upon if we are to truly understand what ordinary people are concerned with and find repugnant about corruption. Or, what exactly it is that we sense is being corrupted. This paper encourages us to "think institutionally" (Heclo, 2008) about corruption. It will be argued that without "thinking institutionally", efforts to tackle corruption will be futile and that such institutional thinking requires a fundamental reorientation of dominant conceptions of ethics, human personhood, politics, economy and culture. Therefore, while somewhat philosophical in nature, this paper is also a deeply practical one which considers what individual agents must do in order to effectively tackle corruption, and what barriers stand in the way.

422. Insights on children and young people's education, care status, ethnicity and sentencing

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
The panel presents studies mostly based on analyses of linked administrative data from the Ministry of Justice and the Department for Education, England and Wales, UK. The linked research-ready datasets using anonymised school pupil and police records' identifiers have been made available for research as part of a pioneering data-linking programme, Data First, funded by ADR UK (Administrative Data Research UK). The wider Data First programme links administrative datasets from across the justice system and with other government departments to provide powerful new insights on justice system users, their pathways, and outcomes across a range of public services. After a short introduction to the Data First programme and specifically the Ministry of Justice – Department for Education data shares for England, UK, and its academic research potential, the panel will present four studies: • School performance trajectories and young adult offending: Findings from a national administrative data linkage, United Kingdom • Education and social care

predictors of offending trajectories: A UK administrative data linkage study • Ethnicity, Care Experience and Criminalisation: Using Admin Data to Interrogate Youth (In)Justice in England • Utilising Data First to explore racial and ethnic disparities in the sentencing of children for drug offences.
Chair:
Andromachi Tseloni, Nottingham Trent University
Participants:

School performance trajectories and young adult offending: Findings from a national administrative data linkage, United Kingdom *Alice Wickersham, King's College London; Rosie Cornish, University of Bristol; Stephen Scott, King's College London; Johnny Downs, King's College London*

Criminal offending and re-offending comes at a significant social and economic cost. Offending prevention therefore presents a high priority policy area in the UK. Low educational attainment is a known risk factor for offending, but little is understood about how changes in school performance over time might be associated with offending. We investigated this in a large sample of n~4.3 million pupils using an administrative data linkage between two routinely-collected national datasets: the National Pupil Database (NPD) and the Police National Computer (PNC). First, we conducted growth mixture modelling using NPD data over three statutory testing years (School Years 2, 6 and 11) to derive five trajectories of school performance: (1) Average Consistent (n=3,497,167, 81.0%), (2) Average Increasing (n=66,383, 1.5%), (3) Average Declining (n=373,117, 8.6%), (4) Low Increasing (n=98,805, 2.3%), and (5) Low Consistent (n=281,964, 6.5%). We then investigated the association between membership of these trajectories and subsequent conviction or caution for any criminal offence between Year 11 and age 21. The Average Declining group had the highest proportion of individuals who went on to be convicted or cautioned for any first offence up to age 21 (9.8%), followed by the Low Consistent (8.5%), Low Increasing (5.6%), Average Consistent (4.2%) and Average Increasing (1.5%) groups. Furthermore, as the number of offending days between Year 11 and age 21 increased (indicating repeat offending), the likelihood of having been in the Average Declining or Low Consistent groups also increased. We will also present findings from multilevel models accounting for school clustering, different offence types, and interactions between school performance trajectory and various sociodemographic characteristics. Tentatively, findings suggest that changes in school performance could help to identify pupils who are struggling and at increased risk of criminal justice involvement, and therefore might be in need of additional support.

Education and social care predictors of offending trajectories: A UK administrative data linkage study *Hannah Dickson, King's College London; George Vamvakas, King's College London; Roxanna Short, King's College London; Nigel Blackwood, King's College London*

The age-crime curve indicates that criminal behaviour peaks in adolescence and decreases in adulthood, but longitudinal studies suggest that this curve conceals distinct patterns or trajectories of (re)-offending. The current project had two main objectives to: use English and Welsh crime data to identify trajectories of (re)-offending; and prospectively identify the (re)-offending trajectories using longitudinal education and social care data. This project uses administrative data containing the anonymised English education and social care records taken from the National Pupil database for approximately 1.3 million individuals born between September 1985 - August 1999, which have been linked to later official crime records (i.e., Police National Computer) up to the end of 2017. To identify (re)-offending trajectories we used information on offence type, age of first conviction/caution, age of last recorded conviction/caution and 'known' offending history at three age points (Juvenile: 10 – 17 years; Young Adult: 18 -20 years; Adult: 21 – 32 years). At each of these age points, an individual was categorised as being 'prolific' if they had committed more offences

than the median, or 'low-density' if they had not. Latent Class Analyses with and without 'Gender' and 'Ever served a custodial sentence' as covariates revealed five distinct patterns of (re)-offending using UK crime records including 'Life-course persistent', two differing 'Adolescent-limited' trajectories and other lesser-known patterns. We are currently developing statistical models to see if we can use prospective longitudinal education and social care factors to discriminate between these trajectories. In my talk, I will share the early results from this ongoing work. Findings from this study has the potential to provide deeper insights into how these education and social care factors might affect (re)-offending patterns. This could inform education, social care and criminal justice responses to offending behaviours which seek to reduce offending and its associated social and economic costs.

Ethnicity, Care Experience and Criminalisation: Using Administrative Data to Interrogate Youth (In)Justice in England *Katie Hunter, Manchester Metropolitan University*

Wherever we might care to look in the world, youth justice systems disproportionately draw in some of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children (see Goldson et al 2020). Globally, there is a stark over-representation of children who have been in out of home care (OOHC) (Carr & Maycock, 2019; McFarlane, 2018; Stanley, 2016) and children from racially minoritised backgrounds (Lammy, 2016; Papalia et al 2019; Thampapillai, 2018; Zane, 2020). In England and Wales, such over-representation has deep roots whereby negative assumptions based on race, gender and social class have permeated debates about criminality (Carlen, 1988; Gilroy, 1987). Despite longstanding knowledge of these issues, and recent high-profile reviews (see Lammy, 2016; Prison Reform Trust, 2016), over-representation has intensified as the overall number of children entering the youth justice system in England and Wales has fallen (Cunneen, Goldson & Russell, 2018; Hunter, 2019). Moreover, there is qualitative evidence that Black and ethnic minority children in OOHC may be particularly at risk of youth justice involvement (Hunter, 2022). Newly linked administrative datasets from Ministry of Justice and Department for Education have now made it possible to quantify the relationship between care experience, ethnicity and youth justice involvement. Taking a critical perspective, this paper draws on findings from an ADR UK Fellowship project using these datasets. It attempts to answer pressing questions about the extent of criminalisation in England and makes the case for moving beyond government measurement exercises to more meaningful criminological enquiry (Carlen, 2005).

Individual and familial factors as mediators and moderators of young children's aggressive behavior *Rana Eseed, The Hebrew university of Jerusalem; Mona Khoury, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Iris Zadok, The Hebrew university of Jerusalem*

Aggressive behavior in early childhood has been associated with several negative outcomes for children, such as short- and long-term academic, developmental, social, and emotional difficulties. This study used a social-ecological framework to consider individual and family factors' direct, indirect, and interactive effects on children's aggressiveness. Individual factors included impulsivity and peer rejection, while familial factors included maternal support, involvement, and psychological control. In addition, the current study explored the mediating role of maternal psychological control in the association between co-parenting and child aggression and the moderating role of impulsivity on the relationship between maternal psychological control and aggressive behaviors. The cross-sectional study was based on online structured self-report surveys completed anonymously by 532 Israeli mothers of children aged 3-5 (31.6% Jews and 68.4% Arabs). The results showed that children's aggression was positively associated with maternal use of psychological control and negatively with co-parenting and prosocial behavior. Psychological control mediated the association between co-parenting and children's involvement in physical and indirect violence. However, while impulsivity

moderated the effect of psychological control on physical aggression, no interaction effects between these factors were found in predicting indirect aggression. Prevention and intervention programs dealing with early childhood aggression should consider focusing on maternal and couple practices as much as on individual characteristics and mechanisms to prevent and restrain early childhood violence.

423. Criminalising Beyond the Usual Limits

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9
Chair:

> *Joe Purshouse*, University of Sheffield

Participants:

Community Protection Warnings and the shadow carceral state *Alex Black, Sheffield Hallam University, UK; Vicky Heap, Sheffield Hallam University, UK*

Community Protection Warnings (CPW) are the first stage in the process prior to issuing a Community Protection Notice (CPNs); a tool created and introduced through the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014). Issued by a broad range of policing bodies, including the police, local authorities and 'designated persons', and requiring a lower evidentiary and behavioural threshold than previous ASB powers, they have so far tackled a vast array of perceived anti-social behaviours. Despite being a civil tool, breach of the notice results in a fine and possible criminal conviction. Drawing on Ashworth and Zedner (2014), this paper explores CPWs as a form of preventive justice, one of a number of coercive preventive measures that have increased in use, with particular focus here on hybrid civil/criminal orders. As a form of prevention rather than punishment, these tools require less justification or due process, even if punishment is experienced (Zedner 2016). This paper seeks to explore how prevention is exercised on the frontline through these warnings, allowing us to understand the scope of their impact on individuals who may receive them and exploring the interplay between prevention and punishment. Community Protection Notices are an example of what Beckett and Murakawa's (2012:222) call the shadow carceral state; an extended network of punishment that sits primarily outside of traditional criminal justice settings with lower protections and non-criminal routes into the criminal justice system. We argue that Community Protection Warnings are the penumbra to that shadow, used in increasingly greater numbers to reach the same end, with fewer safeguards or limitations, and treated as 'just' a warning, ultimately broadening the reach of state prevention.

Innovative combat sports and the limits of the 'boxing exception' in English criminal law *Joe Purshouse, University of Sheffield; Edward J. Wright, University of Nottingham*

The landmark Victorian case of R v Coney drew a distinction between illegal bare-knuckle prizefighting and permissible gloved sparring. Since this decision, codification and enhanced administrative control of boxing throughout the late 1800s was rewarded with decreased police and judicial interest in the sport (Anderson, 2006). Such interest has not since returned and boxing sits as an exception to criminal law's prohibition on intentional violence. Whilst the UK courts have periodically grappled with the 'questionable legality' (Gunn and Ormerod, 1996) of the sport of boxing at several junctures since the Coney judgment, the settled position is that the criminal law need play only a limited role as part of the regulatory composite of boxing. However, new and resurgent forms of the sport have recently become popular, such as white-collar boxing, bare-knuckle and 'tag-team' boxing contests. These innovative forms of boxing tend to be subject to less stringent regulation and fall outside the scope of the main governing bodies of the sport in England and Wales. It is unclear whether these forms

share the same legal status as the 'legitimate sport' of boxing. This paper explores these historical and contemporary developments in the sport socio-legally, locating them in terms of 'the civilising process' and questions of inequality. Our analysis suggests that the time is ripe to reconsider the Coney distinction via engagement with the power dynamics involved in its initial construction. This analysis invites further consideration of the extent to which 'boxing' should provide exceptional grounds for a defence against a charge of criminal violence taking account of recent innovations in the sport.

Mapping the pains of penal extractivism. Evidence from Espinar, Peru *Diego Tuesta, University of Toronto; Maritza Paredes, Pontificia Universidad Católica; Katia Aviles, Utrecht University*

In this paper, I investigate the relationship between penal governance and mining capitalism. Drawing upon the mining conflict of Espinar (Peru), where an ongoing process of criminalization against indigenous communities takes place, I study the strategies of police surveillance and penal coercion that the Peruvian state uses to handle mining protests and guarantee capitalist resource extraction. The strategies include massive indictments against demonstrators, systematic use of state of emergency, private policing, and the transfer of criminal cases to distant jurisdictions. This study is based on 25 semi-structured interviews with actors who have inside knowledge of the criminalization process: police officers, prosecutors, environmental defenders, and defence attorneys, among others. The objective is to explain why, in spite of all the incentives, the state faces obstacles to achieving penal outcomes (convictions) and undermining mass mobilizations. Our study contributes by shedding light on the underinvestigated area of penal and extractive governance.

The creeping criminalisation of sub-criminal behaviour: a case study of Community Protection Notices *Vicky Heap, Sheffield Hallam University, UK; Alex Black, Sheffield Hallam University, UK*

This paper considers the use of Community Protection Notices (CPNs) in England and Wales. CPNs were introduced by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014) as a means of controlling anti-social behaviour that has detrimental impact on the quality of life of the community. A broad range of behaviours have been sanctioned by these notices including neighbour disputes, overgrown gardens, and rough sleeping. They can be issued out of court by the police, local authority and registered social landlords and the notices may contain an unlimited, individual set of behavioural prohibitions and requirements. Breach of the notice is punishable by a £100 fixed penalty notice or a fine of up to £2500 on conviction. Drawing on data from 36 qualitative interviews with frontline anti-social behaviour practitioners and trainers, we reflect on how the use of CPNs has altered the criminal justice landscape by stretching definitional thresholds upon which action is taken, filling the gaps left by existing criminal legislation, and fast-tracking an individual's progress through the criminal justice system.

You don't have the right to steal my life' Giving voice to ex-breeding dogs *John Walliss, Liverpool Hope University*

The last decade or so has witnessed a growing body of work within green criminology exploring forms of non-human animal abuse/harms involving companion animals. To date, however, comparably less attention has been paid to the illegal puppy trade and the phenomena of 'puppy farming' (or 'puppy mills'). The aim of this article is to add to this literature by exploring the multiple harms of puppy farming, focusing on its impact on the breeding dogs themselves. Adopting a green criminological perspective and drawing on interviews with animal rescue staff, foster carers and those who have adopted ex-breeding dogs, it will seek, as far as possible, to 'give voice' to ex-breeding dogs themselves; exploring the harms of puppy farming on their bodies and behaviours.

424. Understanding the Practices of Cybercrime Offenders

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Cybercrime
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

This panel explores cybercrime offender behavior in online spaces using unique theoretical and methodological techniques. The pieces examine both economic and sexual offenses in online spaces and take qualitative and quantitative approaches to understand the ways offenders operate on and offline.

Chair:

Thomas J. Holt, Michigan State University

Participants:

"I might as well make you suffer the rest of your life": Sextortion offender narratives *Karen Holt, Michigan State University; Roberta Liggett-O'Malley, University of South Florida-Sarasota*

Sextortion, a portmanteau of "sexual" and "extortion," is the threat to distribute intimate sexual materials unless a victim complies with certain demands. Cyber sextortion is part of a larger continuum of image-based sexual offending in which images are used for harm. Minor-focused sextortion is a particularly salient issue as children represent vulnerable victims who can experience devastating consequences as a result of the abuse. The current study examines 131 cases of minor-focused sextortion using media articles and court documents to explore the ways in which offender manipulate, intimidate, and threaten victims. Specifically, we focus on the narratives offenders employ to gain compliance. Implications for prevention, education, and policy are discussed.

Understanding cyberattackers' target selection: Results from two experimental studies *Danielle Stibbe, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)*

Account hijacking is a growing problem that poses a security risk to online account holders. Despite this, little is known about how cyberattackers select accounts to hijack. Theory suggests that risk and reward perception may influence target selection, but empirical evidence is lacking for cybercrime. To address this, we conducted two experiments leaking account credentials on a hacker forum while manipulating the accompanying messages to vary in risk and reward implication. In the first study, we leaked credentials for honey Gmail accounts in our control while manipulating the implication of reward in these accounts. Our results showed that accounts with a higher reward implied were more frequently attempted to be accessed, but the added effort of a second-factor authentication process interfered with the completion in the crime. This emphasizes the need for research in earlier steps of target selection. We therefore followed up with an experiment examining the effects of risk and reward implications on the popularity of a post advertising account credentials to be selected for further exploitation. The results of both experiments will be presented at the conference. Our experiments shed light on factors influencing target selection in cybercrime and the applicability of criminological theories in the field.

Assessing the network structures of CSEM offenders online *Thomas J. Holt, Michigan State University; Karen Holt, Michigan State University*

The proliferation and consumption of child sexual exploitation material, or CSEM, on the Internet has been well studied by scholars from across the social sciences. Though these studies provide direction for both clinical treatment and law enforcement investigations, there are still questions that merit examination related to CSEM offending. In particular, much of the research considers the consumption of CSEM or its production, but few consider the extent to which offender networks are structured in a global context. This mixed-methods study attempts to examine this issue by examining the networks of actors associated with 20

international law enforcement investigations of the distribution of CSEM offenses on both the Open and Dark Web over time. The data for this analysis are drawn from open sources, including media reporting and court documents, to understand the overall size and structure of operational networks. The findings can improve our understanding of the patterns of engagement between CSEM offenders, the complexity of their operations over time, and global scope of networks. The implications for our understanding of CSEM offenders and law enforcement practice will be discussed in detail.

Recipe for success: Mechanisms behind the rise and fall of Telegram illicit marketplaces *Taisiia Garkava, The Hague University of Applied Sciences*

Many illicit online marketplaces have migrated to Telegram. These markets are decentralized, relatively easy to create, easily accessible, and capable of bringing many people together. They offer a wide variety of products, from drugs to stolen data. Since Telegram has specific features, marketplace administrators have had to adapt to the new platform. They have had to adapt mechanisms for establishing trust, such as feedback, escrow, or free samples to ensure that their marketplace is attractive. This study examines the trust mechanisms of 44 stolen data marketplaces on Telegram to determine how they contribute to their popularity. We analyzed the content of each marketplace and retrieved the statistics about the growth or decline of users on the market. Findings reveal which mechanisms are behind the rise and fall of these marketplaces. We discuss how law enforcement could use the findings to disrupt illicit markets on Telegram.

425. Treatment of offenders
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Mental Health
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 10
Chair:
Teresa Brasio-McLaughlin, University of Glasgow
Participants:

Health and social support for people released from prison: Prioritizing requirements for a digital solution *Lisa McCann, University of Strathclyde; Catriona Connell, University of Stirling*

Background: People released from prison face multiple challenges living in the community, including poor physical and mental health, substance use and barriers to engaging in purposeful activity. Improving the health and social circumstances of people released from prison is important for the rights and welfare of the individual and those who care about them, as well as having implications for desistance and community cohesion. Digital health technologies are increasingly persistent across society and facilitate access to support, information, and opportunities. Currently though, insights from people released from prison about ways in which such technologies can be harnessed to enhance their own health and social circumstances are missing. Aim: Two broad aims guided this work: 1) Explore, with people who have experience of imprisonment, what their unique health and social needs, to then 2) Prioritize, with people who have experience of imprisonment, their requirements for the features and functions of a new digital health solution which could be developed to support these needs. Methods: We held three focus groups with people with experience of imprisonment in Scotland. We recruited a purposive sample of men and women from different parts of the country, with different attitudes to technology and the justice system. Data were audio-recorded and researchers took notes during focus groups. We combined inductive and deductive approaches to explore emergent themes, and prioritized the requirements for defining the key functional and non-functional requirements for a future digital solution for this population. Results: We will present the key findings from the focus groups. In addition, we will share our

reflections of the challenges and opportunities of working with people with diverse experiences and perspectives in research activities like ours. We will conclude with an outline of our future plans and potential implications for policy and practice.

Judicial review and the obstacles to release of non-criminally responsible offenders in Portugal *Filipe Cardoso Santos, Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra*

In Portugal, individuals who commit crimes can be submitted to a psychiatric evaluation in order to assess if at the time of the crime they were capable of understanding the illegal character of their conduct, to guide their behaviour according to that understanding, and if they were likely to be influenced by a potential prison sentence. If the expert determines that they fall under these criteria because of a psychiatric disorder, they cannot be found guilty and, therefore, are subjected to a security measure that places them in mental health facilities to undergo treatment and rehabilitation, imposing a minimum and maximum of years, associated with the corresponding potential sentence for the crime. From a sample of cases of non-criminally responsible offenders (NCR) in Portugal, I will analyse the characteristics and factors that influence the judicial decision-making process to release or to maintain the enforcement of security measures. Given that the law establishes maximum duration for the security measures, it also allows the judge to extend them if conditions for release are not deemed acceptable. I argue that the population of NCR is generally affected by a conjunction of individual and social-economic disadvantages that often precludes timely release, resulting in detention periods that can effectively surpass a maximum prison sentence in Portugal, which is 25 years.

Men's Mental Health After Prison: Everyday Experiences Of Mental Health In The Community Post-Imprisonment *Teresa Brasio-McLaughlin, University of Glasgow*

The combination of high prison populations and a high prevalence of mental health issues within such populations entails the likelihood that mental health issues are also likely to be widespread amongst the population of previously imprisoned people now living in the community. Therefore, the intersection of mental health and re-entry, particularly the release and reintegration into the community, seems likely to have wide implications and a far-reaching impact into people's post-prison lives. However, most research on mental health in criminal justice populations has been undertaken from a medical perspective with a focus on treatment, or from a practitioner perspective with a focus on service delivery and compliance. By contrast, using constructivist grounded theory methods and in-depth qualitative semi-structed interviews, this study explores how people experience mental health issues post-prison, how mental health and re-entry interact and how people manage these inter-related challenges. By conceptualising mental health issues in a way that moves beyond medical diagnoses or a service-focus, I suggest new ways to explore the relationships between mental health, release, re-entry, and reintegration with the ultimate aim of improving post-prison support offered and experiences of community living for those who have experienced imprisonment, re-entry, and mental health issues.

If You Could Read My Mind: Examining the Use of Risk/Needs Assessments with School Age Children *Gordon A Crews, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Catherine E. Burton, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*

Given the unprecedented increase in K-12 school violence and disturbance in the United States, a renewed effort is underway to determine ways for early identification of potential young offenders prior to any serious act(s). Unfortunately, there is often a disconnect between those who have much needed expertise and those who are working daily with children in schools and communities. There are many reasons for said disconnect including lack of communication between fields of expertise, many living in academic silos, and the extreme costs sometimes associated with the use of "experts". The purpose of this presentation is to examine

one such attempt which could potentially have significant impact on this issue - the increased use of Risk/Needs Assessments and Inventories with school age children to potentially identify and hopefully prevent future young offenders. Risk/needs assessments are standardized tools that help collect and synthesize information about a youth to estimate that youth's risks of recidivism and identify other factors that, if treated and changed, can reduce a youth's likelihood of offending or reoffending. Risk/needs assessments generally categorize youth into one of three levels of risk: low risk, moderate risk, or high risk. Risk/needs assessments are not only designed to inform and guide decisions about estimating a juvenile's risk of recidivating, but they are also helpful when creating plans for appropriate treatment or services. The presentation will also examine the primary tools used and evaluate their effectiveness and potential increased use. Special focus will be on applying such tools upon an existing author developed database of 78 American incarcerated K-12 school violence perpetrators through in-depth past interviews and surveys. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of the pros and cons of the use of such tools in combating K-12 school violence.

426. The International Journal of Restorative Justice (TIJRJ) Annual Lecture
ESC
Roundtable
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Every restorative encounter Claudia Mazzucato had the chance to attend (or facilitate) has proven to be for her a unique and extraordinary lesson: her vocation as a legal scholar and her legal mind have never received such teachings about normativity and the law than by participants in restorative dialogues. During the Annual Lecture, Claudia will share what she saw, legally speaking, during restorative exchanges and what she learnt from them from a 'strict' legal – though not legalistic – point of view: for once, Claudia will not change her lenses (Zehr, 1990). As often happens with restorative justice, the discovery was unexpected, and the unexpected was challenging but carriedpromising news. During the Lecture, Claudia will focus on the interplay between criminal law and restorative justice in criminal matters, letting aside the 'classic' debate that opposes criminal law/criminal justice and restorative justice. The normative content of restorative dialogues seldom addresses punishment: participants address other crucial dimensions of criminal law, those culminating in the core of wrongdoing, harm, being accountable. These normative dimensions are nourished by lived experiences that make 'the law' even more vivid, more real and concrete, one may even dare say, more necessary and more human. The need for criminal justice reform in non-punitive directions is still urgent, but the normative texture, or fabric, of restorative justice helps us to re-discover fundamental principles that constitute the 'grammar of criminal law' (Fletcher, 2007) according to a 'Republican' vision (Braithwaite, 2002; Braithwaite & Pettit, 1990;) where restorative justice and the law are interwoven and can find some forms of reconciliation. Lecturer: Claudia Mazzucato Short biog: Claudia Mazzucato is Associate Professor of Criminal Law at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano (Italy) where she also teaches restorative justice at both the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences. As a scholar she has devoted her research mainlyto the reform of criminal justice, advocating restorative justice as a possible means to reconcile criminal law and criminal procedure with democracy and participation. Claudia is also a restorative justice practitioner: in this capacity, and together with other colleagues and friends, her main achievement has been the facilitation of restorative dialogues in cases of political violence in Italy, an experience that has recently reached an international dimension thanks to The Encounter of the Encounters project. In 2021 in Italy, she has been appointed by the then Minister of Justice among the experts in charge of drafting a comprehensive legislation on restorative justice in criminal matters: the draft became law and entered into force at the end of 2022. She has been recently appointed by the current Italian Minister of Justice among the expert members of the newly established national agency for restorative justice.
Chairs:
Claudia Mazzucato, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Estelle Zinsstag, Edinburgh Napier University, UK and KU Leuven, Belgium

427. QRME Panel 4. Methodologies and crimes of the powerful
Topic 8: Methodologies in Criminology/Advances in Qualitative Methods
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:
Ioannis Papadopoulos, University of Salford, Manchester, UK
Participants:
How to research authoritarian contexts? A reflection on methods. *Amr Marzouk, Erasmus University Rotterdam*
The new wave of authoritarianism all over the world casts its shadow on academic research. In political sciences and sociology this phenomenon has given rise to broad discussions, yet in criminology reflection seems absent. The question of impact of the authoritarian context on research becomes more important when research is placed in Global South, where in many cases authoritarian' conditions affect and impede research. This is reflected in poor information environment and physical threats to researchers. As the result of the authoritarian conditions, many phenomena are misinterpreted or ignored altogether due to the lack of appropriate methodological approaches. Various methods and concepts need to be reworked to facilitate effective and safe (to the extent possible) research. In the proposed contribution, I will reflect on the limitations and opportunities offered by different methods and approaches to methodologies for researching authoritarian contexts.

Use of expert inquiries in researching organised crime *Miroslav Scheinost, Institute od criminology and social prevention*
Empirical criminological research on organised crime is rather rare. Documents obtained through police investigation are usually not available to criminologists. Statistics on organised crime, either police or judicial, court files, official documents, etc. were used but they did not provide sufficient information. That is why expert inquiries have been also used when identifying general trends in this area. They have been conducted by ICPS since 1993, surveying employees of specialised units of the Police of the CR involved in combating organised crime. The paper critically reflects the informative value of expert inquiries as a qualitative form of research. This method has been used with full awareness of its prospects, and of course of its weaknesses. This method provably bring information, needed especially when other sources are uneasily available or do not offer sufficient findings. Of course, when processing this information, we must keep in mind its limits.

Voicing unaccompanied migrant minors in detention. A phenomenological approach. *Ioannis Papadopoulos, University of Salford, Manchester, UK*
In times when migration flows are increasing considerably at a global level, Greece is often referred upon in the literature as the pathway towards a better future for significantly high numbers of asylum-seeking individuals, including unaccompanied minors escaping unsafety and aiming for international protection abroad. To this day, under Greek law unaccompanied children are to be temporarily placed in a protective environment upon irregular entry into the country, pending referral to suitable accommodation. However, in practice, until very recently they were being subjected to detention processes instead, thus raising crucial questions in the field of migration policing and children's rights under the scope of the UNCRC and the Greek law, especially when certain aspects of the reality that unaccompanied minors experience in detention remain to this day insufficiently examined. Hence, this qualitative study applied Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis in order to assess the lived experiences of unaccompanied children from detention facilities in N.Greece between the years 2016 and 2020

and provide a rich in detail picture of the context that they were subjected to at the time. By combining a legal approach with criminology, voice is given to unaccompanied children and professionals throughout and unexplored areas with respect to the character of detention are revealed, with emphasis placed on the discrepancy between the law and practice. The findings demonstrate how the use of interpretative phenomenology can serve professional, institutional and practical purposes, so that the rights of unaccompanied children can be safeguarded not only during reception processes but throughout the asylum procedure. In addition, it is portrayed that phenomenological analysis can be implemented in future projects that focus on the context of migration studies. The latter will undoubtedly have a positive impact on decisions being taken in favour of unaccompanied children, as it will carve the path towards carefully reconstructed frameworks.

428. Managing the Vulnerable Population in Transit Systems

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency

Pre-arranged Panel

6:00 to 7:15 pm

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3

Public transit systems are often a focal point for vulnerable populations, given stations and transport facilities provide relief from weather and a modicum of safety. Those same systems are struggling to cope with the influx of people who are experiencing residential instability, addiction and mental health crisis. New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia transit systems have all seen increased complaints from passengers and workers who do not feel comfortable around people who are homeless, an issue that has existed for at least 30 years. Responding to the needs of people in vulnerable conditions has become a priority for transit police and agencies. The panel discusses innovative strategies implemented by transit police in Philadelphia to mitigate the vulnerability conditions affecting the operation of Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), the sixth-largest public transport system in the United States. The first half of the panel presents findings from The Kensington Transit Corridor Overdose Response Study, a randomized field experiment that tested the effectiveness of Oscar One, a dedicated overdose response vehicle deployed in the epicenter of the city's opioid crisis.   The remainder of the panel discusses transit police collaboration with outreach services in Project SCOPE and presents findings from the pilot evaluation. Implications for policing training and practice, co-response interventions, and policy are discussed.

Chair:

Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University

Participants:

Policing the largest drug market on the eastern seaboard: Officer perspectives on enforcement and community safety *Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University; Hayley Wight, Temple University*

The role of police has evolved to address the nation's opioid epidemic and the community-wide consequences of increased drug use. Police regularly encounter vulnerable groups, including people struggling with mental illness, addiction and homelessness, and are responsible for overdose reversal and harm mitigation in complex environments. To respond to nonstop overdoses occurring in and around the transit system in Philadelphia, SEPTA police deployed Oscar One, a dedicated overdose response vehicle that patrolled overdose hotspots in the Kensington Transit Corridor. The present study draws on over 400 hours of field observation data and semi-structured interviews with transit officers who staffed Oscar One. Four main themes emerged from the study: the role of law enforcement in a large drug market, the politics of enforcement within the city of Philadelphia, the policing world around risk and proactive engagement post-George Floyd, and the sense of police being overwhelmed on the front-line of community safety. Generally, officers reverted to a Watchman role, acting if called upon but not seeking to engage unless necessary. External forces

such as the large number of drug users, political attitudes and policies, and the safety guidelines of COVID-19 practice, combined to de-emphasize enforcement, all while officers watched the neighborhood continue to decline. Policy changes have consequences, but policies are also implemented in dynamic, often idiosyncratic situations. Listening to frontline officers is a valuable way to explore the ramifications of different strategy choices.

Exploring officer perspectives on harm reduction, support services and long-term solutions in the 'Walmart of Heroin' *Hayley Wight, Temple University; Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University*

Police officers are stationed on the frontlines of open-air drug markets and regularly intervene in issues resulting from excessive drug activity. Police departments are increasingly adopting harm reduction approaches to deal with the health and safety consequences of widespread drug use. As officer buy-in is essential to intervention success, it is important to assess officer attitudes towards their evolving duties. The present study draws on over 400 hours of field observation data and semi-structured interviews with transit officers deployed on an overdose rapid response program in Philadelphia's Kensington neighborhood, as well as results from a feedback survey distributed to officers who staffed the program. Generally, officers were supportive of Narcan for overdose reversal, but some officers identified limitations to its use. Officers also identified how widespread availability of Narcan has changed the local overdose landscape and response. Officers expressed mixed opinions towards ancillary support via food and clothing distribution by local organizations. Officers supported co-response programs, long-term treatment efforts and recognized the rarity of treatment initiation. Finally, officers identified a disconnection between their academy training and their daily duties. Given their role as first responders, police play a vital role in overdose reversal and harm mitigation, and their perspectives should be carefully considered when developing intervention strategies. Implications for harm reduction strategies, police training, collaborative and co-response strategies are discussed.

Recalibrating police responses to vulnerable individuals: The dawn (and effectiveness) of the police co-response model *Robert J. Kane, Drexel University; Jordan M. Hyatt, Drexel University; Matthew J. Teti, Drexel University*

Historically, and at least through the late 1950s, persons in the United States experiencing serious mental illness (SMI) were frequently housed in hospitals that provided shelter, medication, and in some cases, even work. At their peak in 1955, state hospitals across the U.S. housed an estimated 559,000 persons with SMI, though that number declined starting in the mid-1960s as U.S. states began closing mental health hospitals. By 2011 at least 623,500 persons with SMI were chronically homeless while 459,000 persons with SMI were incarcerated. With the closing of state mental health hospitals, local police forces became the default community-based responders to persons experiencing SMI, often leading to disproportionate rates of arrest (sometimes known as "mercy bookings") and deadly force. This study examines the evolution of the police responses to persons experiencing SMI, or more broadly, persons experiencing homelessness, addiction, and/or serious mental health crisis. Policing has moved through three phases of responding to people in crisis, from the "over policing" era, to the "crisis intervention" era, and finally to the "co-response" era. These phases are not precisely mutually exclusive or necessarily exhaustive; but they do capture the typical approaches U.S. policing has variously adopted through the period of deinstitutionalization to manage vulnerable populations. The current study also proposes what may become a new model of police responses to persons experiencing mental health crisis: the "untethered" co-response model. The study introduces Project SCOPE – a program administered in conjunction with the transit police in Philadelphia designed to (1) connect vulnerable population members who take shelter in subway stations with social services while (2) reducing the overall numbers of police contacts,

police arrests, use of force, and other enforcement actions involving vulnerable population members. While Project SCOPE targets transit policing, we argue that an untethered co-responder model can generalize to municipal policing.

An "untethered" police co-response model to better respond to vulnerable populations: Early results from an evaluation of Project SCOPE *Jordan M. Hyatt, Drexel University; Robert J. Kane, Drexel University; Matthew J. Teti, Drexel University*

In recent years, many American police departments, as well as some internationally, have embedded social outreach teams in police patrols to divert vulnerable population members away from police involvement while connecting them with services to reduce chronic homelessness, addiction, and mental health crises. Known generally as police co-response models, such deployments have been shown to (1) connect vulnerable population members (e.g., those experiencing homelessness, addiction, and/or serious mental health crisis) to social services while (2) changing the nature of police enforcement actions (e.g., citations, arrests, use of force). The present study reports findings from a pilot evaluation of Project SCOPE, a police co-response program implemented in conjunction with the transit police in Philadelphia, PA designed to respond to safety and public health concerns associated with vulnerable population members in and around Philadelphia's subway stations. Project SCOPE uses an "untethered" model where the social outreach teams are assigned to subway stations to provide services to vulnerable people independently from police patrols. The social outreach teams, deployed in coordination with police patrols, carry police radios and maintain the ability to mobilize the police if safety concerns make it necessary. Results from the pilot evaluation indicate that the outreach teams achieved increasing success in the proportion of vulnerable population members who accepted offers of social services while also leading to changes in the ways police officers managed crime, theft of services, and disorder in the subway stations containing the outreach teams. We discuss the implications of these results in the broader context of police department organizational change, as well as how the lessons Project SCOPE may be relevant to municipal police settings.

Privilege, delinquency and drift: How status and social class affect perceptions of deviance for van dwellers in Wales. *Olivia Pearson, University of the West of England; Melissa Mendez, Cardiff University*

Traditionally, certain communities have been policed and stigmatised for nomadic lifestyles: living in vans and caravans. The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 further challenges the legitimacy and social acceptance of the nomadic lifestyle. However, across the world we are seeing a development where millions of people are choosing to live a nomadic lifestyle. Social media posts at the end of April 2023, show 14.9 million posts under #vanlife on Instagram, and 14.7B views of videos with #vanlife on TikTok. There are thousands of blog posts, video tutorials and books on converting vans into living spaces. It appears a new social movement has occurred where #vanlife—defined as an alternative lifestyle where people primarily reside in their vans, in order to seek adventure and freedom to travel—is become a growing social trend. As such the nomadic lifestyle/van dwelling has moved from the peripheral—a space traditionally occupied by 'old age hippies' and stigmatised, marginalised traveller communities—and is now being pursued by a new class of quite privileged citizens. The question is though, for people living in England and Wales where the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 limits the right to roam and society remains quite hostile towards nomadic lifestyles, what are the reasons for choosing such a lifestyle? Through semi-structured interviews with a group of people from a climbing community in Wales, this paper explores the lived experience of people who have chosen a nomadic lifestyle and live, for at least part of the year in their vans. The paper analyses participants' responses through the lens of Matza's Delinquency and Drift and Goffman's Stigma, and questions to what extent privilege and middle-class upbringing mitigate the perceived deviant behaviour of van dwelling. How do formal and informal social control mechanisms operate against the more privileged van dwellers?

429. Organized crime: Institutions, attitudes, functioning

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 4

Organized crime groups, spanning from traditional mafias to cybercriminal organizations to loose networks of white-collar criminals, pose a significant threat to the stability and security of institutions worldwide. In order to better understand the institutions, attitudes, and functioning of organized crime, this panel will explore various facets of the topic, including the global presence and activities of mafia groups, the internal dynamics and financial operations of cyber-criminal organizations, the effects of exposure to violence on citizens' trust, and the motivations and methods of different types of organized criminal groups in waste crimes. The first paper will analyse the global presence and activities of Italian mafias from 2000 to 2020, identifying temporal changes, patterns, and the limitations of using official reports to explore criminal mobility. The second paper will investigate how exposure to violence related to organized crime can increase citizens' trust in institutions and state performance, contradicting previous studies that showed a negative correlation between victimization and trust in the state. The third paper will focus on the internal dynamics, financial operations, and income distribution of cyber-criminal organizations, using data from the recent Conti ransomware group leak. The fourth paper will examine the motivations and operational methods of mafia groups and organized white-collar criminals in waste crimes, investigating possible interconnections between them.

Chair:

Gian Maria Campedelli, University of Trento

Participants:

Patterns and Evolution of Italian Mafia Presence in Foreign Countries between 2000 and 2020 *Francesco Calderoni, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)*

This study analyses the presence and activities of the Italian mafias worldwide using official reports of the Italian anti-mafia authorities from 2000 to 2020. It updates and expands a previous macro-level study (Calderoni et al. 2016) and complements existing case studies. The study extracted any reference to the four main types of Italian mafias in foreign countries and classified them into six categories of activities. Descriptive analysis, correlations, and multiple correspondence analysis identified associations among countries, mafias and activities. Comparison of the 2000-2010 and 2010-2020 periods enabled exploration of temporal changes. Results showed that some countries (often advanced economies) were more frequently associated with certain types of mafias and activities than others. Furthermore, comparison between 2000-2010 and 2010-2020 identifies changes across countries and activities. The study reveals specific patterns and evolution of the presence of the Italian mafias abroad. It also discusses the limitations of using data from official reports for exploring macro-level patterns of mobility of criminal groups. Lastly, it suggests directions for future research by identifying countries and activities currently under researched.

Power Structures and Earnings in Cybercrime: Insights from the CONTI Ransomware Group *Alberto Aziani, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan); Mirko Nazzari, Università Cattolica - Transcrime (Milan)*

The remuneration and salary structure of individuals involved in criminal groups, especially in cybercrime, are not widely known. Previous research suggests that cybercriminal groups often use a performance-based system. However, the distribution of compensations earned by individuals within criminal groups is still unclear. This study uses data from the recent Conti ransomware

group leak to gain insights into the internal dynamics, power structures, and financial operations of cybercriminal organizations. This leak provides unique ground-truth data, as group members thought they were communicating in a fully safe environment. Overall, 182 wage payments to 56 members of the Conti group were collected and analyzed by the means of blockchain analysis. Data shows an extremely skewed income distribution within the Conti group. Very few individuals have vast earnings, while most members are able to raise slightly more than their counterparts conducting similar jobs for legal institutions. The leak also provides evidence of the routinization of cybercrimes, which are now often less creative, repetitive and poorer in ideology. The combinations of these factors aliment discontent and frustration. Understanding income distribution and personal incomes of cybercriminal group members is crucial for comprehending their behavior, motivations, and decision-making processes, and illuminating these activities and organizations.

Organized Crime, Violence and Support for the State *Gian Maria Campedelli, University of Trento; Gianmarco Daniele, University of Milan and Bocconi University; Andrea F.M. Martinangeli, Burgundy School of Business, Université Bourgougne Franche Comté; Paolo Pinotti, Bocconi University*

While citizens' support is crucial to effectively combat organized crime, it can be challenging for governments to maintain citizens' trust in the face of criminal organizations wielding considerable power and using violence as a systemic tactic. Contrary to prior studies that have identified a negative correlation between victimization and trust in the state, our research, which sampled 6,000 individuals representative of Italy, experimentally found that priming individuals on organized crime-related violence increases trust towards institutions and state performance. We attribute this finding to a "rally around the flag" effect, rather than to the decrease in homicide rates occurring over the last decades -- in fact, individuals wrongly believe that homicides have increased during such period. Finally, updating beliefs on the real trend in violence does not appear to influence state support. Overall, these findings highlight how exposure to violence, especially when linked to organized groups, might strengthen state support.

The Involvement of Mafia Groups and Organized Networks of White-Collar Criminals in Waste Crimes *Serena Favarin, Transcrime - Crime&tech / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan); Alberto Aziani, Transcrime / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan)*

While a body of criminological literature has focused on the involvement of Mafia groups in waste crimes in Italy, another has emphasized the participation of organized groups of white-collar criminals in these illegal activities. However, limited research has investigated the specificities of the criminal activities related to waste management of these types of criminal groups. In particular, the literature has devoted limited attention to the unique motivations and methods of these two types of criminal groups and their possible interconnections. This study analyses judicial cases on waste crimes to bridge this gap by examining the degree of similarity in the motivations and operational methods of Mafia groups and organized white-collar criminals who commit waste crimes, as well as their eventual interactions The results suggest that the two types of groups commit distinct crimes. Mafia groups primarily engage in illegal waste management at the national level, while white-collar criminals tend to participate in illegal waste trafficking at both national and international levels. These differences align with the characteristics of the two groups and are similar to other illegal markets. For Mafia groups, illegal waste management is an additional service that maximizes their return on control of the territory and political connections. They apply illegal operational patterns from other industries, such as the construction sector, to waste management. In contrast, trafficking activities fit better with the loose network nature of white-collar criminal

groups, which lack power of intimidation and political connections but are flexible and have numerous international connections within the waste management industry. Although interconnections between Mafia groups and white-collar criminal networks are uncommon, Mafia members occasionally collaborate with white-collar criminals to manage some aspects of the illegal process.

430. EUROC 3: Measuring corruption
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Corruption
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:

   Rafael Pucci, USP University of São Paulo

Participants:

Anti-corruption policies and new legal regulation regarding the imbalance between developed and developing countries *Rafael Pucci, USP University of São Paulo*

The paper is focused on three special issues related to anti-corruption policies developed on the past two decades: a) an assessment regarding new instruments of legal regulation (juridification/"verrechtlichung" and de-juridification); b) how to relate anti-corruption instruments with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and, lastly, c) addressing anti-corruption policies in the imbalance between developed and developing countries.

Corruption crimes in Ukraine under martial law and in Lithuania under the state of emergency *Kateryna Dmytrivna Kulyk, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania; Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, Ukraine*

The paper describes the current state of corruption in Ukraine under martial law and in Lithuania under the state of emergency. The legal frameworks for combating corruption in these countries and the state bodies authorised to counteract and prevent it are outlined. This research specifies the activities of anti-corruption bodies in the period under study and provides quantitative indicators of corruption crimes registered after 24 February 2022, including the number of people who have already been convicted by a court. The structure and peculiarities of corruption crimes in the context of martial law and the state of emergency are revealed and explained. The author outlines the most common corruption crimes committed during the study period and the personalities and a typology of corrupt officials. On the basis of these data, the author forecasts the dynamics of corruption crimes in the near future and proposes measures to control the prevalence of such crimes in the contexts of martial law in Ukraine and the state of emergency in Lithuania.

Corruption indices and organizational corruption *Alexander Fürstenberg, Heidelberg University*

Corruption indices measuring the experience, evaluation, perception, or prosecution of corruption provide a comprehensive picture of its general diffusion at the country-level. However, they can be of limited use as a starting point for combating corruption because they do not distinguish between different forms of corruption, which may require alternative anti-corruption measures. Thus, corruption committed for personal gain is more likely to require structural countermeasures such as sanctions and increased likelihood of detection. Organizational corruption, on the other hand, which is committed along organizational norms and for the benefit of the company, can only be meaningfully countered by targeting informal organizational norms. Following on from this, we ask whether and to what extent corruption indices differ in their results from the propensity to commit individual or organizational corruption. To this end, we compare various corruption indices to our experimental data with more than 1.500 participants in China, Germany, Poland, and Russia regarding their choice for individual or organizational corruption. Our results indicate, first, that

corruption indices are consistent with the aggregation of individual and organizational corruption in the experimental data. In contrast, however, second, organizational corruption accounts for a crucial share of the overall phenomenon of corruption. Third, moreover, the ratio of individual and organizational corruption differs substantially across the countries. Although corruption indices are suitable for mapping a general level of corruption in a country, the inference of possible anti-corruption measures is obscured by the missing analytical distinction between different forms of corruption. We conclude that in-depth analyses within a country or organization that consider these forms and their contexts of origin are necessary for the development and implementation of appropriate anti-corruption measures.

How to Analyze "Systemic" corruption – The Case of Romania *Monika Elza Bancsina, Max-Weber-Institute for Sociology, University of Heidelberg; Markus Pohlmann, Max-Weber-Institute for Sociology, University of Heidelberg*

To analyze organized crime is already tough, but at least we usually do have criminal associations behind that can be identified: the Italian Mafias, the Drug Cartels in Columbia, Hells Angels in Germany or the Templar Knights in Mexico. Systemic corruption is different. It's not only that wrongdoings become natural in a given society, but also that it partly consists of criminal networks that allow coordinated action for a period of time but are not permanently established. The network emerges, persists for some time, and then disintegrates. The next time, the organizations or the network are no longer the same, but new associations are formed again, depending on the opportunity structures that the institutional arrangements create. Behind is an institutional environment that, for all its formal resistance, facilitates rather than hinders specific kinds of misconduct. The institutional arrangements repeatedly produce and reproduce various forms of systemic corruption. Thus, the scientific analysis must focus not just on the criminal networks itself, but on the hidden effects of the institutional arrangements. By introducing as an innovative tool of institutional analysis evidence-based forms of factorial surveys, we'll show how we try to measure the cognitive and normative patterns behind the formal institutions by analyzing the propensity for wrongdoings in specific settings as well as the propensity to tolerate deviations from rules. In our paper, we further explore this new way of an institutional analysis of systemic corruption by taking up case studies in Romania, e.g. the case of illegal logging of the primeval forests in Carpathian region. Thus, the paper is heading to suggest answers, how we can analyze the institutional patterns behind the "ghostly" forms of systemic corruption in Romania.

Measuring structural corruption in Finland *Vesa Muttilainen, Police University College, Finland*

Finland has traditionally been regarded as a country with a low level of corruption. Petty or street-level corruption is very rare in Finland. However, studies show that other forms of corruption and unethical behavior do exist at various levels and sectors of society. The Finnish Government commissioned a research project with the aim of developing a set of indicators and measures suited to the Finnish context. The project "Indicators for monitoring corruption in Finland (KORSI)" was carried out between 2018 and 2020. This presentation is based on a policy brief summarising some results of this project. The project focused on seven sub-categories of structural corruption identified by the Government as important areas of analysis. The consortium was asked to propose at least two indicators for each of these sub-categories, and to analyse the suitability of the proposed indicators and the methods for data collection. Typically, surveys and registry-based data and indexes based on them have been used to measure and monitor corrupt and unethical activities. Other methods and approaches include e.g. qualitative measures, measures for assessing anti-corruption policy as well as studies focusing on specific sectors. This paper discusses the indicators created during the KORSI-project for measuring structural corruption. The project consortium proposed a set of indicators based mainly on existing national surveys and other data

sources. It also developed specific questions for the biannual national Police Barometer, which already included some variables on police corruption. The selected approach includes shortcomings, because it does not cover certain aspects of corruption. Furthermore, some of the existing surveys could be discontinued. In the future, there is a need to measure better e.g. personal experiences of corruption and effectiveness of anti-corruption activities.

431. Sexual offenders

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking
Paper Session
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6
Chair:

Sophie Grace Dixon, Institute of Criminology, Univeristy of Cambridge

Participants:

Bias and Non-Bias Motivating Factors for Sexual Homicides of Minor Girls in India *Dayanand Sundaravadivelu, Stillman College; Sesha Kethineni, Professor Emeritus, Illinois State University; Tinu Neha Miriyam, Prairie View A&M University*

In India, the sexual homicides of young women and girls increased like sexual harassment. The 2020 official crime statistics recorded 119 (7.5%) sexual homicides of 1582 child homicides involving minors. No empirical studies have examined the biased or non-biased motivations behind homicides involving rape or gang-rape of minor girls. Therefore, (1) the study explored the bias-motivating factors such as social, political, religious, and caste-based discrimination, (2) non-bias motivating factors such as revenge/anger, sexual sadism, or opportunity with bias factors, and (3) assessed the relation between bias and non-biased motivated factors in committing sexual homicides of minor girls in India. The research gathered data using systematic content analysis of print and digital news media sources published in India. The results showed that social bias was noted as the most common factor, followed by political, religious, and caste biases. Among the non-bias motivating factors, the opportunity was the most common factor, followed by revenge/anger and sexual sadism. Additionally, the research might assist in discussing patriarchal views, educating youth on social justice advocacy, and organizing community initiatives to protect the victims. Finally, the outcomes would guide Indian juvenile and criminal justice reforms.

Criminogenic factors related to paedophiles: a criminological-phenomenological case study analysis *Ann-Mari (Anni) Elizabeth Hesselink, University of Limpopo, South Africa*

The high reoffending rate of paedophiles makes them one of the most difficult offender populations to assess and to rehabilitate. In most cases, the arrest and imprisonment of paedophiles is not their first criminal act against children. In many cases, this is the first time they have been detected and detained for their deviant sexual activities with children. It follows that many paedophiles have a history of inappropriate and deviant sexual interests, fantasies, urges, and grooming practices directed at children. This is precisely what makes them function (behave) neurologically, emotionally, physically, socially, and sexually. In this empirical study, implemented at Correctional Centres situated in the Gauteng Province of South Africa, a qualitative, phenomenological-criminological analysis was applied to the collected research information. In-depth face-to-face interviews were conducted with four participants incarcerated for the sexual exploitation of children. A semi-structured interview schedule was used to identify significant themes related to the topic and focus areas (i.e., childhood adversity, peers/associations, employment themes). Thematic analysis was applied to analyse the data. The study

aimed, from a criminological perspective, to better understand, describe, and scientifically explain the criminogenic factors related to paedophilic behaviour. These relate to the primary research question in this study, namely: 'Which criminogenic factors play a role in the onset, pathways, and risks of paedophiles' crimes against children'. The Life Course Persistent Theory supports the criminogenic factors related to the sample-specific paedophiles' cognitive deficits (i.e., rationalisation and minimalisation), and life pathways (i.e., mind-and interest-like associates and grooming practices). The findings accentuate why this population poses an elevated risk for recidivism upon their release from prison. This research proposes a person-centered - paedophile-specific approach to the assessment, management, and treatment of paedophiles. Keywords: paedophiles, sexual exploitation, criminology, case study analysis, criminogenic factors, pathways, Life Course Persistent Theory.

Strains, Negative Emotions, and Sexual Assault Perpetration: A Test of General Strain Theory *Gaetan Dore, Coventry University*

Undoubtedly, sexual assault is a particularly difficult social issue to understand, predict, and combat. In the criminology literature, numerous explanations have been adduced to explain the phenomenon of sexual assault. Although backed up by a plethora of research evidencing its good predictive ability when it comes to crime commission, General Strain Theory (GST) surprisingly has never really been applied to sex crimes (see Ackerman & Sacks, 2012). This lack of application of GST to sexual crimes is even more shocking given the fact that numerous strains have, independently, been put in relation to both negative emotionality and sexual crimes. Using cross-sectional data from the ACHA-NCHA for the Fall 2015 through 2018 academic semesters, this research investigates the adequacy of GST for the study of sexual crimes. Implications for future research are discussed.

Why Victim Age and Co-offending Status Matter in Sexual Offending: An Analysis of Ministry of Justice Crown Court Data. *Sophie Grace Dixon, Institute of Criminology, Univeristy of Cambridge*

Sexual offending is a heterogeneous crime. The classification of sexual offenders/offences into more homogeneous typologies is used to better comprehend the personal and situational characteristics that lead to and effect offending behaviors. The current study uses Data First Ministry of Justice Crown Court Data from England and Wales between 2013 and 2019 to compare offender and offence characteristics between different typologies of sexual offending categorised using: (1) victim age (child sexual abuse v adult sexual abuse); (2) co-offending status (lone v duo v group); and (3) a combination of victim age and co-offending status (group child sexual abuse v group adult sexual abuse). Significant differences between the typologies were found across a variety of variables for all three categorisation systems. These included the age, sex, ethnicity, and prosecution histories of offenders; age and ethnic composition of co-offending groups/duos; and the nature of the offences committed. While some findings support previous studies, some diverge from what has previously been reported in the literature. Furthermore, some of the findings provide information on areas which, until now, have received very little attention (e.g., comparisons of group perpetrated child sexual abuse and group perpetrated adult sexual abuse). Overall, this study provides support for distinguishing between different types of sexual offending using these typologies.

432.   Author-Meets-Critic Session on James' Ptacek's Feeling Trapped: Social Class and Violence Against Women
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Gender and Crime
Author meets critics
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
The relationship between class and woman abuse is much misunderstood,

which is why James Ptacek's new book Feeling Trapped: Social Class and Violence Against Women is much needed. The main objective of this panel is to bring together a cadre of scholars to evaluate the contributions made by Ptacek's novel offering.
Critics:
   Jayne Mooney, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
   Walter S. DeKeseredy, West Virginia University
Book Author:
   James Ptacek, Suffolk University

433.   A barrier model approach to analyse and tackle organised vehicle crime
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8
Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT) by Mobile Organized Crime Groups (MOGS) in the EU, which includes motor vehicle theft and fencing stolen vehicle parts, is like all organised crime activities a criminal process. It, therefore, can be best understood and addressed when the analysis places the logistical process behind the criminal activity at the centre of the investigation. Developing a comprehensive cross-border barrier model that builds on police, judicial and administrative approaches against organised crime provides new insights into the criminal process and allows multi-stakeholder involvement. The cross-border barrier model developed as part of the V-BAR project seeks to boost investigations, facilitate the detection of organised vehicle crime, enhance communication between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders, and develop expertise and strategic analysis of organised vehicle crime. The proposed panel will discuss the main dimensions of an EU barrier model on motor vehicle crime. The first presentation provides a birds-eye view of the problem of vehicle crime in the EU and the barrier model approach. The second presentation discusses the profile of vehicle crime perpetrators, focusing on MOCG and possible barriers to preventing entry and use of infrastructure in EU member states. The third presentation discusses the preparation and commission of vehicle crimes and whether technological or situational prevention barriers should be prioritised. The last presentation focuses on fencing stolen vehicles and vehicle parts and possible barriers to preventing and disrupting their transportation and trade.
Chair:
   Atanas Rusev, Center for the Study of Democracy
Participants:
   Towards an EU barrier model to prevent and disrupt theft of motor vehicles in the EU *Joeri Vig, Stichting Centrum voor Criminaliteitspreventie en Veiligheid; Atanas Rusev, Center for the Study of Democracy; Lienke Hutten, Stichting Centrum voor Criminaliteitspreventie en Veiligheid*

   Europol recognises organised property crime as a significant threat affecting virtually all EU Member States. V-BAR focuses on a specific form of organised property crime: motor vehicle crime, including theft and the sale of stolen vehicle parts. Organised vehicle crime has an explicit cross-border nature, not only because it often involves MOCGs, but also because trade in stolen vehicles and vehicle parts typically takes place abroad. Therefore, effective prevention and disruption require concerted action from all EU countries. The current study draws on a comprehensive logistical analysis of the business processes behind the theft of vehicles, the opportunities criminals exploit, the main conscious or unconscious facilitators and the role of private and public actors that may contribute to preventive or repressive measures. Building on previous work on administrative approaches toward organised crime and barrier models done by the Dutch Center for Crime Prevention and Security (CCV) and ENAA (2011) case studies in 6 EU countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, France, Germany and The Netherlands) it will present an EU barrier model to tackle vehicle crime.

   Thieves on wheels – barriers to prevent car thieves to enter, stay,

and exit a country *Nacer Lalam, l'Institut des hautes études du ministère de l'Intérieur (IHEMI); Atanas Rusev, Center for the Study of Democracy*

The profile of perpetrators of vehicle crime in the EU is diverse. However, when we talk about organised vehicle crime, this often is related to the involvement of MOCG. Free movement of people is one of the outstanding achievements of the European Union that benefits all European citizens, but it also greatly facilitates cross-border organised vehicle crime. Building on case studies in 6 Member states, the current presentations discusses the opportunities and facilitators of MOCG that allow them to misuse the transport (roads, highways, ports, airports) and city infrastructure (e.g. parking lots, ring roads). Further, it discusses the limitations of police and possible logistical barriers that can limit opportunities for MOCG to enter, stay and use infrastructure uninterrupted.

Vehicle theft and situational crime prevention in the age of technology: results of a crime scripting analysis. *Catherine Monbailliu, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent University; Jelle Janssens, Ghent University*

Research on organised crime and law enforcement agencies has found that technology has facilitated existing crimes such as human trafficking, the illegal drug trade and money laundering. The same holds true for vehicle theft, as demonstrated in the V-BAR research in six EU Member States. This presentation serves to identify technological facilitators and addresses the situational crime prevention measures that could be developed to prevent vehicle theft and the stolen vehicle trade. It builds on the European Barrier model created in the context of the V-BAR project and will inform practitioners and scholars on the benefits and disadvantages of crime scripting as a situational crime prevention instrument.

Possible barriers to prevent and disrupt fencing stolen vehicles and vehicle parts *Sonja John, Berlin School of Economics and Law; Klaus von Lampe, Berlin School of Economics and Law*

This proposed paper investigates the transport and trade of stolen vehicles and vehicle parts and possible barriers to prevent and disrupt organised criminal activity. It analyses processes of transporting vehicles on their own four wheels and shipping the goods in containers via ship or train. The analysis allows for distinguishing different process steps and identifying the various actors; these include members of crime groups, potential private and public partners for prevention, and unintentional facilitators of organised motor vehicle theft. Hence, the proposed barriers to the trade and selling of stolen cars and vehicle parts vary across these actors and are not limited to technical barriers like researchable serial numbers or artificial DNA.

434. Crime in sports: manifestations of organized crime and white collar crime in the sport sector

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
6:00 to 7:15 pm
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 9

Similar to other economic sectors, the sports sector is prone to crime, specifically white-collar and organized crime. However, a number of factors render sports more vulnerable to certain types of fraud than other contexts, and rather criminogenic when it comes to sports-specific criminal and unethical activities. This panel discusses some of the ways in which crime can reach sports, and how this important social and societal sector can be impacted by crime. The first presentation addresses vulnerabilities in the legal and regulatory framework for football trafficking – i.e. trafficking of persons through the exploitation of the football transfer system – through the use of relevant literature and documentation on the topic as well as an analysis of legal and regulatory texts. The second presentation discusses one of the largest fraud scandals in football history as the central subject of an in-depth single case study: the Belgian Zheyun Ye case. This study is based on a mixed-methods design including the study of court documents and semi-structured interviews with a number of (in)directly involved actors to evaluate the harms that were experienced by individuals and organizations during and in the aftermath of this case. The third presentation, through semi-structured interviews and documentary analysis, and using the taxonomic model of Mitchell, Crosset and Barr (1999), sheds light on the effectiveness of UEFA's "zero tolerance" policy in inducing compliance in football players in Portugal, at the level of match-fixing practices. Lastly, the fourth presentation examines the relevance of criminology and forensic sciences approaches with regard to the detection of match-fixing. The study, which is based on the analysis of four fixed matches, further elaborates the – often too simplistic – rational choice perspective on match-fixing, by integrating the concept of crime script. These crime scripts make it possible to disentangle the multiple scenes that integrate the offence.

Chair:

Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University

Participants:

Legal and regulatory vulnerabilities as an inadvertent facilitator of football trafficking *Louis Vandercruysse, Ghent University; Tom Vander Beken, Professor and director of the Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University; An Vermeersch, Ghent University; Annick Willem, Ghent University*

Research aim Football trafficking, which encompasses trafficking in football and trafficking through football, entails the trafficking of persons through exploiting the football transfer system (Poli, 2010). Although both can be classified as human trafficking, trafficking in football leads to the athletes actually participating in trials or signing exploitative contracts at club(s), while trafficking through football ends in abandonment or exploitation in other sectors (UNICEF, 2019). Even though legal research is steadily growing (Nkang, 2021) the topic is deemed to be under-researched (Jardine et al., 2021) and the need to re-evaluate the rules and regulations in place has repeatedly been reiterated (Drywood, 2015; Unicef, 2019). This research, through the identification of risk indicators for football trafficking and linkage of those indicators with laws and regulations, bridges the aforementioned research gap. Essentially, where rules do not adequately address the risks for trafficking, they could be branded as vulnerable as they may inadvertently facilitate the crime. Method The data is gathered through analysis of relevant legal and regulatory texts at (inter)national level. Additionally, literature and documentation on the topic is reviewed. Results While governments and football federations have certainly taken action and are currently adapting rules which may positively affect the issue, various risks and corresponding vulnerable rules could be identified. For instance, academies - i.e. training centers for aspiring footballers (Ume-Ezeoke, 2018), football agents (Esson, 2015) as well as recruitment practices of clubs (Jardine et al., 2021), including the organization of trials (Mason et al., 2019), have all been directly linked with football trafficking, yet they remain inadequately regulated by the - albeit competent - Fédération Internationale de Football Association. Through identification of vulnerable rules on inter alia football agents, transfers and work permits, governments and football federations can remedy those vulnerabilities and possibly prevent trafficking occurrences in the future.

Entangled in a fraudulent system: An in-depth analysis of a large-scale football scandal *Lucie Vanwersch, UGhent; Wim Hardyns, Professor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University*

The sports sector is, as many other economic sectors, vulnerable to different types of financial and social fraud. However, the cultural and social nature of sports, and the specificities of each discipline, bear additional dangers for the occurrence of fraud that can be often linked to the manipulation of sports competitions for betting or

other purposes. In this research, we take one of the largest fraud scandals in the history of football as the central subject of an in-depth single case study: the Belgian Zheyun Ye case. This well-documented football scandal is centered around the acquired influence of a Chinese 'businessman' over professional national football clubs in the years 2004-2006 for the purpose of fixing matches, betting on the outcomes of these manipulated matches, and hiding the proceeds of these crimes from the Belgian fiscal authorities. To these ends, at least two organised criminal networks were devised with the main goal of using the local relationships of those involved to access a great number of football players in different teams. Using a mixed-methods design based on the study of court documents and semi-structured interviews with a number of (in)directly involved actors in this case, we study the harms that were experienced by individuals and organizations during and in the aftermath of this case. To organize and structure the harms caused by this scandal in a systematic manner, we rely on Greenfield and Paoli's harm assessment framework (2013). This framework allows researchers to categorize the harms of crime according to their potential impact on individuals' or organizations' functional integrity, material interests, reputation, and privacy. Our results show the diverse and widespread nature of the harms that this scandal brought to individuals, entities from the sports sector, government entities, and the social environment in and around football.

Zero tolerance or null effectiveness?: Public policies and sports rules to fight match-fixing *César de Cima, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Centro de Estudos Internacionais (CEI-Iscte) e Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia (CIES-Iscte); Marcelo Moriconi, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Centro de Estudos Internacionais (CEI-Iscte)*

Through semi-structured interviews and documentary analysis this article assesses and exposes how the "zero tolerance" policy implemented by UEFA, the European football's governing body, is inefficient in inducing compliance in football players, at the level of match-fixing practices. The excessive emphasis on individual ethics, the externalization of the phenomenon as an organized crime problem and the reluctance to admit internal governance failures are the main explanatory reasons. The article claims that football regulation should move from a logic of compliance to enforcement politics.

Combining Criminology and Forensic Science to Detect Match-Fixing *Fiona Langlois, University of Lausanne (UNIL); Stefano Caneppele, University of Lausanne*

This contribution discusses the relevance of criminology and forensic sciences approaches with regard to match-fixing detection. Existing studies on match-fixing have described offenders as rational actors, oriented to maximize their benefits in a field with low-risk detection by law enforcement systems. Often, this explanation is too simplistic, as it neglects the complexity of an offence which integrates multiple actors, with different aims in different places and various criminal activity processes. In our contribution, we further elaborate the rational choice perspective on match-fixing, by integrating the concept of crime script. Through crime scripts, it is possible to disentangle the multiple scenes that integrate the offence. This study is based on the analysis of four fixed matches, resulting on four specific crime scripts and a general script together with set of traces that may be exploited for the investigation. These scripts detailed the modus operandi used by the fixers. By integrating the criminological (using the rational choice theory) perspective, this could be useful to prevent and reduce re-offending while, from a forensic science perspective (assuming that offenders leave traces when fixing matches), this could help identify the possible traces that experts may exploit to support their investigations.

435. POL Panel 20. Police bias
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:

   Massimiliano Mulone, Université de Montréal

Participants:

   On the influence of prior information on the credibility of a testimony: Criteria-Based Content Analysis (CBCA) reality criteria in police officers *Stefanie Kemme, University of Münster; Lena Posch, University of Applied Police Sciences Hamburg*

   A number of studies have shown that prior information has an impact on the assessment of the credibility of the testimony and on CBCA reality criteria, as well as on the credibility of the witness. In Germany, such experimental studies on the confirmation bias have rarely been conducted with samples of police officers. 114 police students (study 1) and 91 criminal police officers (study 2; work experience in years: M = 12.6; SD = 9.9) watched one of two real, videotaped police witness interviews of similar testimonies (sexual assault by an unknown defendant). One was classified as credible/ of high content quality, the other one as not credible/ low content quality. Prior to viewing each interrogation, the experimental groups were provided with positive/ appreciative and with negative/ discrediting information about the credibility of the witness. The control group received no information about the credibility of the victim witness. Thereafter, they rated the statement on selected criteria-based content analysis (CBCA) criteria and judged the credibility of the testimony and the credibility of the victim. Results: Prior negative and positive information led to cognitive biases in study 2, especially in the case of the non-credible video. Experienced police officers rated both the credibility of the testimony and the witness congruent with the erroneous prior information. For the credible video, no effects of the prior information could be obtained. These effects could not be found on the students in study 1. On the contrary, the credible video tended to lead to cognitive biases. The differences in the evaluation of the videos are discussed.

   Policing and racial discrimination: law enforcement officers' resistance and rationalization to allegations of racism *Massimiliano Mulone, Université de Montréal*

   In Canada, for a little less than a decade, government authorities have begun to force police services to open their data to independent researchers in order to document the problem of racial discrimination. Between 2016 and 2021, several research reports have been produced (in Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, Montreal, and Vancouver), and without exception, each of these studies shows significant disparities in treatment of certain racialized groups, most notably for the Black and Aboriginal communities. While the police do not question the disparities observed, they do attack one of their interpretations quite vigorously, namely that they are the consequence of racial profiling by law enforcement. Yes, the disparities are real, but they are not a reflection of racist practices by police officers. Instead, police officers offer a number of alternative explanations that will be the focus of this analysis. Indeed, we propose to reflect on police rationalization of racial disparities and, more generally, to grasp the police response to allegations of racism that weigh on the profession. To do so, we will draw on data produced in the context of a collaboration with a Quebec municipal police force. More specifically, we worked on all of the street checks and vehicle interceptions recorded between 2016 and 2019 and on 12 semi-structured interviews conducted with members of the police force. The presentation will thus seek to

illustrate the discourses that are constructed around issues of racial profiling within the police force itself. How do they understand and, more importantly, delegitimize allegations of racism against their profession? What alternative explanations are usually put forward to make sense, in the eyes of police officers, of these significant disparities? In doing so, this presentation will shed light on and better understand the resistance that occurs within police organizations to anti-racist struggles.

Antilocution and trust in the police workplace *Colin Rogers, university of South Wales*

Prejudice and bias in the workplace can have a detrimental effect upon an individuals trust in the workplace. This study involved police recruits who had undergone the new higher education programme in England and Wales and were surveyed to establish their perceptions of acceptance and trust utilising Allport's(1979) ideas concerning the nature of prejudice.

The usual suspects? Profiling who was policed during the Covid-19 pandemic in Scotland *Susan McVie, University of Edinburgh*

In March 2020, as Covid-19 swept across the world, UK police forces were given powers to enforce public health regulations in an effort to prevent the spread of the disease and save lives. Multiple studies have now examined the role of policing during the pandemic, from the perspective of police legitimacy, officer wellbeing and the politics of policing. However, few studies have looked at the profile of who was subject to police enforcement and whether this simply reflected existing stereotypes of 'the usual suspects'. In Scotland, over 20,000 Fixed Penalty Notices (or fines) were issued in relation to regulatory non-compliance between March 2020 and May 2021. This presentation will consider the profile of who was fined and match it against other known 'offender' profiles. Using innovative data linkage, we will also examine the underlying health and vulnerability of those who were fined, and whether they posed a greater risk of spreading the disease than others who are typically subject to policing. And we will draw on police officer interviews to discuss how the profile of offenders shifted from the 'usual' to the 'unusual' suspects as the pandemic wore on. We will conclude by discussing the consequences of Covid-19 for policing in the context of public health emergencies and its impact on regulatory fairness and legitimacy.

Police Leader Emotional and Cultural Intelligent and the Acknowledgement of Systemic Racism in Criminal Justice *Joseph Schafer, Arizona State University; David R White, Ferris State University*

Drawing from a broad national sample of police leaders from across the United States, this study examines whether the respondents' assessed EI and CI relate to their willingness to acknowledge systemic racism in criminal justice as a need for reform, and whether these factors shape leaders' support for various reform efforts, including support for procedural justice, community policing, civilian oversight boards, and the efficacy of de-escalation and implicit bias trainings.

436. POL Panel 23. Police partnerships and collaboration
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2
Chair:
Monika Weissensteiner, Trento University
Participants:
Policing partnerships and changes in police professionalism in comparative perspective *Thierry Delpeuch, CNRS UGA PACTE; Jacqueline E Ross, University of Illinois College of Law*

We seek to enrich the literature on security networks and police partnership with the insights from the growing body of literature on policy sciences and collaborative public management. Following the work on "new professionalism" by Stone and Travis (2011) and Slanski (2011), in particular, we explore the ways in which security partnerships between police and other institutional and neighborhood stakeholders transform participants' professional identity, including not only their partnership roles but their view of the policing profession. Based on ten years of field work with police in the United States and France, we track the ways in which partnership roles endow participants with greater professional autonomy and responsibility in developing tailor-made and innovative solutions, while promoting the development of a new knowledge community or "intelligence regime" specific to partnerships. To illuminate this process of professionalization, we draw on the literature about "boundary spanners" (Levina and Vaast, 2005; van Meerkerk and Edelenbos 2018). Our research draws on observation and more than 500 interviews in ten French and four American cities, where we examined police partnerships with other stakeholders on matters as diverse as riots, youth violence, the underground economy, soccer hooliganism, and domestic violence, we show how a variety of factors tend to promote or hinder collaborative experimentation and problem-solving by partnership participants. These factors include the professional heterogeneity of partnerships; whether they focus on a territory or a subject matter; the degree to which the partnership's governance procedures have been formalized; and the extent to which analyses of security problems are negotiated between stakeholders with different points of view and divergent interests. We also draw on our fieldwork to suggest ways in which partnerships adapt their initial objectives and develop the autonomy to craft their own definitions of success and failure.

Neighborhood control as a crime prevention strategy *Francesco Caccetta, Arma dei Carabinieri*

Neighborhood control constitutes one of the fundamental elements of modern urban crime prevention strategies. In fact, participatory security is what specialists in the field have found to be the most effective model of predatory crime prevention. This system, which originated in the Anglo-Saxon world but was imported and adapted several years ago in Italy by the author of this article, tends to increase social solidarity to foster the exchange of information among citizens about possible risk elements and to teach citizens how to make qualified reports to law enforcement agencies. Obviously, this system must be implemented without improvisation, possibly following the guidelines of qualified industry associations, which in Italy are mainly ANCDV (National Neighborhood Watch Association) and INWA (Italian Neighborhood Watch Association). This paper focuses on the need to be able to objectively assess the quality in the implementation of a neighborhood control project (even over time) in order to suggest possible corrective measures. Therefore, a tool (an evaluative grid) for analyzing neighborhood watch activities is described in this paper, and this tool is especially useful to the promoters and coordinators of such activities who can thereby identify critical issues and make effective corrections.

Rethinking cross-border police-cooperation *Monika Weissensteiner, Trento University*

In 2022 the European Council adopted upon proposal of the Commission a Recommendation on operational law enforcement cooperation, addressing in particular cross-border police cooperation instruments, such as hot-pursuit, cross-border surveillance, Police and Custom Cooperation Centres and joint patrols. In leading to its proposal for a new "EU Police Cooperation Code", the Commission had problematised a "complex web" in the legal realm, said to hamper an effective law enforcement cooperation. In this presentation I propose an analytical framework for the study of cross-border police cooperation, by taking developments in policing across internal

Schengen borders as empirical case. Three steps will outline the added analytical value of considering cross-border-police cooperation as policing-mobilities within plural legal orders. First, whilst police cooperation is frequently described and analysed as "interaction", I argue that both operational cooperation as well as information exchange concern practices of mobility and their regulation. Second, zooming into the spatial-legal border-strip, I argue that criminological socio-legal analysis of what has been described as a "patchwork quilt" or "fragmented legal terrain" - problematised as "complex web" by the EU Commission -, can be enhanced with conceptual tools developed in anthropological studies of legal pluralism, attentive also to the relation between law, space and practices. Third, by providing empirical examples from law-as-text and law-as practice, emerges how a focus upon situated developments in policing sheds light into ongoing re-configurations of power and governance, borders and sovereignty. This contribution is based on findings from a concluded qualitative PhD research in cultural and global criminology (2021), combined with preliminary thoughts from ongoing research.

A qualitative examination of unhoused community members' experiences with police and peace officers *Katheryn Lee, University of Alberta; Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta; Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University; Katharina Maier, University of Winnipeg*

In recent years, criminologists, advocates, and politicians have increasingly called for police 'de-tasking,' where several existing police activities and functions are re-assigned to 'better suited' agencies and institutions. In addition to decreasing harms stemming from criminalization and over-policing, calls for police 'de-tasking' are rooted in the recognition that many policing tasks—especially 'public disorder' policing—are an inefficient use of resources and that 'civilian' and 'community'-based policing groups are more appropriately suited for certain tasks. In Canada, one such 'civilian' initiative has included the deployment of Peace Officers. Despite cities' increasing use of Peace Officers, little is known about how those most likely to interact with them— unhoused community members—perceive and experience Peace Officer interactions and whether/how they differentiate between peace officers and police officer treatment. Drawing upon 45 interviews and ethnographic observations with unhoused community members in a Canadian city, we demonstrate that unhoused community members held more negative views of peace officers, describing them as more punitive, violent, and harassing than police officers. Participants routinely attributed these negative experiences to Peace Officers' more limited training and preferred more Police Officer than Peace Officer presence. We interrogate how/why the shift to more affordable policing models for 'public disorder' policing may result in increased legitimacy for police officers while resulting in unhoused community members' disdain for civilian-based Peace Officers.

437. POL Panel 25. Police investigations and technological advances

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:
Simone Hatchard, South Wales University
Participants:

Access to Cross-border E-evidence: Legal Framework, Challenges in Practice, and the Future Ahead. *Sara Domingo Andres, Trilateral Research Ltd*

Nowadays, 85% of criminal investigations involve digital data. Getting access to e-evidence in an efficient and timely manner has proven to be challenging for Law Enforcement Authorities (LEAs)

since often data is saved, stored or guarded by service providers which are based in another country outside the investigating State's jurisdiction and where the LEAs and judicial authorities of the country of origin have no competences. It is estimated that in almost two thirds (65%) of the investigations where e-evidence is relevant, there is a request to service providers across borders for e-evidence. This article explores the current legal framework around access to cross-border e-evidence, the practical challenges faced daily by LEAs, provides an analysis of the proposed EU e-evidence package and assesses to what extent this legislative proposal effectively helps overcoming the identified challenges in practice with the appropriate safeguards in place. Contributing to the lengthy discussion of academics and key stakeholders on the e-evidence package, it argues that mutual recognition of judicial decisions and cooperation in criminal matters amongst EU Member States, still has a long way to go. This research has been carried out as part of the EU funded H2020 HEROES Project for which LEA officers have been interviewed.

Adding Power to the Equation: Power, Nodal Governance and Online Open-Source Investigations of Atrocity Crimes. *Isabella Regan, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam*

Criminal investigations of atrocity crimes are inherently entangled with political, legal and social power struggles. A lack of legal and political power has hindered international courts from opening investigations and gaining physical access to crime scenes and, as a result, they have faced numerous evidentiary issues. To counter these challenges, public investigations have often relied on the assistance of private actors to collect information for prosecution purposes. Nowadays, both public and private actors have embraced online open-source investigation techniques to document and analyze atrocities. Private actors have played major roles in developing these open-source techniques, setting up collaborations, managing databases and developing evidentiary guidelines. Despite the legal power to do so, private actors are heavily involved in online investigative processes, often leaving public authorities dependent on private online data collection. How can power dynamics in this dynamic context be conceptualized and studied? This presentation explores to what extent understandings of power can be identified in existing literature and how these relate to the four analytical elements of nodal governance analysis: mentalities, institutions, technologies and resources. A systematic narrative literature review is conducted to identify and conceptualize public and private power dynamics in the context of open-source investigations of atrocity crimes, and to conclude on the usability of existing nodal analysis frameworks to study power in this context. Two questions serve as guidance for the systematic study: (1) How can understandings of power in literature on online open-source investigations of atrocity crimes be conceptualized? And (2) to what extent can a nodal (networked) analysis of mentalities, institutions, technologies and resources facilitate the analysis of power dynamics in this context? This contribution aims to expand on current understandings of power, thereby contributing to existing literature on public and private power within criminal investigations and nodal (networked) analysis.

'Do they want efficiency or do they want to show off?' Tech effect bottom-up and top-down in Portuguese police work *Susana Costa, Centre for Social Studies; University of Maia*

Recent decades have witnessed the development and expansion of the uses of science and technology. For criminal justice, this means the opportunity to harness the power of new forensic tools and information. However, police forces, as traditional institutions, can go through adaptation periods where novel tools are incorporated into existing manners of thinking and doing. Besides,there is a gap in the existing research that concerns the role of the first attenders or police officers in crime scenes, their skills, understandings and interpretations of potential DNA evidence. Additionally, police officers' interpretations of criminal scenarios are often the basis of the construction of criminal narratives the ones who find the evidence to support them. Therefore, it is important to know the

ways in which the police frame its crime scene procedures, practices and knowledge, in order to assist the judicial system. This presentation will investigate the country-specific mode of applying DNA technologies on a hybrid field where science and technology become entangled with multiple police, legal, and citizenship practices and subjectivities. Through 15 focus groups made in Portuguese Police between 2019 and 2023 to 51 police agents and adopting qualitative and interpretative methodologies, it is intended to understand how DNA technology is incorporated into investigative police work. The data suggest that despite the greater credibility of DNA technologies, they introduce a double tech effect in its approach to the crime scene: a tech effect bottom-up and a tech effect top-down providing a moral authority effect to the work developed.

Understanding the use of digital forensics in the investigation and prosecution of major crime *Simone Hatchard, South Wales University*

As digital technology continues to develop at an exponential rate, the process of digital forensics (DF) is becoming increasingly important to the investigation and prosecution of major crime cases within the criminal justice system (CJS) (Lawless, 2016). Over 90 percent of all crime now has a digital element (NPCC, 2020) and the volume of digital evidence now threatens to overwhelm the police, prosecutors, and the courts (Police Foundation, 2021). Despite this, no research to date has focused exclusively on the entire life cycle of digital data from crime scene to court in a major crime investigation. The existing academic body of literature is focused on specific parts of the journey, or particular types of DF (Brookman and Jones, 2020; Wilson Kovacs, 2021; Sunde, 2022). This conference paper discusses the findings of my PhD research, which explored the use of DF in the investigation and prosecution of major crime cases in England and Wales. This research adopted an ethnographic approach focusing mainly on one police force in England and Wales and involved a detailed examination of their practices and procedures, through observation of the DF department, interviews with key actors including DF practitioners and senior investigating officers (SIO) and analysis of documents pertaining to DF and major crime investigations. The results of this study will have implications for both policy and practice for police forces in relation to DF. This research will also provide a clearer understanding of the challenges actors face in relation to DF, and therefore may help to reduce some of the tension and mistrust that exists between criminal justice agencies (Horsman, 2020).

438. Race, religion, gender and inequality in prison

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment

Paper Session

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4

Chair:

Rachele Girardi, University of Greenwich

Participants:

A picture of religious freedom in prisons and detention centres in Poland based on research carried out among convicts and educators *Olga Sitarz, University of Silesia in Katowice; Anna Jaworska-Wieloch, University of Silesia in Katowice; Jakub Hanc, University of Silesia in Katowice*

The paper aims to present the conclusions of surveys carried out among inmates serving sentences in various prisons in Poland. The survey topic was religious freedom and its limitations as perceived by inmates themselves. Respondents of various denominations, including non-believers, answered detailed questions about the access to various religious practices and services. The survey was carried out in prisons of various types (closed, semi-open and open) and in detention centres. In total, the survey covered inmates in 14 prisons and 5 detention centres. The questions asked concerned the situation of the inmates both before and during the pandemic. By comparison, the inmates were also asked about their religious practices outside. The questions concerned, e.g., the possibility of participating in religious services, following religious practices, observing an appropriate diet, possessing religious objects. Some questions were open-ended so that the inmates could freely formulate their statements regarding their possible discomfort in terms of religious freedom. A specific counterpoint to those surveys was provided by statements of educators working in the same penitentiary units, regarding their perception of the exercise of religious freedom in penitentiary isolation. Expert interviews with clergymen working in prisons formed an additional element of the study. The answers of convicts, educators and clergymen were then compared with the applicable international and domestic regulations guaranteeing religious freedom, e.g. in prisons. This made it possible to make a preliminary evaluation of the actual state of the implementation of the standard of religious freedom in Polish prisons. The research was carried out as part of a research project financed by the National Science Centre Poland under Decision No. 2018/31/B/HS5/02233.

Exposure to the Criminal Legal System among Black Central Brooklyn Residents *Tawandra Rowell-Cunsolo, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Courtney Blanford, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

In the United States, Black Americans are disproportionately represented in the criminal legal system. Previous research has shown that legal system engagement has a negative impact on a range of physical and mental health outcomes. This paper examines the extent to which a sample of Black residents (n=149) in Central Brooklyn, New York City (NYC), are directly and indirectly exposed to the criminal legal system. Black Central Brooklyn residents were recruited through convenience sampling and asked to participate in a survey on public safety and exposure to the legal system. Direct and/or indirect exposure to the legal system was common among our sample. A significant proportion of the participants reported a history of incarceration or exposure to familial incarceration (mother, father, child, or another family member had been incarcerated at least once). Fear and worry of police interaction were also common among this sample, which is consistent with previous research in this area.

In This Economy? The Cost of Prison Life *Beth Huebner, Arizona State University*

Conversations about the business of punishment fall along many axes, however, the financial toll that incarceration takes on individuals living in facilities and their family members is one of the most important as we disproportionately incarcerate individuals who are impoverished. In addition to costs associated with the fines and fees of parole or probation, individuals living in penal institutions are required to pay for the few liberties that they retain: they need to pay to use the phones or tablets, they need to pay for medical care in some states, and they even need to pay for food. This paper will focus on the money incarcerated persons spend on food to illustrate how capitalistic goals have fused with penal goals such that we require citizens to pay for a basic necessity.

Punishment circle: a look at prison and social inequality in Ecuador *Pablo Punin, Grupo de Investigación en Criminología y Ejecución Penal de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra de Barcelona*

This paper aims to analyze the interrelationship between prison and social inequality, in a way that allows to determine how, in a country with deep structural problems of poverty and inequality, this punishment falls mainly on people who belong to less favored social groups. In addition, the tortuous conditions of the prisons and their derivation in the systematic violation of rights that affects these groups are exposed, in such a way that the probability of recidivism due to the effects of confinement increases. In the same vein, the microcosm of Ecuadorian prisons is presented, where there are dynamics of violent informal control that reflect how, as

on the outside, oppression and control by certain groups also exist within the prisons. With these elements, it is sought to discuss the legitimacy of maintaining prison as the main punishment, and it is argued that it is insufficient to fulfill the objectives that justify its existence.

Locked behind gendered bars: exploring the heteronormative regulation of prison spaces *Rachele Girardi, University of Greenwich*

Prisons have traditionally been designed as sex-segregated institutions, where queer bodies are still handled following a binary logic. Interestingly, the construct of gender has been overlooked in prison research, emerging primarily in reports on LGBTQ+ prisoners, where the experiences of gender non-conforming folks have been explored in terms of deviance, sexual violence and discrimination. The recent outrage over the allocation of transgender prisoners in the UK has demonstrated a societal and institutional preoccupation with gender and space, which calls for a more comprehensive understanding of how gender is enacted and regulated in the prison estate. This is especially relevant in the female estate, where the institutional rhetoric is generally harsher than its male counterpart, to the point where institutional modes of control have been criticised of attempting to "refeminise" offenders. This qualitative project explores the ways in which spaces of confinement maintain and reproduce oppressive assumptions on gender and appropriate gendered behaviour. By bridging the fields of carceral geography and queer criminology, I investigate how these spaces reproduce heteronormative practices of social control, disguised as risk management and rehabilitation tools. Preliminary findings from ten interviews with prison architects and charity organizations will be presented. Themes of risk, identity and vulnerability emerged from discussions on the position of gender non-conforming folks behind bars, as well as issues surrounding current prison designs. At the roots of this analysis lies a critique of the current prison industrial complex, and what emerged from the data is a radical look towards the future, not only in terms of innovative prison designs, but also on the utility and persistence of incarceration. Indeed, results will inform current and future policy on the detrimental effects of gendered control in prisons, together with improvements to create more inclusive and progressive spaces for both cisgender and queer individuals behind bars.

439. COST 18121: Working Group number 1: Examining victims rights in Europe

Topic 4: Victimology/Victims' rights
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5

The four presentations in this panel aim to offer insight into understanding victims' rights in different countries in Europe by using multiple complementary lenses. In "Victim 'Survival' Skills: reclaiming the narrative", Nicola O'Leary and Simon Green question the nature of some services and resources that are often afforded to victims of crime. They do this by showing that both positive and negative experiences provided resources to derive new purpose from their victimization, which may become vital learning moments in the development of reclamation, interpersonal and narrative skills. This has significant implications for services. In "Viewing "Victims' Rights through compliance theory Freya Augesteijn reports on research into the implementation of victims' rights. Common claims that crime victims' rights are constantly violated are revealed to be heavily overstated. However, the realization of victims' rights is not self-evident either, hamstrung by structural mechanisms of the criminal justice system. These mechanisms underlying possible non-enforcement can be viewed through compliance theory. This can offer potential new pathways for policy interventions, and thereby strengthen the future of victims' rights. In "The prevention of victimization in Romania: current and future developments" Aura Preda views victim policy and legislation, particularly as they relate to prevention of victimization. She will show this to be cost-effective and report on current and future projects and proposals to further strengthen victims' rights in Romania. Finally in "Positive Retribution: a new way of Thinking the position of the Victim", Antony

Pemberton will offer a novel understanding of the position of victims within criminal justice. This intends to reclaim the concept of retribution from its one-sided association with punitive sanctions, also by proposing reflective judgment as a means to more fully incorporate the victims' views and by arguing that the notion of natality can separate retribution more fully from revenge.

Chair:

Freya Augusteijn, NSCR

Participants:

Victim 'Survival' Skills: reclaiming the narrative *Nicola O'Leary, University of Hull; Simon Green, University of Hull*

The idea of 'victims rights' features prominently in political, criminological and legal discourse, as well as being subject to regular media comment. Nevertheless, the concept remains elusive and at times ambiguous against a backdrop of near international consensus on how victims ought to be treated and the rights and services they should be entitled to. This paper questions the nature of some services and resources that are often afforded to victims of crime. Based on a small in-depth set of narrative-appreciative interviews with victims of serious violence, this paper asks how victims can change in the aftermath of their experience and what skills are draw upon to make sense of and survive victimisation? Surprisingly, both positive and negative experiences provided resources to derive new purpose from their victimisation. These experiences incorporate every day and profound moments in which victim-survivors practice, rehearse and frame what has happened to them. Consequently, such experiences become vital learning moments in the development of reclamation, interpersonal and narrative skills. This has significant implications for how to support victim-survivors and suggests that alongside existing services and supports, the training in such skills (for both victim-survivors and practitioners) can provide new approaches for surviving serious victimization.

Viewing victims' rights through compliance theory *Freya Augusteijn, NSCR*

Crime victims have gained ground within jurisdictions globally with the implementation of rights. The reality of victims' rights however is commonly said to be lacking. Even within the Netherlands - which is frequently perceived as best practice – state institutions like the police, public prosecution, and the judiciary are under scrutiny for the way they handle the rights of victims within the criminal trial. The aim of the research project is to gain insight into the source, extent, and nature of the realization of victims' rights. Empirical knowledge on a national level has been attained through interviews, analyses of written verdicts, and observations at court hearings. The findings from this multi-methods design will be brought together into a coherent conception of the current reality of victims' rights. Common claims that crime victims are constantly overlooked or ignored and that their rights are being violated time after time, can be refuted. What is undeniable though, is that the realization of victims' rights is not yet self-evident and that this originates from structural mechanisms within the criminal justice system. These mechanisms underlying possible non-enforcement can be integrated into compliance theory. This provides us with potential new pathways for policy interventions, and could strengthen the future of victims' rights

The prevention of victimization in Romania: current and future developments *Aura Preda, Spiru Haret University Bucharest*

Taking into consideration the studies regarding the costs of criminality in Romania, the conclusion is that preventing criminality/victimization is cost-effective, from many points of view. This presentation will discuss the Romanian legislation including specific legislation laws actions by public authorities and their projects in the field of victimization prevention. Also, the presentation will consider activities proposed by Romanian NGOs, including in particular The Romanian Society of Victimology.

"Positive retribution: a new way of thinking the position of the

victim" *Antony Pemberton, Katholieke Universiteit of Leuven (KU Leuven)*

This paper offers a novel understanding of the position of victims within criminal justice. He will first stress the point that conceptions of retribution, properly understood, include positive responses towards the victim, and need not be solely associated with punitive sanctions. To elaborate on this point he will draw on Jean Hampton's view of retribution as connected to an experience of what she calls "moral injury". In the second instance he will argue a difference between retribution and retributive justice. In much of the literature, these two concepts are used interchangeably, as if the addition of justice does not alter the content of retribution. This obscures that "justice" is not merely a benign noun that can be affixed to other terms – see for instance "social justice", "political justice" or "economic justice" – but a particular outlook on social problems and their solution, involving rule-based decision making. Bernard Williams's analysis of shame and Hannah Arendt's development of the idea of reflective judgement can help understand that the aftermath of victimisation by crime should also include context- and identity-based questions in shared attempts to plot a meaningful course of action. Indeed in the final instance then such reflective judgement opens a pathway to replacing "re-action" with action – in Arendt's terms - and by rejecting implicit notions of "restoring a balance", "making whole again" and a return to the past, instead modelling our response on Arendt's idea of natality.

440. Domestic and Gender-Based Violence
Topic 4: Victimology/Policy and Prevention of Victimization
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
Chair:
   Lee Elbert Ross, University of Central Florida
Participants:
Tackling intimate gender violence in Portugal: paths taken and challenges *Joana Torres, Universidade da Maia/Faculdade de Direito da Universidade do Porto; Jorge Gràcia, Universidad Internacional de La Rioja; Sõnia Maria Martins Caridade, Escola de Psicologia da Universidade do Minho*

The Istanbul Convention builds an important and pioneer instrument to fight gender violence and violence against women in Europe. Conceiving the mentioned violence as a human rights issue, it determines a set of international obligations and standards, which must be transposed to the national public policies of the ratifying countries, where Portugal is included. This study aimed, by means of 12 interviews with national experts from different areas of activity (e.g., politicians, researchers, NGO representatives) (m = 52.41 ; s.d = 10.43), regarding intimate gender violence (IGV), to analyze their perceptions about the evolution of the process of awareness and national response to IGV in the Portuguese context, as well as the process of implementation of the obligations and standards of the Istanbul Convention. Interview data was in turn cross-checked with the GREVIO report (2019) in order to promote deeper knowledge and more robust interventions on IGV. In terms of results, it was found that, in general, there is a perception that Portuguese society has evolved about its knowledge on the subject and that the State shows commitment to combating IGV. However, some barriers to the process are also pointed out, namely: the little investment in prevention; the fragile action at the gender root of the problem, namely at the level of training of professionals; the work of social responses to the victims being sustained by loose measures and based on funding that do not guarantee a solid basis of response. This study aims to contribute to the necessary assessment of the path that has been taken in Portugal regarding the fight against IGV, focusing especially on the impact of the Istanbul Convention.

An examination of how procedural justice policing impacts intimate partner violence victims *Christopher D Maxwell, Michigan State University; Tami P Sullivan, Yale School of Medicine; Joy S Kaufman, Yale School of Medicine*

For several decades, scholars have focused on assessing whether the way police officers interact with the public, particularly those that they accuse of an infraction, can influence the accused's views about the police and their compliance with the officer's commands. Under the rubric of procedural justice [PJ], this model predicts that regardless of the sanction the officers deliver, more procedurally fair interactions will increase the civilian's acceptance and compliance with subsequent police orders. More recently, scholars have extended the PJ perspective to examine how police may influence victims' well-being and willingness to follow through with the officers' requests. This question is fundamental in the context of intimate partner violence, where state and departmental policies often limit an officer's discretion. Using data from 663 structured interviews with victims of intimate partner violence that occurred shortly after their encounter with the police, this paper focuses on understanding the extent to which victim demographic and incident characteristics and their perceptions of their local police department's legitimacy influence their assessment of whether the responding officers utilized procedural justice practices during the encounter, and in turn, whether the degree of procedural justice demonstrated by the officer impacts their willingness to continue engaging with the system.

Support for victims of crimes related to domestic violence in Poland - expectations and reality. *Joanna Katarzyna Rajewska de Mezer, Department of Rehabilitation, Faculty of Educational Studies, Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań*

Domestic violence is an important social problems in Poland. In 2022, the number of Blue Card procedures initiated by the Police, testifying to domestic violence, amounted to 61.645(Jowsa, 2022). Bullying a family member that violates basic human rights, causes suffering is a crime provided for in Article 207 of the Penal Code. Violence also manifests itself in the occurrence of acts bearing the hallmarks of the crime of murder, bodily injury , violation of bodily integrity, rape or incest. The number of people convicted for the bullying oscillates since 2015 by 2022 around 11.000 and remains relatively constant (Burdziej, 2022). Violence and the traumatic crisis associated with it cause the emergence of negative symptoms at the emotional, behavioral, cognitive and biophysiological level and the need to provide victims with multifaceted support. The aim of the assistance is to avoid the occurrence of a chronic crisis, related disorders of social functioning victims and the primary and secondary victimization - known victimology. Assistance activities must lead to overcoming the crisis, which is characterized by the perception of the situation as hopeless, and to regaining a sense of agency and control over life. Polish law provides for various forms of assistance to victims of crimes related to the use of violence, regulated by the Act on Social Assistance, the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, the Code of Civil Procedure Act, the Police Act. The list of forms of assistance is wide and enables the victim to be supported with various types of services. The aim of this work is to review various forms of assistance to victims of crimes related to domestic violence and their analysis in terms of counteracting the chronic crisis and the phenomenon of victimization depending on the victim's competence to cooperate and accept support.

Usage and effectiveness of precautionary measure against victims of intimate partner violence. Evidence from Spain. *Jorge Rodríguez-Menés, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Marti Rovira, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Carlos Palomo, Universitat Pompeu Fabra*

This study aims to investigate the frequency and effectiveness of precautionary measures taken by judges to protect victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Catalonia, a Spanish jurisdiction with full competencies in the implementation of such measures. The study uses rich registry data of a full cohort of aggressors (N≈7000) sentenced for at least one IPV crime during a 5-year

period, and of the victims (N≈4000) who were subjected to precautionary measures after these crimes. The study applies descriptive, survival, and canonical correlation statistical analyses to investigate which measures (singly or in combination) were more commonly taken by the judges, their effectiveness to prevent re-victimizations over the same victim (both while in force and after their expiration), and which are associated with better and worst records of recidivism. The analyses take into account the socio-economic characteristics and victimological histories of the victims subjected to the precautionary measures, such as their age, nationality, number of previous aggressions by the same and different offenders, and history of intimate relationships between victim and aggressor before and at the time of the victimizations. Multiple characteristics of the offenders, such as their socio-economic traits, criminal histories, reeducation records, and histories of addiction and dishabituation treatments are also considered to minimize potential selectivity bias. The results of the study provide insights into the usage and effectiveness of precautionary measures under different conditions, with important policy implications.

'Slow femicide' by omission: falling through a chasm, the experience of help-seeking in later life *Sarah Mae Wydall, Aberystwyth University; Elize Freeman, Aberystwyth University; Rebecca Zerk, Aberystwyth University*

This paper draws on longitudinal research from the Dewis Choice Initiative on domestic abuse in later life. The data provides insights about experiences of help-seeking from a study of 200 older victim-survivors. The findings show victims aged 60 years and over, are deemed at lower risk because of systemic failures to identify domestic abuse in later life and rather than listening to the victims directly, the adoption of a 'rule of optimism' is employed when assessing complex familial circumstances. Additionally, domestic abuse risk assessment, designed for use with younger victims, is not adequate to identify risks specific to domestic abuse in later life. Thus, intrinsic vulnerabilities such as pregnancy are captured, but caregiving in the context of abuse is not. This can be further compounded by statutory and third sector responses not asking older victim-survivors about sexual violence and / or substance misuse. We show how paternalistic assumptions about older victim-survivors' intrinsic vulnerabilities often result in a 'welfarist' as opposed to a justice response, denying individuals the rights and entitlements afforded to their younger counterparts (Clarke et al., 2016; Wydall et al. 2018). This leads older women often to experience a state of 'slow femicide' where they are isolated, afraid, judged and overlooked (Walklate et al., 2020) We highlight how, austerity measures (Walby, 2009) and the development of statutory safeguarding in England and Wales has led to a reduction in support, through 'responsibilising' individuals, primarily women, and communities. As a result, older victim-survivors' experiences when seeking protection highlight a gap, if not a chasm, between institutionalised practice and normative ideals of a State response aimed at prioritising 'the vulnerable'. To conclude, the paper highlights how ageist and sexist practices often result in statutory inaction increasing extrinsic vulnerabilities.

Conditions of Granting and Denying Civil Protection Orders: A Systematic Literature Review *Lee Elbert Ross, University of Central Florida*

Civil protection orders are one of the most widely used legal interventions for intimate partner violence (Richards, et al., 2018). Often referred to as restraining orders, these are intended to constrain abusers who threaten or harass victims. Every American state has legislation that allows victims to seek legal remedies through protection orders such as preventing abusers from contacting them, requiring perpetrators to stay away from specific locations, and ordering the removal of firearms (DeJong and Burgess-Proctor 2006). Other remedies entail granting temporary custody of minor children to victims, temporary child support, and requiring the removal of weapons such as firearms (Holt 2004;

Zeoli et al. 2019). However, judges do not grant every petition for a protection order. This systematic literature review seeks to identify factors that determine the circumstances in which victims are granted and denied civil protection orders. The results suggest that myriad factors influence victims' chances of obtaining protection orders. Some studies found that gender, victims with children, and marital status are salient factors when protection orders are denied (Groggel & Rojas, 2023). Other studies suggest that marital separation and gun ownership weigh heavily when protection orders are granted (Zeoli et al. 2019). Recommendations are made to employ predictive analytics to show the likelihood of when petitions are granted and denied.

441. Hate Crime, Hate Speech, and Related Challenges
Topic 4: Victimology/Policy and Prevention of Victimization
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
   Margot Goblet, Université de Liège
Participants:
   Effective countermeasures for reducing hate crimes against religious youth: a systematic review *Sophie Litvak, University of Helsinki; Janne Kivivuori, University of Helsinki; Markus Kaakinen, University of Helsinki*

   The phenomenon of increased immigration and mobility has given rise to greater religious diversity in many countries, exposing individuals to new religions and potentially escalating conflicts. Hate crimes, which focus on the identity of the victim, can have profound mental, physical, and developmental effects, making them more impactful than non-hate crimes. Young people are particularly susceptible to hate crimes, with an increased likelihood of depression, suicidal thoughts, and other issues. In this presentation, we report findings from a systematic literature review on formal and informal strategies for preventing and reducing hate crimes against religious groups (published 2002-2022). Based on the review, we identify effective measures to inform future policy development. Formal measures include interventions by policy makers, NGOs, and government institutions, while informal measures encompass personal avoidance or self-preservation strategies as well as collective actions such as community involvement in crime reduction. This review aims to aid in the mitigation of victimisation among religious children, adolescents, and young adults and promote the development of more effective policies in this area. Keywords: Victimology, Hate crime, Religion, Youth, Systematic review

   Hate Crime Risk Assessment to improve police response to victims *Loretta Faye Trickett, Nottingham Trent University; Timothy Bryan, University of Toronto*

   In recent years, hate crimes have risen in many countries across Europe. In England and Wales police forces have been urged to improve response to victims and to more effectively gather evidence to support potential hate crime prosecutions. Despite this, many victims continue not to report to police and those that do, report distrust and dissatisfaction with policing. Across the hate crime strands, victims often have little confidence in the capacity of police to act empathetically, to respond to hate crime effectively, or to take hate crime victimization seriously. In this paper we argue that risk assessments represent a potentially useful tool to bridge the gap between the reality of hate crime victimization and current practice. We suggest that risk assessment tools, designed to assess a victim's risk of potential future victimization, not only help the police to implement safeguarding, but can also provide a fuller understanding of the impact and harms of hate crime, so that police have a more holistic perspective. Use of risk assessment may ensure that victim perspectives remain at the centre of police response. Given use of risk assessment for hate crime is in its infancy in the UK, Europe and beyond, the paper makes a significant contribution

to the hate crime and policing literature.

Stereotypes concerning (victims of) honor-related violence *Janne van Doorn, Leiden University*

There are often stereotypes surrounding victimization. This also applies to victims of honour-related violence. In an experiment among the general Dutch public we have looked at stereotypes concerning (victims of) honour-related violence. A total of 772 participants participated in the experiment with four conditions in which they read a vignette about intimate partner violence. Two aspects were manipulated/varied: the motive of the perpetrator (whether or not it concerned a violation of honor) and the cultural background of both victim and perpetrator (typically Turkish/Arabic or Dutch names). As outcome measures, we have looked at which characteristics were assigned to the victim and to what extent certain stereotypes existed. The results of the research will be discussed in more detail during the presentation.

Sexism and violence against women : Which legislative framework ? *Margot Goblet, Université de Liège; Fabienne Glowacz, University of Liege*

Several years after #MeToo, violence against women is at the heart of public debate. This societal context has led to reactions from lawmakers and governments. On May 22, 2014, Belgium passed a law that defines and penalizes sexism in public space. On November 26, 2021, the Council of Ministers adopted the new National Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence (PAN) for 2021-2025. This plan provides for 201 measures intended to improve prevention of such violence. Another recent advance, the concept of femicide is now officially defined in Belgium: the #StopFéminicide law, recently passed, proposes instruments for measuring feminicide, training for actors in the field and aims to improve the protection of victims. This law includes four definitions of femicide: intimate, non-intimate, indirect (forced abortion, genital mutilation) and gender-based femicide. We will focus on the definitions and the sanctions of sexism and gender-based violence. Violence against women is not limited to the public space and the domestic space and may also take place online, which complicates the task of legislators. We will work especially on slut shaming as an example. Slut shaming is defined as a process of stigmatization in the form of insults or rumors of a sexual nature aimed at shaming women because of their real or supposed sexual behaviors, in particular the number of sexual partners (Armstrong et al., 2014). So, is it a form of violence or just ordinary insults? A Delphi survey conducted among professionals (N=29, 85.71% women) reflects on these questions and gives directions in terms of legislative response and prevention.

442. Experiences of imprisonment

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
Chair:
Edwin Schreeche-Powell, The University of Greenwich
Participants:

Censoriousness in a South African prison *Anton Symkovych, University of Melbourne; University of Johannesburg*

Incarcerated people around the world actively engage with penal regimes by accepting, critiquing, and resisting penal power. Asserting this kind of autonomy and control gives meaning to their lives. Much of extant literature on such prisoner agential work originates from research in the Global North. I respond to this imbalance by using ethnographic evidence from a large prison in South Africa to revisit Mathiesen's concept of censoriousness. I expand the concept to include wider areas in which prisoners appeal to shared normative expectations, the official discourse, and formal rules in their critique of the status quo. Unlike in Mathiesen's

theoretical model, censorious activism in this large South African prison proved largely impotent to produce structural changes. However, its prevalence attests to similar struggles by prisoners across the diverse penal landscapes of the Global North and the Global South to uphold agency and dignity.

Prisoners' overall evaluation of the prison conditions: A good prisoner-staff relationship is not enough. *Hilde Pape, University College of Norwegian Correctional Servica; Berit Johnsen, Kriminalomsorgens høgskole og utdanningssenter KRUS*

Background / aims. The prisoner-staff relationship has been recognized as a key determinant of the quality of life during incarceration. Other prison-related issues, including perceived autonomy, assess to meaningful activities, and the relationship to other prisoners, may also be important. In addition to such factors, we assessed how aspects of the physical environment was evaluated by the prisoners. We examined how all these factors were associated with the prisoners' general opinion of the prison. The main aim was to identify the most influential determinants of evaluating the prison positively. Methods. In 2022, we conducted a survey of 181 male prisoners in three Norwegian prisons with identical architectonic design (response rate: 62%). Their overall evaluation of the prison was assessed through this question: "Generally speaking, on a scale from 1 to 10, how satisfied are you with this prison?" We also asked questions from Quality of the Prison Climate Questionnaire. In addition, the prisoners were asked to evaluate the outdoor prison area, the access to daylight, and the view from their cell. Results. On average, the general opinion of the prison (GOP) was moderately positive. High GOP scores correlated strongly (r>0.50) with positive evaluations of the relationship to the staff, perceived autonomy, the activities that the prison offers, receiving visitors, the daylight, the outdoor area, and the view from the cell. A multiple regression analysis showed that four of these variables had a unique statistical impact on GOP. A good relationship to the staff was the most important predictor (beta=0.33), followed by favourable evaluations of the outdoor area (beta=0.31), the cell view (beta=0.25) and the activities (beta=0.19). Conclusion. A good prisoner-staff relationship is indeed important for the quality of prison life, but perceiving the physical surroundings as pleasurable also matters – which barely has been addressed in previous research.

Prisoner Survey Data from Every Prison in England and Wales: Accessing 20 Years of HM Inspectorate of Prisons Data *Rosie Meek, Royal Holloway University of London; Nick Hardwick, Royal Holloway University of London*

In this presentation we discuss our Economic and Social Research Council-funded research project which has involved working with HM Inspectorate of Prisons in the UK, a government arms-length body, to prepare and explore 20+ years of their prisoner survey data which is gathered routinely from all prisons in England and Wales. We have spent 18 months preparing this large dataset for submission to the research archive, UK Data Service, where we are excited now to be able to open up this quantitative data to fellow prison scholars. We will present some worked examples to illustrate the potential of this resource in teaching and research activities, with the ultimate goal of giving fellow prison scholars the confidence to engage with this data set. Further details of the project and our associated publications can be found at www.royalholloway.ac.uk/research-and-teaching/departments-and-schools/law-and-criminology/research/our-projects-and-research-impact/secondary-analysis-of-data-collected-over-a-20-year-period-by-hm-inspectorate-of-prisons

The export of an 'exceptional' penal system *Katrine Antonsen, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo*

The Norwegian penal system has long been considered exceptional and one of the most humane in the world. The allegedly low

reoffending rates, good material conditions, as well as the ambition to "turn prisoners into good neighbours" have attracted and astonished researchers, journalists and NGOs worldwide. But what happens when one attempts to export Scandinavian penal values to countries with completely different tolerances, societal conditions and political contexts? Can the Scandinavian penal system be replicated outside of the Scandinavian welfare state? And what does Norway gain from such efforts? The Norwegian Correctional Services have engaged in the export of Scandinavian penal values for decades. Nevertheless, this practice has rarely been the subject of analysis. Except for the evaluation of single projects, no studies deal with the topic from a holistic point of view. Drawing on qualitative analysis of policy documents as well as interviews with key actors, this paper seeks to investigate what the NCS are involved in, how, and why. The aim is to make an empirical and theoretical contribution to the field of Scandinavian penal exports and to develop data and analysis that can enhance further criminological study on the phenomenon.

The Iatrogenic Outcomes of 'Well-Meaning' Peer Led Penal Induction Interventions *Edwin Schreeche-Powell, The University of Greenwich*

For over a century, there has been a continued increase in reported mental health and wellbeing issues experienced by prisoners across the penal estate in England and Wales. These are experienced more acutely during transfer, transition and adaptation to prison. To address the risk of self-harming behaviour and suicide, safer custody strategy has introduced measures following reception into a prison establishment. Implemented throughout the prison estate in England and Wales, the most prominent is Peer-Led Induction, a power-sharing initiative symbolic of reconfigured power. However, evaluation as to whether this initiative delivers on its aims and objectives is lacking, especially in the context of prison transfer and adaptation to the open prison estate, itself an under-researched area. To explore these areas, this research collected data through semi-structured interviews, capturing the lived experience of 21 ex-prisoners who experienced Peer-Led Induction in open prison, alongside 5 prison officers involved in the process of Peer-Led Induction. The study established that these processes place considerable strain on the participants' mental health, reconciling them with both historic and contemporary Pains of Imprisonment. The research demonstrates that reconfigured penal power faces structural and organisational impediments surrounding knowledge management and knowledge conversion, though institutional managerialism, ineffective management and resistant staff cultures. The application of power through strategies of 'responsibilisation' demonstrates that a needs-driven approach to induction is lacking; self-serving motivations, paradoxical support, and abuse and misuse of power interact to divert focus from helping prisoners. Peer-Led Induction points to 'intervention-itis', penal intervention as a quick fix amongst policy makers, but lacking the theoretical and evaluative foundation needed to meet its intended aims and objectives. In fact, it generates unintended, 'iatrogenic' outcomes, which exacerbate the pain and 'tightness' of imprisonment for those men transferring and transitioning to the open estate.

443. Immigration, Crime and Citizenship Panel 1. Victims and survivors of Human Trafficking
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Human Trafficking
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
Chair:
Lukasz Wieczorek, University of Warsaw
Participants:
Human Trafficking in India: A Qualitative Content-Analysis *Tinu Neha Miriyam, Prairie View A&M University; Dayanand Sundaravadivelu, Stillman College; Sesha Kethineni, Professor Emeritus, Illinois State University*

Trafficking of human beings, especially women and children, is still a matter of concern in India. Despite the continuous effort to combat this menace, trading in person is persisting and indeed continuing to grow. About 6,616 cases of human trafficking were reported in India, which is significantly higher than the 5,788 cases reported in 2018 and the 5,900 cases reported in 2017. On the other hand, conviction rates in human trafficking prosecutions dropped last year, from 29.4 % in 2018 to 22 % in 2019, which is contradictory. The current study analyzes (1) the detailed profile of each case law – number of victims, modus operandi, the status of the case, and other relevant information (2) causes responsible for human trafficking, and (3) legal responses in combating human trafficking in India. A qualitative content analysis of secondary data source on human trafficking cases from the SHERLOC database. This study implies that Indian policymakers need to take preemptive steps to make swift and stringent approaches towards this issue. Furthermore, steps on sensitizing the general public – especially through schools, NGOs in urban and rural areas, media should be done.

Data Culture in Human Trafficking II *Raquel Verdasco Martinez, Universidad Pontificia de Comillas de Madrid*

The reality of human trafficking in the world is very diverse, with huge regional differences that make it difficult to compare data. Accurate figures on the number of people affected by human trafficking are difficult to obtain due to the hidden criminal nature of the phenomenon, the irregular status of many migrants and the fact that victims often do not self-identify as victims. This has led to a lack of quality data and a need for improved data collection at state and local levels to address the problem more effectively. Data culture in Human Trafficking II research speaks to the need for reliable data collection in the fight against human trafficking and how this relates to the Sustainable Development Goals. The following research goes through a quantitative aproach with the design of the statistical method (MSE) for the estimation of the hidden number of victims in Spanish, i.e. possible victims who are not detected and/or protected as such. In this way, it aims to provide expertise based on the process of identification and detection in relation to understanding the terminology of what a victim of trafficking is, and to foster a culture of data in Spain. The research was based on the hypothesis that preventing and protecting victims of trafficking requires knowledge of the scope and magnitude of the phenomenon. To this end, the correct detection and registration of victims must be present in the processes and procedures, structures, planning systems, operations, control and monitoring activities to protect victims.

Victims of human trafficking in Poland – new countries of origin *Lukasz Wieczorek, University of Warsaw*

Poland is a country of origin, transit and destination for victims of human trafficking from many years. However, in recent years, Poland has noticed new places of origin for potential victims of human trafficking. Countries from the Latin America plays a crucial role among them. That is why this presentation will focus on labour exploitation of workers from Latin America in Poland, especially from Guatemala, which have been identified in Poland last year. However, not only new countries of origin of the trafficking victims are significant, but also changing forms of recruiting them, as well as the methods of exploiting and forcing them to work in Poland. The case of the exploitation Latin America workers in Poland is an example how complex (sophisticated) trafficking case could be. In this case, there were two entities involved in the procedure. On the one hand, organized crime groups from Guatemala behaved very cunningly and brutally. This organized crime group was not afraid to kill a journalist describing their criminal activities. On the other hand, an employment agency in Poland owned by the wife of the director of the Voivodeship Labour Office (local labour office). Main research findings including interviews with the representatives of the NGO involved in helping victims from Guatemala, media and the local community, or employees of the company where foreigners were

exploited will be presented. Furthermore, the reaction of the so-called social environment to the phenomenon of exploitation of workers from Guatemala will be also analysed.

Assistance and Support Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking: A Western Canada Qualitative Study *JOHN A WINTERDYK, Mount Royal University*

The literature reveals a lot about the needs of survivors of human trafficking and the challenges they (often) encounter in accessing relevant services. Survivors' needs are complex and multiple (e.g., health care, legal, financial, protection, and psychological). If the survivors are from outside Canada, issues such as translation, citizenship, immigration, etc., further compound the complexity of their needs. On balance, the services regularly offered to survivors of human trafficking are insufficient and generally not adapted to the diverse needs and specific needs of survivors. Access services vary across Canada. This presentation will offer an overview of a recent study that surveyed a host of service providers in two western-Canadian provinces and interviewed over 20 survivors on the quality and nature of services and support available in western Canada. In addition to providing an overview of the main findings, several recommendations for improving services and support will be provided.

444. COVID-19 and Trust in Government and Criminal Justice Systems

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Attitudes about Punishment and Criminal Justice System
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11

The COVID-19 pandemic shaped the public's trust in authorities, such as the police, corrections and the government. While pandemics are not common, they cause significant mortality, social and economic disruption, widespread fear, and panic. In national emergencies, the public's distrust of the government and law enforcement can increase, which can elevate fear. This panel gathers scholars who will examine a wide array of issues, including determinants of citizens' compliance with Covid-19 regulations in Russia, cross-cultural comparison of emotional response to COVID-19 rules, public (mis) trust in government, and public willingness to contact police during the global pandemic. Beyond this, researchers will also seek to chart new theoretical terrain for the study of trust during states of emergency. These researchers will employ range of social research methods, including surveys, interviews and other publicly available data.

Chairs:

Amber Horning Ruf, University of Massachusetts Lowell
Joselyne Chenane Nkogo, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Participants:

The Effect of Voluntary and Involuntary Police Contact on Public Perceptions of Trust during the Global COVID-19 Pandemic *Joselyne Chenane Nkogo, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Sean Perry, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Amber Horning Ruf, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Rita Augustyn, Keene State College; Catherine Stevens, University of Massachusetts Lowell*

Several scholars have examined the impact of police contact, both voluntary and involuntary. They find that involuntary contact (such as traffic stops) can negatively influence the public's perceptions of police and, consequently, their willingness to cooperate with them. Yet few studies have examined these relationships during national emergencies when public perceptions of the police may change. During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers have observed an erosion of trust in the police across many countries. This study analyzed data (gathered during the pandemic) from the U.S., India, Kenya, and Brazil to assess whether public perceptions of police (i.e., trust, procedural justice, police performance) were influenced by the type of police encounters they had (i.e., voluntary vs. involuntary, whether the contact happened before or during the

pandemic). Additionally, given that some prior research has suggested that 1) experiences with the police affect levels of trust in them, 2) trust is a component of legitimacy, and 3) that levels of trust/legitimacy have a direct effect on behavioral responses like cooperation, we test for a potential mediation effect of trust in the police in the relationship between contact and cooperation. We note that assessing the nature of police contact provides a more nuanced and holistic understanding of the effect of prior police contact on subsequent public behavior.

Exploring the Determinants of Citizens' compliance with Covid-19 Regulations: Legitimacy versus Fear *Anna Gurinskaya, Michigan State University; Mahesh Nalla, Michigan State University; Seung Yeop Paek, California State University, East Bay*

This study examines factors affecting citizens' adherence to Covid-19 prevention strategies, such as mark-wearing, social distancing, contact limitation, and stay-at-home measures. Specifically, the study focuses on the relationship between the legitimacy of state authorities and fear factors on citizens' willingness to comply with Covid-19 mandates. The data for the study were collected from 508 participants in St. Petersburg, Russia, in May 2020, when the regional legislation on mandatory mask-wearing in public was introduced. Findings suggest that while normative alignment and obligation to obey do not directly impact compliance, they influence compliance indirectly through support for regulations. In contrast, fear factors such as perceived police sanctions, risk of Covid-19 infection, and self-morality were positively associated with compliance. These findings suggest that fear-based messaging may have effectively promoted compliance with Covid-19 prevention strategies.

A Cross-Cultural Comparison of How Residents Emotionally Responded to Governments Response to COVID-19 *Amber Horning Ruf, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Catherine Stevens, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Joselyne Chenane Nkogo, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Sean Perry, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Rita Augustyn, Keene State College*

The heterogeneity in responses by national governments within the wake of and throughout the COVID-19 pandemic created distinct national differences in the creation, regulation, and enforcement of lockdown measures. Whilst official statistics are beginning to shed light on the effectiveness of these responses (see Hale et al., 2022), what is yet to be qualitatively explored is how the public viewed the implementation, enforcement, and justness of the measures. Between December 2021 to April 2023, we interviewed 60 residents from four countries (USA, UK, Brazil, and Kenya) to explore resident satisfaction, trust, and perceptions of key institutions (the government and law enforcement) regarding their intent, compliance, and handling of the pandemic. Using a high-point salience analysis, we found distinct similarities and differences between participants at the national level regarding their most salient experiences of the pandemic and its management. Across all nations, we observed participant distaste for the compliance of the lockdown rules ultimately being driven by class inequalities, with government bodies viewing themselves and their actions as "above the law." In addition, across nations, differences were seen in governmental trust and fear of law enforcement. We conclude that despite logistical differences in institutional responses to the pandemic, globally, citizens experienced similar class inequalities within the restrictions and following of lockdown laws.

COVID-19, Diffuse Anxiety, and Public (Mis)Trust in Government: Empirical Insights and Implications for Crime and Justice *Jonathan Reid, Sam Houston State University; Samantha Brown, University of North Florida; Jared Dmello, Sam Houston State University*

Given that trust in government is a critical feature of a well-functioning democracy, research into its determinants has long been

a priority among public opinion scholars. The consensus in the literature is that short-term factors drive the ebbs and flows of public trust, and a climate of mistrust has significant consequences on the government's ability to deliver on policies and enforce the law. Despite decades of extensive research on public trust, changing circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic support the need to investigate the factors shaping trust in this distinct period. This article, using data from the American National Election Study, explores how economic, social, and political anxieties pervasive throughout the pandemic influence trust in the United States government. Findings from ordered logistic regression analyses indicate that public trust in government is associated with views of the government's COVID-19 response, beliefs about the state of the country and government corruption, economic anxieties, and concerns about election fraud and the status of American democracy. Findings also reveal that sentiments toward institutions—including the police and the Center for Disease Control—contribute to variability in public trust. The implications of these findings for criminal justice research and policy are also considered.

445. Perspectives on Diversity and Detention

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Political and Social Discourses about Crime and Justice
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
Chair:
Katharina Heermann, FU Berlin, Criminal Law and Criminology Prof. Kirstin Drenkhahn
Participants:

The significance of diversity and social categorization in law studies and the legal profession *Katharina Heermann, FU Berlin, Criminal Law and Criminology Prof. Kirstin Drenkhahn*

Law study programmes in Germany are considered homogeneous in regard to their student structure. This aspect is criticized by social and political actors in the context of social inequality and unequal barriers to positions of power in society. However, the significance of a lack of diversity among legal practitioners goes beyond the aspect of equal opportunity where it affects professional standards such as legal equality and the principle of neutrality, as well as the functions of the judicial system in a democratic society. There is little specific data to support the commonly accepted assumption of a homogeneous student structure, e.g. for individual universities, as relevant information is not collected centrally and consistently. Research on the effects of a lack of diversity in the study and practice of law in Germany is also limited and mainly relates to the dimensions of social origin, financial background, gender and migration history. On this basis, we asked ourselves what the diversity structure and the social climate at the faculty of law of Freie Universität Berlin looks like and what impact it has on the student community, academic success, and the socialization of a professional habitus. In this regard, competitive pressure among law students, which is scientifically rated as higher in comparison to other courses of study, is of particular interest. As part of the research, a questionnaire was conducted which explores more dimensions of diversity than those discussed so far. Based on the results of the quantitative survey, subsequent activities will focus on supplementing the data by use of qualitative methods. An associated PhD thesis will examine decision-making processes of prosecutors in the context of diversity and social categorization.

Gypsies, Roma and Travellers and Crime and Justice: Practitioners Perspectives *Raegan Booth, London School of Economics and Political Science; Kirsty Koral, Plymouth University; Kitty Lymperopoulou, Plymouth University*

In dominant public, political and media narratives and discourses of Gypsy, Roma & Traveller (GRT) communities, they have often been associated with criminality, lawlessness, deviance, violence, idleness, and non-assimilation with settled communities. Negative stereotypes circulating in multiple domains further impact their marginalisation and social exclusion, and exacerbate poor socio-economic outcomes, through widespread discrimination and hostility, hyper-surveillance, and over-policing. This empirical paper critically examines reflections on, and responses to, these dominant narratives and discourses among professionals and practitioners working with these communities in England. We utilise qualitative interviews gathered to understand the rationales used by professionals who have engaged with Gypsies and Travellers operationally and strategically in relation to crime and criminal justice. The analysis we present will examine professionals' compliance with, and resistance to, these dominant narratives and discourses, and the individual, organisational, and societal forces that shape them. Insights will be offered on how these deeply stigmatised groups can be respectfully engaged with in the fields of crime and justice.

Dragons in Dungeons? Myths of Incarceration in Cultures without Imprisonment *David John Hayes, The University of Sheffield*

Although incarceration has existed almost as long as human beings themselves, in one form or another, we tend to think of imprisonment as being a relatively new innovation in criminal justice, dating to the 18th Century. It is therefore interesting to see so many examples of myths which feature imprisonment – incarceration in the pursuit of some penal aim – across many cultures that existed far before the modern prison as a mode of punishment. This paper explores a sample of nine such myths across six cultures, examining them in terms of what they can tell us about the conception of penal subjects, the purposes of imprisonment, and the 'penal imaginaries' of the cultures in which they occurred. This will provide reflections relevant to thinking about contemporary Global Western societies' obsession with imprisonment, and what we might do about it.

Re-updating prisons in the global south *Maiara Corrêa, Center for the Studies Of Violence, University of São Paulo (NEV-USP)*

In modern prisons in the global south, especially in Brazil, the punitive issue has emerged as a space of dispute where alternative policies are mobilized as a fighting strategy by different militancy groups. It can be pointed out that there is an emergence of resocializing ideals even in a context in which ostensive punitive practices are still in vogue, even though there is not necessarily absolute incompatibility between these two practices. In addition, to the Brazilian case, it is added that the offer of rights in a punitive context is often artificially presented as the only possibility of assistance for a portion of the population. By offering rights and benefits at the same time as it punishes, the contemporary State is based on the justification that it is offering assistance not provided in another context, thus meeting the pressures of social movements involved in human rights guidelines and satisfying, at the same time, the eventual punitive seat of civil society. Being resocialized means being assisted, accompanied, and having your body under the aim of punitive control. The incorporation of policies such as resocialization went through disputes and conflicts between the subjects involved in them. Modern prisons are updated but they have not ceased to be institutions of punishment, they, by adding the demands and appeals of different segments of social movements, and civil society, also begin to operate as welfare institutions in the rehabilitation of subjects by the double element reward-sanction. These institutions have incorporated new agendas and discourse as the hallmark of their triumph. With this, what I want to argue is the incorporation of resocializing policies is a relatively recent update in prisons in the global south, focused on activities such as study, reading, and work, however, they coexist with the already known corporal punishment.

Measuring criminology students' attitudes towards offenders with

mental health needs *Alzbeta Tumova, University of Greenwich; Janika Keraenen, University of Greenwich; Jack Tomlin, University of Greenwich; Sarah C Kilbane, University of Greenwich*

Patients in forensic settings live with numerous stereotyped and stigmatised identities: mentally ill, substance user and offender. In order to challenge and attempt to reduce this stigma, it is important to understand what individual factors may be predictive of such stereotyped attitudes. This is especially true for criminal justice students who will work with this population in the future. This pilot study investigated the perceptions of criminology students in a London, UK university towards persons involved in the criminal justice system who have a mental disorder. Participants (n=109) from all years of study were asked to complete the Attitudes Towards Mentally Ill Offenders Scale (ATMIO; Brannen et al., 2002) as well as a measure of social desirability (BIDR-16; Hart et al., 2015). Data was collected on: age, gender, year of study, ethnicity, personal experience of mental illness; mental illness present in a close family member or friend; and political affiliation. Using linear regression, the only personal factor which was found to be a significant model predictor was a history of mental illness in the participant's family or close friends (β=.218, p=.041). Interestingly, individual respondent history of mental illness was found to be non-significant (β=.157, p=.142). Study limitations, implications of this work and potential directions for future studies will be discussed.

446. Theoretical Perspectives on Crime and Justice

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Political and Social Discourses about Crime and Justice

Paper Session

8:00 to 9:15 am

Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4

Chair:

Lena-Carlotta Hartlieb, University of Hamburg

Participants:

Conceptual Meanings of Fairness within the Field of Autonomous Driving Systems *Lena-Carlotta Hartlieb, University of Hamburg*

Autonomous vehicles (short: AVs) have been presented as a promising step towards increased traffic safety. Although there has been excessive research on relevant moral principles regarding inevitable crash scenarios and AVs, the concept of fairness within the context of autonomous driving systems has been widely understudied in the past. Up until this point, fairness has been mostly understood as a technical problem within AI-based technologies and autonomous driving systems, disregarding the social construction of fairness and its varying conceptual meanings. The Master Thesis aims to shed light on this research gap regarding fairness, presenting three different approaches to the conceptual construction of its meaning: The first one being fairness as a development goal, the second being fairness within the input-, throughput- and outputphase of autonomous driving systems and the third one being fairness as an instrument to allocate safety and risk within the field of autonomous driving systems. The research used a socio-technical approach based on STS-Studies and was theoretically framed by constructivist grounded theory. Using this theoretical and methodological framework, the Master Thesis is able to show a fundamental gap between the conceptual meaning and presumed location of fairness within different phases of the development and application process of AVs between experts working on the theoretical vs. the practical development of AVs.

Primordial Brains and Bodies: How Neurobiological Discourses Shape Policing Experiences *Laura Keesman, University of Groningen*

A growing body of research suggests that people have increasingly learnt to understand their behaviour, bodies and personhood as neurobiologically shaped (Dumit, 2003; Rose, 2003; Thornton, 2011). Neurobiological explanations are further believed to reduce feelings of self-responsibility (Horstmann, 2017). In this article, I examine how neurobiological discourse shapes the ways in which police officers interpret their embodied sensations and experiences, specifically in relation to violent interactions and using force. More specifically, this article demonstrates how the broader social development to understand behaviour and personhood as shaped by neurobiology forms a predominant narrative among police officers. Drawing on an ethnography of the Dutch police force and 73 interviews with officers, I examine first how they use neurobiological terms to describe and account for their embodied sensations as well as civilian behaviour. Second, I describe the functions these narratives have, that is, why officers use them. Finally, I show how neurobiological discourses are learned and (re)produced during training. Results indicate that officers invoke neurobiology both as facilitator of and explanation for action. The latter raises questions as to what extent neurobiological discourse obscures police responsibility and accountability. A more thorough understanding of how neurobiological discourses are used to understand and account for actions is relevant, given the growing pressures on public professionals to legitimise their work. This article adds to our understanding of how neurobiological narratives are used to account for actions by analysing how they aid officers in executing the challenging policing job as well as being answerable for their conduct.

Rebiologising race and ethnicity in social sciences and practice: And what criminology and forensics has to do with it *András Laszlo Pap, Centre for Social Sciences, VAT No.: HU15325189; Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary; Central European University, Vienna*

Following an overview of conceptualizing and operationalizing schemes of race and ethnicity, the paper and presentation focuses on the role of and forensic sciences and practice, as well as criminology on recent trends bringing a boom in "objective" operationalizing clusters. The starting point is that the development of cheap and fast genetic analysis and innovations in other areas of biotechnology led to "the molecularisation," or "genetic reinscription of race". Coupled with new dimensions of datafication, once again race and ethnicity is conflated with biology in law enforcement, biomedicine, population genetics, ancestry testing and other areas. The paper and presentation investigates the agents and stakeholders in this new regime of racial signification and informationalization, and argues that some of the new and powerful entrepreneurs, gatekeepers and new languages in defining and operationalizing race within this "biotechnological imaginary" come from this field. In sum: forensics and criminology play a pivotal role how the new understanding of race and ethnicity is perceived, lived, and operationalized, and how public and private imagination relates to ethno-racial identification.

Shifting 'blue lines': the rise of non-state investigative communities in the battle over 'fact' and 'truth' in the 'post-truth world' *Katerina Gachevska, Leeds Beckett University*

This paper proposes an interpretation of the growing popularity of transnational non-state digital 'detective' communities such as Bellingcat, Bylines, OCCPR, BIJ, ICIJ, ProPublica, Reveal, and others, that have emerged as 'truth'-making and fact-checking opposition to the new subversive forces challenging the global neoliberal establishment through counter-factual disinformation. Those organisations publicise widely the open-source intelligence that they generate on criminal acts committed or sanctioned by state or economic elites, in the format of independent investigative journalism or political campaigning. However, in conducting what can be termed 'private investigations' in parallel or in opposition to state investigative institutions those collectives also provide a popular legitimacy to the idea of state weakness and moral corruption resulting in failure to extend criminal law to those in power – in itself an anti-establishment rhetoric. The paper uses a

collage method to examine the implications of this contradictory discourse. It brings together theory from various spheres such as journalism and intelligence studies, policing, criminology and sociology, combined with excerpts from investigations, story-telling, and online debates, in order to construct a reading of the blurred lines between state and non-state investigative capabilities. It concludes that these processes can be interpreted as part of the dispersal of the state's security functions into a myriad of new emergent actors and assemblages, some proclaiming to be the new guardians of the 'thin blue line' between humanity and the forces of disorder (Wall, 2019), i.e. now that being the state apparatus itself. But enhancing or replacing such state functions with private actors raises not only the question of accountability but the issue of limited systemic change that such arrangements may inflict.

447. Sex Work, Sexual Violence and the Law Panel

Topic 7: Comparative and Historical Perspectives/Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5

This panel discusses the method and emerging findings from the international Sex Work and Sexual Violence project, which explored whether and how the safety of sex workers might be mediated by the differing legal contexts of sex work environments. The project compared experiences across research sites in the context of legalisation (Nevada USA), client criminalisation (Northern Ireland), decriminalisation (New Zealand) and partial criminalisation (England, Scotland and Wales). This robust mixed methods study explores the experiences of sexual violence in sex work, the legal consciousness of sex workers (how they understand the law around consent and their rights), barriers in criminal justice, and their experiences of support.

Chair:

Jane Scoular, University of Strathclyde

Participants:

Sex Work and Sexual Violence Project: An overview of methods and ethics in sensitive, international research *Susie Balderston, University of Strathclyde*

Susie will provide attendees with a focused overview of the project, including the design, methodology, delivery and ethics of the research. She will discuss the novel use of a Protocol in the context of socio-legal studies and outline the use of adapted crime survey instruments for sensitive research in international settings, an action learning approach which involved peer researchers, who have lived experiences of sex work and/or violence, plus interviews (n=111) with key informants (sex workers, practitioners in NGOs/health and police) in each jurisdiction. Susie will give an overview of the statistically significant headlines from the survey respondents (n=695) and discuss how the three forms of data (qualitative, quantitative and reflective) are triangulated for reporting.

Sex Workers Experiences of Sexual Violence *Cherida Fraser, University of Otago*

A wide range of international organisations have urged nations to put violence against sex workers as a public health (Alexander 1999, Kinnell 2006, Platt et al 2018) and human rights priority (WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, NSWP, 2012; Amnesty, 2016). While we have fairly accurate data on rape, sexual assault and case attrition in the general population, this has not been systematically assessed among sex worker populations (cf Benoit et al 2015), despite widespread assertions on the relationship between prostitution and gendered violence. Reflecting on the survey results, Cherida will detail the experiences of sexual violence that sex workers have in their work. Drawing on rich qualitative data from a range of sex workers interviewed, she focusses on some of the more nuanced aspects of these experiences.

Legal regimes and relevance of the law *Jane Scoular, University of Strathclyde*

In this paper, Jane reflects on the findings of the project to explore further how sex workers understand 'consent' in their working practices and how this differs across the jurisdictions. She explores the issue of conditional consent, described as a 'paradigmatic issue' in sexual offences, using the projects data to underscore its importance in sex work, and sex works relevance to the development of legal norms. Consent conditioned on payment and/or condom use is key to commercial sexual exchanges. There is a solid research base on how sex workers negotiate condom use or safer sex in public health research (Shannon et al., 2009; Ward et al., 2000) but how this relates to legal norms, legal consciousness or legal practices is still unexplored.

What do sex workers want? *Barb Brents, University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

At a practical level, there is little evidence around what works best from a survivor's perspective. In this paper, Barb Brents will discuss what sex workers say are the most important interventions as they navigate sexual violence on the job. She will discuss how sex workers feel about the effectiveness of what various countries consider innovative interventions such as remote reporting, specialist policing, special courts, legal assistance, the differences made by independent sexual violence advisers and specialist support services. She will use the combined qualitative and quantitative data to understand and document what works for sex workers in navigating different response options when they experience harm.

Recommendations for a 'best practice' in NGO support for sex workers after sexual violence *Susie Balderston, University of Strathclyde; Alessandra Lanti, Licensed Clinical Professional Counselor*

Alessandra and Susie will discuss the main recommendations for charitable and third sector support services after sexual violence derived from sex worker survey respondents and interview participants, including how the peer researchers transparently prioritised the coded recommendations.

448. Biosocial criminology 1: Health factors and crime

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Perspectives
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

This panel presents five original research studies from Sweden and Finland. The studies investigate the relationship between officially recorded crime and various health factors, including resting heart rate, psychiatric disorders, anti-depressant prescription, perinatal health, and overall health. Each study utilizes data from Swedish and/or Finnish registers. Together, these studies offer new insights into the complex interplay between crime and health in Sweden and Finland.

Chair:

Amber L. Beckley, Stockholm University, Örebro University

Participants:

Psychiatric disorders and criminal convictions in youth: A population-based study of comorbidities and sex differences *Rebecca Siponen, Örebro University; Anneli Andersson, Örebro University; Sofi Oskarsson, Örebro University; Anna-Karin Ångström, Örebro University; Amber L. Beckley, Stockholm University, Örebro University; Henrik Larsson, Örebro University; Brittany Evans, School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University; Catherine Tuvblad, Örebro University*

Background: Psychiatric disorders are prevalent among youth offenders. However, there is a lack of studies examining the role of comorbidities of disorders in individuals convicted of non-violent or violent crimes in youth. There is also a lack of research examining potential sex differences. Aim: To examine

associations between psychiatric disorders, with comorbidities, and non-violent and violent criminal convictions in youth in population-based samples of male and female youth. Methods: All individuals (N = 1,411,538) born in Sweden between 1985 and 1998 were identified using Swedish population-based registers. Exposure was psychiatric disorders in childhood/adolescence and the outcome was criminal conviction between 15-20 years of age. Associations were adjusted for childhood socio-economic status, birth year, parental criminal convictions, parental psychiatric disorders, and presence of other psychiatric disorders. Results: Externalizing disorders were associated with an increased risk for both non-violent and violent criminal convictions for both males and females (HR range: 1.84-3.66), especially when comorbid with other externalizing disorders (HR range: 3.81-11.77). Neurodevelopmental disorders were associated with a decreased risk for non-violent crimes for both sexes (HR range: 0.54-0.78), but an increased risk for violent crimes among females. Internalizing disorders were in general associated with an increased risk for violent criminal convictions (HR range: 1.16-1.46), but depression was associated with a decreased risk for non-violent crimes (HR range: 0.85-0.93). Females with psychiatric disorders had a higher risk for criminal convictions than males with psychiatric disorders. Conclusions: Our study highlights the need to consider comorbidities, type of crime, and sex when examining and assessing risk for criminal convictions among youth.

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors and First Criminal Conviction: A Swedish National Register Study *Nilo Tayebi, Örebro University; Anneli Andersson, Örebro University; Tyra Lagerberg, Karolinska Institute, University of Oxford; Zheng Chang, Karolinska Institute,; Brittany Evans, School of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University; Henrik Larsson, Örebro University; Catherine Tuvblad, Örebro University*

Background. Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) are among the most commonly prescribed antidepressants in Western countries. SSRIs are often prescribed to treat depression and numerous other psychiatric disorders. Despite the high prevalence of SSRIs, there have been rising concerns about their use due to the increased risk of adverse outcomes including aggression and violence. Indeed, several studies have documented an association between SSRI use and aggressive behavior, violence, and violent crime convictions. In contrast, other studies have only documented this association in certain age groups, or even found a negative association between SSRI use and aggressive behavior and violence. Thus, research to date is inconclusive and in need of further examination. Moreover, several aspects remain unclear, in particular the role of SSRIs in non-violent criminal convictions. Aim. This study will investigate the association between SSRI treatment and first violent and non-violent criminal conviction using a Swedish nationwide cohort. Method. By using linkage of several longitudinal Swedish population-based registers, the present study will identify individuals aged 15 years or older who received SSRI prescription, and their subsequent violent and non-violent criminal convictions, from 2006 through 2020. Analyses. Age-stratified within-individual Cox proportional hazards models will be conducted to compare the rate of violent and non-violent crime convictions while individuals are on SSRI treatment, with the rate in the same individuals while being off SSRI treatment. Further analyses will examine time-varying effects by investigating the risk for conviction of a violent or non-violent crime over time in relation to periods before, during, and after SSRI treatment.

Examining the Relationship between Heart Rate and Intrapersonal Aggression/Violence *Shichun Ling, Örebro University / California State University, Los Angeles; Sofi Oskarsson, Örebro University; Anneli Andersson, Örebro University; Catherine Tuvblad, Örebro University; Henrik Larsson, Örebro University*

Although low resting heart rate is a well-replicated biological correlate of aggression and violence, more empirical research is needed to understand whether this relationship applies to aggression and violence in general or only specific subtypes. Given that much of the current research focuses on interpersonal forms of aggression/violence, this study aims to determine whether low heart rate is a correlate of intrapersonal aggression/violence – namely, self-harm and suicide. Using Swedish population-based registers, the analytic sample consisted of males (N= 716,097) born in Sweden between 1958 and 1990 who were conscripted for the military and whose resting heart rate were available. Results suggest that low resting heart rate is associated with decreased odds of death by suicide compared to high heart rate, even after adjusting for covariates such as BMI, socioeconomic status, and depression. Despite prior work documenting low heart rate as a risk factor for aggression/violence and high heart rate as a protective factor, this pattern may be more relevant for interpersonal aggression/violence, as the current study's findings suggest that high heart rate may increase risk for suicidality. More work is needed to understand the role of heart rate in the etiology of different forms of aggression/violence.

449. Applying moral frameworks to theory and practice
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7
The role of morality has long been underdeveloped in explanations of crime and consequently in crime prevention. This panel explores some of the challenges of studying and shaping moral perception and moral education, as well as the importance of doing so.
Chair:
Neema Trivedi-Bateman, Loughborough University
Participants:

The shifting morality of intimate partner violence: Applying Situational Action Theory *Sarah Carlo, University of Cambridge*

Historically, intimate partner violence (IPV) has been omitted from general theories of crime, with some scholars rejecting the idea that IPV shares the same causes as other crime types, or questioning if male and female IPV can be explained by a singular theoretical framework. As IPV has shifted from a private to public issue and become further established as a criminological concern, explanations have focussed largely on the role of gender (typically male-female IPV) despite increasing understanding of female-male and same-gender IPV. I argue that as a type of criminal behaviour, understanding the causes of IPV through incorporating IPV into general theories of crime (which do not position gender as the causal mechanism) is a pertinent research endeavour. This work examines IPV through Situational Action Theory (SAT), which posits personal morality as the key in its causal framework, focusing on the potentially moderating role of morality in the provocation and temptation motivation pathways for IPV perpetration. Previous work in this area by Barton-Crosby (2017) has explored the provocation pathway, and this multi-method study incorporating questionnaires and semi-structured scenario interviews aims to expand upon these findings by incorporating the temptation pathway, investigating the influence of motivation on the application of moral rules, and developing a path model of the motivation-perception process within SAT.

Social sources of moral education in Hong Kong: A test of Situational Action Theory's Developmental Ecological Action Model *Katie Tu, University of Cambridge*

This study of students and teachers in Hong Kong explores the role of key moral influencers – parents, peers, and teachers – in delivering moral education via Situational Action Theory's proposed mechanisms of direct instruction, indirect observation, and personal trial and error (Wikstrom, Treiber, and Roman 2023).

This study has developed and applied novel scales to measure moral education experiences amngst 14-17 year-olds, as well as the provision of moral education by their teachers, framed around key virtues emphasized in school moral education in Hong Kong.

Challenges and strategies for delivering morality interventions in different youth contexts: The Compass Project intervention
Neema Trivedi-Bateman, Loughborough University

This paper presents the development and pilot implementation of The Compass Project intervention programme, which was developed in response to a well-evidenced link between weak morality, emotional functioning and regulation, and youth antisocial behaviour and crime. The ways in which these traits can be strengthened in adolescence by participation in intervention programmes is generally not well understood. This work seeks to fill a gap in the literature exploring whether morality strengthening can ultimately lead to a reduction in antisocial behaviour and crime. The Compass Project nine-week pilot feasibility study, designed to facilitate positive attitudinal and behavioural outcomes in young people, was delivered in the form of a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) with a sample of 11–17-year-olds at a youth work charity in Cambridge, UK. It is notoriously difficult to access, recruit, and retain young people in youth intervention programmes and encourage them to be engaged, enthused, and task-focused during programme sessions. I identify five challenges faced by researchers conducting youth intervention studies; access, recruitment, continued attendance, nature of participation, and data collection. I develop strategies to minimise the compromised research quality that can result from experiencing such obstacles. Successes and lessons are included from The Compass Project. I propose that researchers replicate our success by building rapport and trust with participants and youth organisations, building a participant sense of community, and improve upon our design by scrutinising the format, accessibility, and length of data measures. I discuss the potential for The Compass project intervention to be administered in different youth settings including youth work charities, schools, and youth offending teams. Dr Neema Trivedi-Bateman is Lecturer in Criminology at the Criminology, Sociology, and Social Policy department at Loughborough University. Study funding: The British Academy, Loughborough University, and Anglia Ruskin University.

Discussant *Alex Sutherland, Alex Sutherland*

450. Corporate Environmental Crime at the Crossorads of Waste Management and Bunker Fuel Production
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Environmental/Green Criminology
Author meets critics
8:00 to 9:15 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8
The movement of hazardous wastes has long been recognised as a pressing issue in the fields of both (criminal) law and criminology. This book builds on that important body of work and furthers it by considering a particularly pernicious type of movement. Wastes are not merely delivered to entities that are unable - legally and technologically - to handle them safely but they are, in fact, fraudulently represented as products in order to be blended into the fuel for large sea-faring vessels, including cargo and container ships: bunker fuel. This research investigates an often undiscussed type of environmental crime and is grounded in the integrated use of various data sources, methods, and theoretical perspectives. It includes an analysis of new data derived from the detailed investigation files of Dutch police authorities using the crime-script method. It further dissects the contextual forces at the level of industry and political economy that frame the criminal events using green and organisational criminological concepts. The case study further involves the examination of empirical data regarding criminal law responses by a special team of Dutch police agents. The insights are brought together to highlight several pinch-points for intervention at multiple levels of analysis, which can inspire future policies and practices by public and private actors alike.
Critic:
Hans Nelen, Maastricht University

Book Author:
Giulia Giardi, Maastricht University

451. Demystifying 'Ndrangheta: Challenging the Organized Crime Phenomenon of Calabria
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Subcultural, Social Disorganization and Anomie Perspectives
Author meets critics
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1
This book addresses the 'Ndrangheta, the Calabrian version of mafia, which has developed a terrifying global network of organized crime (OC) criminal power. Analysis of the phenomenon binds together theoretical approaches well rooted in the paradigm of rational action, with an interpretative approach of the theories and methods of social science research that attempt to achieve an "understanding" of a certain phenomenon, in order to "explain" it, then be able to intervene on it effectively. The book provides analysis and evaluation to explore cultural, social economic, and political influences that may be considered the essential elements of power, fundamental to 'Ndrangheta presence, persistence, prosperity, and prestige in Calabria and beyond. "Dynamic Operational Design Planning and Assessments Approach," DODPAA is used to demonstrate an anti /counter-'Ndrangheta model representing a unique new method for planning and developing more comprehensive and results-based assessments of anti /counter-'Ndrangheta actions, interdictions, interventions, activities, against OC acts, actors and activities. It also provides a planning and assessment structure for developing and pursuing more effective overarching strategies against essential elements of power and prestige i.e., cultural, social, economic, and political influences sustaining the 'Ndrangheta phenomenon.
Critics:
Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University
Silvia Ciotti, EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consulting
Vincenzo Scalia, Universita' di Firenze
Book Author:
Vincent Chris Figliomeni, F.F. Social Science Research Center

452. Gangs and Weapons
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Gangs (youth and street gangs)
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11
Chair:
Frank Weerman, NSCR & Erasmus University Rotterdam
Participants:

Definitional dilemmas in youth gang research: findings from the Australian Youth Safety Survey (AYSS) *Angela Higginson, Queensland University of Technology*
Quantitative youth gang research largely relies on two competing definitions of gang membership. The first is self-reported gang membership, commonly used in US research, whereby the respondent identifies themselves as belonging to a gang. The second is the Eurogang 'consensus' definition: "any durable, street-oriented youth group whose involvement in illegal activity is part of its group identity" (Weerman et al., 2009). Operationalisation of the Eurogang definition relies on responses to 5 questions: (1) Do you have a group of friends? (2) How long has this group existed? (3) Does this group spend a lot of time together in public places? (4) Is doing illegal things accepted by your group? (5) Do people in your group actually do illegal things together? Previous research from the UK (Medina et al., 2013) argues that the Eurogang definition casts a wider net than intended, conflating groups of drug-using youth with other delinquent youth groups. Indeed, open-access data from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2, 2005-2007) identifies a high prevalence of youth gang membership amongst 12-16 year olds using the Eurogang definition – half of the countries identified prevalence of over 10% within school samples – with little overlap with self-reported gang membership. The

current paper expands on these findings using data from wave 1 of the Australian Youth Safety Survey (AYSS, 2020), an online survey of 3147 respondents aged 14 to 25. The AYSS data shows that 7% of respondents met the Eurogang definition of youth gang membership, with only 1% self-identified as being in a gang. The paper examines the socio-demographic characteristics, offending behaviours, and attitudes of AYSS respondents in order to interrogate the functional overlap between these two dominant youth gang definitions.

Group-based violence in Belgium: a mapping exercise *Annelies Pauwels, Flemish Peace Institute*

Group-based violence merits priority attention from policy-makers, academics and practitioners. Not only does violence very often take place in groups, violence committed by multiple offenders is also generally more violent than offences committed by single offenders and more likely to involve weapons. Group violence also has a significant impact on the criminal career of offenders, as those involved in group violence are more likely than solo offenders to develop longer, more active and very violent criminal careers. The Flemish Peace Institute conducted a mapping exercise of group-based violence in Belgium. The goal of this mapping was threefold: (i) to map which forms of group-based violence are committed; (ii) to outline how, how often and where these manifestations of violence occur; and (iii) to identify recent developments in these manifestations of violence. The analysis was conducted through an online survey, to which more than 3/4th of the local police zones in Brussels and Flanders participated. We also conducted focus groups with the aim to delve deeper into the dynamics and context of various types of group-based violence, in particular violence in a criminal setting (e.g., organised crime, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, and hooliganism), violence against police and other first responders, and youth-based violence. One of the outcomes of this study is that – contrary to theories linking group-based violence to urbanisation – group-based violence could be identified in both highly urbanised as well as very rural police zones. Differences are noticeable, however, with regards to the types of group-based violence that occur, as well as the safety and the manageability of the violence as perceived by police officers.

Shooting for Nothing? Evaluating the Effectiveness of Turf Wars in Rio de Janeiro *Andrea Varsori, University of Huddersfield, UK*

Gang-related violence in the city of Rio de Janeiro has been a widely debated topic since the 1980s. Most of the literature so far has focused on two key dynamics of violence: police lethality – towards criminals and innocent residents alike – in response to gang presence and the exercise of governance over local communities by criminal groups. Scholars have however tended to disregard a third key driver of violence: turf wars between rival gangs. These turf wars – called invasões ("invasions") in Portuguese – most often are waged to acquire control of a neighbourhood in order to monopolise the local drug sale points. Despite being a frequent and highly publicised occurrence, they have been overlooked as a topic compared to other issues related to gangs in the city. This paper contributes to fixing this gap by introducing and analysing a pioneering dataset that collects instances of turf wars in Rio as recorded in national and local newspapers over the period 2000-2007. For each instance of turf war, the dataset records a wide range of information, including – but not limited to – the aim, the outcome, the number of attackers and defenders, the number of casualties, the mode of invasion, and the eventuality of a counter-invasion. The results collected so far point to the relative ineffectiveness of turf wars. Most of these invasion attempts are unsuccessful in their main aim, although they may achieve other types of gain, such as weakening the defender. This relatively high failure rate is at odds with the regularity of turf wars. The paper explains this puzzle by going beyond pure territorial gain and considering also the fragmented and hostile nature of Rio's gang ecosystem, as well as the competition for status, prestige, and masculinity.

Young people with weapons in the Netherlands: Differences between owners, carriers and users *Frank Weerman, NSCR & Erasmus University Rotterdam*

The registered number of knife-related crimes among adolescents and young adults in the Netherlands have increased substantially since 2018 and reports about serious and lethal stabbings have caused much public concern. This study, commissioned by the municipality of Rotterdam, was aimed to get more insight into the prevalence and context of knives and other weapons among young people in the Netherlands, and the characteristics of young people with weapons. An important element of the study was a repeated survey among juveniles (aged between 12 and 22) attending schools in the city of Rotterdam. In the first wave, 907 students participated, in the second wave, four months later, 542 of the respondents participated again. This presentation focuses on the differences between respondents without a weapon and three categories of young people with weapons: those who only owned a weapon during the study period but never took it with them, young people who have carried a weapon once or more without using it, and those who used a weapon to threat, wound or rob somebody. Based on Situational Action Theory, we expected that indicators of individual propensity as well as exposure to violence and unsafety would contribute to explaining different types of involvement in weapons. We also believed that various indirect causes would matter, including offline and online exposure to weapons among peers, growing up in adverse family circumstances, as well as having values that can be seen as part of 'street culture'. Mean differences between the various categories as well as results from (multinomial) regression analyses reveal that it matters how young people are involved in weapons.

Examining the Sources of Crime Guns and their Relation to Firearm-Related Crime and Violence *Ashlin Oglesby-Neal, Urban Institute*

Gun violence is a persistent issue in the United States, yet there is limited research about the sources of guns used in the commission of a crime, called "crime guns". Although most guns are never used in a crime, guns are often a contributing factor in the most violent and costly crimes. Guns may be acquired legally or illegally before being used in a crime, but research about these pathways is limited by a lack of publicly available data. Using unique trace data on guns recovered by law enforcement in the state of Pennsylvania (n=188,199 from 1999-2021), we examine the characteristics of the original sources and purchasers of the guns in comparison to the possessor and location at the time of the gun recovery by law enforcement. We further approximate what proportion of guns may have been acquired illegally and explore variation by geography and crime type. We then assess the relationship between crime gun sources and levels of gun violence throughout the state. Information about the sources and pathways of crime guns is critical for informing policies and interventions to help prevent further gun violence. We also recommend areas for further data collection, data sharing, and research on crime guns.

453. Crime and crime reduction strategies
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Delinquency
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 3
Chair:
Justine Chatellard, Université de Lausanne
Participants:

Adressing violence without the criminal justice system: an analysis of transformative justice in the USA and its testing in Switzerland *Justine Chatellard, Université de Lausanne*
Born during the second half of the 20th century, penal abolitionism

refers to a school of thought, a political strategy, and a social movement promoting emancipation from the penal system on the grounds that it is ineffective and harmful. Even though this paradigm remains largely on the margins of academic teaching and research programs, some North American researchers and activists have embraced it since the 2000s, through the creation of collectives and the launch of action research aimed at addressing interpersonal violence outside the penal system. This type of abolitionist response has forged a new form of justice called "transformative justice" which aims to transform the social conditions that have allowed a "problematic situation" to emerge. In Switzerland, this approach is little known to activist movements - even though they often entertain the idea of doing justice differently - and to researchers. Therefore, the conducted research pursues two objectives. The first aims to describe and analyze existing forms of transformative justice, based on an ethnographic investigation focused on the views and experiences of members of a North American collective. The second consists in testing such practices in French-speaking Switzerland, by co-constructing a conflict management process based on transformative precepts with members of a Swiss collective. Innovative in terms of object, methodological protocol, and epistemological ambitions, this research seeks to contribute to the advancement of knowledge on alternatives to the criminal justice system.

Just a good yarn? Crime and disorder in UK public libraries *Brian Moss, Department of Justice Ireland*

Attacks against police and hospital staff have precipitated decisive political action in the UK. Attacks on public librarians, meanwhile, have attracted much less government attention domestically, and no clear output. This is despite UK public libraries outnumbering police stations and hospitals. Consequently, this paper focuses on the crime, deviance and abuse experienced by public library staff in the UK, sites traditionally open to all and increasingly acting as proxy welfare safety-nets for those experiencing poverty, mental health, and addiction issues. In meeting these overlapping social needs, public libraries may risk losing other service users and, against an austerity background marked by declining government funding and library numbers, so jeopardise their own existence. To address this predicament, a mixed methods research design, entailing a survey and interviews with public library stakeholders across the UK, was used to establish the incidence, type, perpetrator profile, and perceptions of crime and abuse within libraries, their impact on staff, and the library's core function. The findings show a high level of abuse incidents, little confidence in police to deal with these, and contradictory views of how public libraries should respond. Expanding on the latter element, the paper incorporates analysis of how public libraries, on foot of stocking LGBTQ+ reading material, have recently become flashpoints for heated debates, far-right political attention, intimidation of librarians, and questionable police responses. The concluding discussion raises and engages with issues of uneven victim status, possible supports for library staff, and the public library's continued civic/democratic role; items that have antecedents and ongoing currency beyond the UK.

Reducing violence against women and girls in the night-time economy: a rapid review of preventive interventions *Nazanin Khasteganan, University of Wolverhampton; Mahuya Kanjilal, University of Wolverhampton; Elaine Arnull, University of Wolverhampton*

In an online survey conducted in 2021 by a West Midlands Council, women and girls expressed feeling unsafe at night. To identify effective interventions for reducing and preventing violence against women and girls in the NTE, we conducted a rapid systematic review. This rapid systematic review sought to identify interventions that are effective at reducing and preventing violence against women and girls in the night-time economy, for which the proposal was registered on PROSPERO*. Cochrane guidelines were followed with clear selection criteria. Five databases (ASSIA, Cochrane, Medline, Scopus, and SocINDEX) and related websites were systematically searched, resulting in 3070 articles being screened through the Covidence platform. The PRISMA flow diagram was used to present the screening process. Some studies have shown that proponents of the levy argued that drug prevention and educational interventions in nightlife settings could reduce crime and anti-social behaviour by providing additional funds to police and manage the NTE. The selected studies suggest a multi-faceted approach to reducing and preventing violence against women and girls in the night-time economy, such as increasing police presence and security, providing training to venue staff, implementing policies and procedures, and improving lighting. Quality assessment tools were employed based on the type of study, such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for quantitative studies, the CASP Tool for qualitative studies, and the AMSTAR Tool for systematic reviews and Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Tool for the synthesis of qualitative data. A table summarising the findings will be presented, including the results of all identified studies (setting, design, participant population, sample size, methodology, and outcomes), quality scores, and risk of bias reports. The presentation will focus on findings and their implications for policy and practice initiatives that are part of the wider project.

Tackling faith hate crime on university campus *Brianna G Lewis, Nottingham Trent University*

Between 2018 and 2020, eleven universities in England received funding of over £480,000 from the Office for Students for projects to tackle religion-based hate crime and harassment affecting students. One of the eleven universities was Nottingham Trent University (NTU), and the project implemented was 'Faith Ambassadors'. The purpose of the NTU project was to promote the positive values of faith – both at University and beyond – with voices from across the NTU student community. To this end, the project aimed to build an interfaith dialogue through events and visits, and establish a genuine sense of community and tolerance. Drawing on qualitative data from individual interviews with faith ambassadors and a focus group interview with the NTU project leads, this paper explores participants' views regarding the effectiveness of the project, and offers recommendations for action.

454. EUROC 12 Green Criminology: Wildlife crime and policing environmental crime
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Environmental/Green Criminology
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:

Amélie Jeanneret, Independent researcher

Participants:

"Missing the trees for the forest"? An exploration of the harms to the European eels within their trade and traffic. *Mònica Pons-Hernandez, Universitat Rovira i Virgili*

Wildlife trafficking has generally been studied for its harm to humans or, conversely, its impact on biodiversity loss. However, both approaches fail to recognise the intrinsic value of non-human life. As discussed by other authors, even biodiversity loss discourses tend to adopt a human-centred perspective which overlooks the suffering of those who are the direct victims of wildlife trade and traffic; these are the traded non-human animals. Through the case study of the European eel and employing data collected through interviews and the press releases of the Guardia Civil, this paper exposes the harms caused to the glass eels at source, transit, demand, and, when seized, even their reintroduction into the wild. Moreover, using a visual approach to green criminology, the research uses photographs as evidence of harm. By doing so, the paper makes visible the impact of wildlife trade and trafficking on glass eels. As the research shows, European eels suffer along the supply chain despite being legally traded. Overall,

the article asserts that by making visible the harms caused to non-human animals in the trafficking and trade of species, we can begin to account for and address the violence against them.

Online sales of protected species: a study on compliance with Swiss legislation *Cristina Cretu-Adatte, Institut de lutte contre la criminalité économique, HEG-Arc, HES-SO // Haute école de Suisse occidentale; Olivier Beaudet-Labrecque, Institut de lutte contre la criminalité économique, HEG-Arc, HES-SO // Haute école de Suisse occidentale; Hazel Bunning, Institut de lutte contre la criminalité économique, HEG-Arc, HES-SO // Haute école de Suisse occidentale*

The illegal trade of protected species creates new concerns, with criminal individuals and organized groups finding new ways to perpetuate their activities online, such as online sales sites, forums, or social networks. In order to establish a legislative framework for this type of sales, in March 2022, Swiss legislation on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora was modified to require specific information in listings. This presentation discusses the results of a recent study conducted by the authors, focused on compliance with these new standards. Using a standardized method applied to three Swiss platforms commonly used for animal sales, 543 new listings related to three species (land turtles, boas, and pythons – all protected by at least appendix II CITES) were analysed. None of the listings fully meet the conditions required in the legal framework: less than half of the listings contain contact information and about one-third indicated a rigorously scientific species name. Additionally, only a quarter of the listings provide information on the origin or existence of the origin certificate of the species for sale, and no listing mentions which CITES appendix the specimen is listed under. The authors' presentation will provide insights on sellers' profiles and motivations, or rather their degree of ignorance of the law. The study also questions the law's ability to deter deviant behaviour.

Police Investigations of Waste Crime: A Cross Country Comparison *Phillip William Screen, Transcrime - Crime & tech / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Mi); Serena Favarin, Transcrime - Crime&tech / Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan); Cosimo Sidoti, PhD candidate at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime, Milan, Italy*

Waste crimes can offer a low risk and highly profitable criminal opportunity. A contributing factor to this low risk is the differences in how investigations are undertaken across different national law enforcement agencies. These disparities in investigation create a plethora of hurdles to the enforcement of waste-related law – particularly in collecting evidence, prosecuting offenders, and coordinating with internal and external departments. Despite a recent expansion in criminological literature on waste crime, there remains no empirical research on the investigation procedures of law enforcement officials for waste crimes. This research aims to compare and contrast how different national law enforcement agencies undertake waste crime investigations across countries. This will be achieved by an analysis of past judicial cases on waste crimes, and interviews with law enforcement agents in different countries. Preliminary results suggest that enforcement agencies prefer regulatory procedures, instead of formal or prosecutorial investigations. An emerging pattern is that environmental agencies undertake many of these investigations, which in turn appears to create problems with evidence collection and prosecution due to a disconnect between preliminary investigations and prosecution. Interestingly, proactive investigative techniques appear to also be frequent methods of detection, albeit not exclusive to police agencies. Preliminary results also suggest several issues surrounding the ability of police agencies to seize waste, companies, or freeze waste treatment plants, depending on the jurisdiction and the nature of the waste. Overall, preliminary results suggest that due to the broad nature of waste crime, investigations

follow a rather ad-hoc pattern, and the international community has not settled on a uniform and / or systematic approach.

Policing or self-perishing? The impact of the import regulation on the Swiss illicit caviar market *Amélie Jeanneret, Independent researcher; Stefano Caneppele, University of Lausanne; Yuji Z. Hashimoto, University of Lausanne*

The phenomenon of illegal trade in caviar is a crime against the environment, and its evolution has been affected by a number of factors. Through a case study of Switzerland from 1998 to 2021, this exploratory study seeks to investigate and determine how the illegal caviar trade and its influencing factors have changed over time. A general inductive analysis is conducted following semi-structured interviews with eight experts familiar with the problem. The evolution of the illegal caviar trade in Switzerland can be divided into two distinct periods: the "conservation problem" period, from 1998 to 2010, and the "regulatory problem" period, from 2011 to 2021. Applying the CAPTURED model, the specificities of these two time periods in terms of the attractiveness of the product as an illicit commodity are analyzed. This study outlines the factors that have facilitated Switzerland's transition from a potential hub for the illegal trade of caviar to a country where customs seizures are limited to instances involving private travelers. There are three categories of factors: 1) demand shifts, 2) supply shifts, and 3) regulatory changes. The analysis is conducted through the application of market reduction approach and transaction cost theory. This study also considers the likelihood of undetected organized crime groups as well as the challenge of using seizures as an indicator of illegal trade. In light of the potential for changes in market structure and regulatory frameworks after 2022, this research also highlights the importance of ongoing and vigilant monitoring of the caviar trade.

Slow violence and the animal-industrial complex: Unpacking the consequences of coercive confinement during the war against nonhuman animals. *Stacy Banwell, University of Greenwich*

During the war against nonhuman animals thousands of animals are detained in large industrial farms where they are raised at high-density for the consumption of meat, eggs, and dairy. These are referred to as Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) in the US and mega farms in the UK. These mega facilities emit greenhouse gases which have implications for climate change. It is estimated that, globally, greenhouse gas emissions from factory farming comprise 14.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions (ASPCA, 2022).Research conducted by Nature Food found that livestock production, as well as livestock feed, is responsible for 57% of all food production emissions. Environmental pollution resulting from greenhouse gas emissions is regarded as a prime example of slow violence, where the harms of pollution accumulate over time, with serious consequences (Davies, 2018). This disproportionately impacts marginalized populations: low-income, Black, Indigenous, and people of colour (Moberg, 2020). Following Davies (2018) I argue that human populations exposed to this invisible, yet inevitable, destructive violence, come to occupy spaces of contamination analogous to Mbembe's "death-worlds." Put simply, they are reduced to the status of the "living dead" (Mbembe, 2003). Drawing on Mbembe's (2003) necropolitics and Nixon's (2011) concept of slow violence, this paper outlines the environmental benefits of dismantling the animal-industrial complex for both human and nonhuman populations. It is based on a vision of environmental justice that, among other things, involves granting nonhuman animals legal personhood and freeing them from captivity.

455. Sex crimes: Stages of crime-commission and police investigation methodologies
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking
Pre-arranged Panel
8:00 to 9:15 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

Sex crimes represent a significant challenge to the criminal justice system and have far-reaching implications for victims, families, communities, and society as a whole. Despite the growing recognition of the devastating impact of sex crimes, research on this topic remains limited, particularly in terms of informing theory, investigations, and prevention. The panel members will present and discuss recent research on sex crimes from the perspectives of the crime-commission process (including pre-crime, crime, and post-crime), and the police investigation. Amelie Pedneault will present the first paper, which will focus on factors influencing the recovery of biological evidence in sexual assault cases and how this affects the adjudication of the offender. The second paper, by Eric Beauregard and Julien Chopin, will examine offender and crime characteristics that influence the lethal outcome of sexually motivated abductions. The third paper, presented by April Chai, will explore spatial-temporal factors that influence patterns of body disposal in sexual homicide cases. Finally, in the fourth paper, Kim Rossmo will discuss some of the specialized techniques used by law enforcement in the investigation of serial rape cases. The research presented in this panel will provide useful insights for academics and law enforcement professionals researching and working in this area.

Chair:

Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Participants:

The evidence left behind: Perpetrators' costs when leaving biological materials in sexual assault cases *Amelie Pedneault, Washington State University*

From a rational choice perspective, one of the perpetrator's potential costs when committing a contact sexual crime is the possibility of leaving behind identifying biological evidence. This is the topic I examine in the presentation, using a sample of 2,319 sexual assaults committed in Los Angeles, CA, over the time period 1982-2009. Specifically, I investigate what offender, victim, and crime factors are associated with leaving behind biological evidence. The importance of two factors -types of sexual act and use of force- will be discussed. Perpetrators' costs will be further contextualized by presenting victims' reporting decisions and different criminal justice actors' decisions to arrest, charge, and adjudicate in light of the presence of biological evidence in a subsample of the sexual assault cases examined.

Taken: Interactions between offender and crime characteristics leading to a lethal outcome in cases of sexually-motivated abductions *Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University; Julien Chopin, Simon Fraser University, University of Montreal*

Despite the widespread public concern regarding the crime of abduction, criminological research on this type of crime has been scarce. Moreover, most of the existing research has neglected to consider the actual motivations for the abductions, treating them as a homogeneous phenomenon. The lack of research on abduction is even more pronounced when looking at those cases that end with the death of the victim. In fact, all of the research looking at lethal outcome in cases of abductions has focused on child victims, almost suggesting the crime of abduction is exclusively committed on children. Finally, studies looking at the lethality of abduction cases have failed to consider the possible interactions at the multivariate level between the factors related to the death of the victim. Therefore, the aim of the current study is to identify offender and crime characteristics – as well as their interactions – associated to a lethal outcome in a sample of 281 sexually-motivated abduction cases (81 ending with a lethal outcome, and 200 with no lethal outcome) that occurred in France between 2000 and 2018. Using a combination of logistic regression and neural network analysis (NNA), the findings showed that when individuals involved in sexually-motivated abductions were loners and forensically aware, and that a weapon, restraints, and the beating of the victim occurred, there was a greater likelihood of a lethal outcome. As to the NNA, findings revealed three profiles of sexually-motivated

abductions: 1) acquaintance with physical violence; 2) acquaintance with sexual penetration; and 3) stranger with weapon. Results will be discussed in light of their implications for police and correctional practices.

The art of body disposal: An environmental criminology analysis of sexual homicide *April Miin Miin Chai, Texas State University*

The post-crime phase of a sexual homicide, particularly the method of body disposal, can offer valuable clues for police investigators. This stage typically involves premeditated and patterned behaviors. Research on this topic is limited, however. The aim of this study was to investigate the spatial-temporal factors associated with body disposal in sexual homicide cases through the lens of environmental criminology. A subset of 272 sexual homicide cases from Washington State that occurred between 1990 and 2019 were analyzed. Using GIS software, body disposal locations were geocoded, and visual and descriptive maps created. The study found discernable spatial-temporal patterns, which were complemented by descriptive statistics. On a multivariate level, the study examined the characteristics of the offender, victim, and environment to predict the likelihood of the offender choosing a remote location for disposal. It was found that routine activities of both the offender and victim significantly predicted post-crime victim body movement. Additionally, environmental factors associated with capable guardianships influenced different disposal methods. The study provides an empirically derived explanation of how routine activities and the environment influence offender choices in body disposal, contributing theoretical knowledge to the limited literature on this topic. A better understanding of body disposal patterns can assist police investigators in building a more accurate profile of sexual homicide offenders and improve the efficacy of geographic profiling. This study highlights the importance of considering spatial-temporal factors in sexual homicide cases and the potential benefits of applying an environmental criminology lens.

Geoprofiling serial rape *D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University*

Police investigations of serial rape are challenging as they are typically stranger crimes with no clear connections between offender and victim. Consequently, such cases may require the use of specialized criminal investigative methodologies. Two of these techniques – crime linkage analysis and geographic profiling – are discussed in this presentation. Linkage analysis is the effort to establish connections between crimes committed by the same offender. This analysis is important for identifying common suspects, investigative information sharing, allocation of appropriate police resources, and establishing crime clearances. Linkage analysis is also an essential precursor for geographic and behavioral profiling. Geographic profiling is an investigative technique that analyzes the locations of the crimes in a connected series to determine the most probable area of offender residence. Such locations can involve crime-commission stages (encounter, attack, rape, victim release), stolen credit card purchases, pinged cell phone towers, surveillance camera images, evidence/property recovery, and other site types. Geoprofiling provides a suspect prioritization tool and a methodology for information management in major crime investigations. Derived from environmental criminology's crime pattern and routine activity theories, the tactic is complementary to behavioral (psychological) profiling – the "who" and the "where." While geographic profiling has been used extensively for decoding the hunting patterns of serial criminals, the approach has also found numerous applications in military and intelligence operations, biological studies of animal predation, and epidemiological analyses. The operational utility of any profile is a function of its associated investigative strategies. As most public records include an address element, a wide variety of approaches can be based on a geoprofile. Examples of these strategies include suspect generation, community mailouts, record/registry prioritization, cell phone analysis, database mining, directed patrol, surveillance allocation, and so on. Case examples are used during the presentation to illustrate key concepts and applications.

456. Criminology and Social Media

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Social Media and Crime
Paper Session
8:00 to 9:15 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Chair:

Diyana Dobreva, Cardiff University

Participants:

Chinese Social Media Representation of Domestic Violence and Online Feminist Responses to it *Lihan Miao, Durham University*

Although China has established a domestic violence law, traditional concepts with patriarchal characteristics continue to affect people's understanding of domestic violence and consolidate biases, which has been reflected on media representation of it. However, the younger generation in China has begun to oppose and criticise these patriarchal views, and social media has become a platform for them to express their feminist propositions and try to influence the reconstruction of domestic violence on social media. This research provides a new understanding of how social media represents domestic violence in contemporary China and feminist responses to it, doing thematic analysis over 500 posts and 5000 comments from China's largest social media platform, Weibo. During the analysis process, several themes appeared repeatedly in terms of media representation of domestic violence both officially and personally. These themes include "invisible descriptions of violence", "explicit descriptions of victims", "emphasis on the role of authorities", "reenactment of domestic violence stereotypes", and "feminist stance against domestic violence". The themes of responses to these posts include "opposing domestic violence is a family matter", "gender inequality in marriage and family", "fear of marriage and anti-marriage bombardment", and "fear and disgust of men". By analyzing these themes in the context of post-socialist China, some trends can be identified. China's social media representation of domestic violence, although still biased and stereotyped, has taken on a more diverse character, especially on personal media. Responses from commenters showed a strong opposition to domestic violence and traditional patriarchal culture. These responses are also increasingly engaged in the reconstruction of both official and personal media representations of domestic violence.

#ComingHome: Reentry and Identity in the Digital Space *Jan Haldipur, California State University, Long Beach; Calvin John Smiley, Hunter College-CUNY*

Each year, more than 650,000 people are released from some form of incarceration in the US. These men and women are forced to reassemble their lives in the face of seemingly insurmountable barriers. Social media outlets such as Instagram often provide a way for formerly incarcerated individuals to re-establish their presence in the outside world. In the wake of the COVID-19 global pandemic, these mediums have become increasingly important for those seeking to find community and remain connected. Recent contributions from scholars like Jeffrey Lane (2019), Desmond Upton Patton (2016, 2018), and Forrest Stuart (2020) illustrate different dimensions of the so called "digital street." Using the sociologist Erving Goffman's "dramaturgical analysis" as a framework, this research seeks to address a critical gap in the literature and examines the presentation of self among formerly incarcerated men and women in online spaces. Relying on a sample of formerly incarcerated, public Instagram handles (n=1188), findings suggest that social media plays a pivotal role in how individuals make sense of their past, portray their present, and discuss their future.

Deradicalization Strategies against coded Anti-Semitism on the Net *Andreas Prokop, Drudel 11 e.V.*

The lecture presents a new collaborative project that will be conducted by Drudel 11 e.V. and the Center for Research on Anti-Semitism/Technical University of Berlin (ZfA) starting in January 2023 and is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. The project builds on the results of the ZfA project "Decoding Antisemitism". The starting point is the increasing anti-Semitic incitement on the Internet with its many variants and codes. "Decoding Antisemitism" has investigated and analyzed such codes in an interdisciplinary and transnational project. The new joint project aims to translate these findings into practical contexts and explore their relevance for possibilities of communication critical of anti-Semitism on the net. The project therefore aims to develop and create scientifically sound online offerings for deradicalization/democracy promotion. A deeper understanding of the dynamics in social media is essential for this. In the process, experiences that Drudel 11 e.V. has made in exit work (right-wing extremism) are to be transferred to the online area, taking extremism research and other fields of knowledge into account. Among other things, the experiences with Counter Speech will be evaluated and adapted accordingly. In the process, the ZfA will provide relevant data on an ongoing basis. The goal is to establish personal contact with the actors as much as possible. Evidence-based recommendations for action will be developed by testing practical intervention options. The initial aim will be to break down divergent discourses on a trial basis. Finally, initial experiences will be discussed.

The Imitation Game, How Digital Emulation Enables Online Influence Operations *Diyana Dobreva, Cardiff University*

Disinformation and misinformation have become compelling social problems commanding significant political and public attention. Evidence of the involvement of both state and non-state actors in spreading distorted and deceptive public communications has driven significant research into the organisation and conduct of digital information manipulation. It is an effort that has engaged government agencies, commercial businesses, civil society academia, and social media platforms. Interwoven into the apparent growth digital disinformation, is what we might label a mounting 'attribution' problem. Attribution is the term used by many in the open source analysis community to describe how they assess who, on the basis of the evidence available, can reasonably be held responsible for designing and delivering specific instances of information manipulation. In this paper, we study structured influence operations purposely designed to evade attribution through "emulation". Emulation can be defined as copying, reproducing or imitating a feature in an effort to equal or surpass the impacts of the original that is being copied. Emulators can focus upon issues of account identity, messaging content, or digital behaviours and influencing techniques. To develop these ideas the paper is organised around one case study illuminating a particular facet of emulation as a digital behaviour. In particular, it examines how social media accounts associated with several high-profile Kremlin-linked propagandists, were subject to emulation, with a dual purpose – to disseminate propaganda narratives aligned with state lines, and to generate revenue through running ads on websites. While such emulation clearly breaches social media platforms' terms and conditions, this case shows how the mimicking accounts nevertheless out-performed the real accounts across several key metrics. The empirical data for this case study were drawn from a long-term programme of research exploring the causes and consequences of systematic information manipulation.

The use of social media evidence in the courtroom: a survey of lawyer's experiences in Poland *Piotr Lewulis, University of Warsaw*

The widespread presence of social media (SM) in our professional and personal lives has become commonplace, and the tools for online self-communication they offer are unprecedented. The nature of SM as an online community environment encourages users to engage in self-presentation and self-disclosure, which can lead to negative consequences due to oversharing of private information. SM technology provides a virtual space where socially harmful activities can occur, such as stalking and domestic abuse,

extremism, and cybercrimes. Thus, information from social media sites is often relevant in legal matters, and is now used as evidence in criminal and civil court cases. Numerous studies have examined the associated legal, ethical, and forensic constraints and difficulties. The literature and case studies present a complex picture of social media evidence use, including unclear rules of SM evidence acquisition, ambiguous legal procedures in trans-jurisdictional settings, and ethical concerns about users' privacy, which often overshadow the usefulness of social media evidence. To explore this topic further, an exploratory cross-sectional questionnaire survey was conducted in January 2021 among active civil litigation and criminal defense lawyers in Poland (n=278). The results confirmed that social media content is present in Polish courtrooms and is perceived by practitioners as useful in most types of civil and criminal court cases. A thematic analysis of the comments provided by the practitioners identified some key themes: (a) the general lack of knowledge on how to properly present social media information as evidence, (b) judges' reluctance towards such evidence in the courtroom, and (c) a problematic lack of legal regulations on how to access and gather social media evidence. Despite this, the practitioners perceived the great evidentiary value of social media content. Overall, the findings of this study provide valuable insight into the use of social media evidence in Polish courts.

457. POL Panel 22. Police Accountability

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 1
Chair:
Denise Martin, University of Abertay
Participants:

Policing and the thin blue line between blame and accountability
Kathryn Farrow, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

Due to the high levels of uncertainty that surround policing activities, sometimes unforeseen problems emerge and negative consequences arise. When this occurs, policing organisations will attempt to make sense of the part that their actions, decisions and omissions played in the events that unfolded. Whilst seeking to do so, another particular hazard arises, that is the risk of attracting personal blame for the situation that materialised. Policing is characterised by high stakes, uncertain outcomes, and decisions taken in an environment of high scrutiny and external pressure; thus representing the ideal environment for blaming practices to flourish. This paper will investigate whether there is a culture of blame within policing, as well as establishing the potential causes of this phenomenon, should it be found to occur. It will explore whether this culture exists at all, or whether what is recognised as a blame culture can be attributed to other practices that operate within policing organisations as they attempt to manage high levels of blame risk. It will examine the organisational contest that takes place in relation to the assigning and acceptance of blame, as well as the ways in which the different levels of the organisation attempt to deflect potential criticisms away from themselves. It will conduct this examination through the lens of blame avoidance provided by Hood (2013), to highlight the strategies the organisation and its staff utilise to neutralise and deflect responsibility for potentially blameworthy acts via the 'framing contest' that takes place. The ideas of this paper are underpinned by over 700 hours of participant observation with one UK police force, conducted across a variety of teams. This paper has implications for the relationship between accountability and risk within policing, and the ways in which this can be managed to ensure a blame culture is avoided.

Uniformed Bandits: Criminal Governance by Police in Contemporary Brazil *Gabriel Funari, University of Oxford*

My research interrogates the factors that contribute to the emergence of criminal groups run by police in Brazil. I employ a case study approach to study police death squads and militias in the cities of Belém and Rio de Janeiro. My ethnographic data sources include interviews with police commanders, elected officials, attorneys, human rights activists, and scholars as well as content analysis of media archives, parliamentary records and litigation documents. The study traces the ways in which the historical development of militarised and authoritarian police agencies in Brazil has helped to create criminal groups comprised of law-enforcement officers. I focus on the evolving traits of death squads and militias over time, finding that these groups have become increasingly professionalized criminal entities that exchange repertoires of violence and governance strategies with law-enforcement colleagues across jurisdictions. I also reflect on the ways in which the rising profitability and governance authority that these groups enjoy is aided by their associations with hard-line authoritarian elected officials that abide to a law-and-order ideology.

Democracy or epistocracy? Addressing the challenges in police governance and accountability in Britain *Ali Malik, University of Leeds*

This paper draws on the empirical examination of Scottish police governance arrangements and a recent inspection conducted by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland and analyses current challenges in police governance and accountability in Britain. Both nations have established complex and contested networked-governance arrangements, including a blend of local and central democratic control. However, in recent times, both Police Scotland and the Metropolitan Police have come under increased scrutiny to tackle racism, misogyny and homophobia within their organisations. In light of recent reviews, this paper looks to identify weaknesses in police governance arrangements in both nations and puts forward a holistic framework for improving police organisational accountability. Drawing on the analyses of the Scottish Police Authority, the paper provides a justification for independent expert panels as an important component within the broader landscape of police governance. Independent expert panels can strengthen police governance and robustly hold policing to account, whilst acting as a conduit between the police, the public and local and central government. However, such panels will need to be composed of a broad range of experts and require sufficient power and autonomy to fulfil their roles effectively.

From Lawrence to Casey: Exploring the lack of Police Organisational Change *Denise Martin, University of Abertay*

A recent review by Baroness Casey investigating recent events and criminal acts by former Met Police officers sought to investigate the standards and culture of the police. As noted by the review this is not the first enquiry to unpick the culture and negative behaviour of police officer in the Met and their relationships with particular communities. So how despite numerous reviews and proposed reforms over the years are major concerns about the police to deliver a high-quality service are the same issues of culture, institutional racism and leadership continue to arise. This paper considers this in relation to organisational sociology and argues that the reason for little adaptation might relate to an inability of the police to embed organisational learning structures into their institutions. A failure to learn from errors and move beyond single-loop learning might be viewed as one potential reason for limited progression made between the Lawrence and Casey review. Additionally, expectations of quick solutions and limited opportunities to change due to external pressures and critique will also be examined. Drawing on organisational learning theory it is suggested that different frameworks and solutions are required to build resilience and initiate the change required to meets expectations laid out in the Casey Review.

458. POL Panel 24. Police: Support, oversight and leadership

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement

Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 2
Chair:
   Josh McCrain, University of Utah
Participants:

Job Insecurity within a Police and Crime Commissioner's Office: Neoliberalism, PCCs, and OPCC staff *Paul Robinson, Northumbria University; Pauline Ramshaw, Northumbria University; Georgios Papanicolaou, Northumbria University*

The experiences of civilian police staff have attracted scholarly attention over the previous two decades. However, the experiences of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) staff have generally been overlooked by academic investigation. Using ethnographical data, this paper places particular emphasis upon the lived occupational experiences of OPCC civilian staff. Drawing upon semi-structured interviews and ethnographic observations, thirteen OPCC staff members depict their experiences of job insecurity, following the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) as police 'managers' within the tripartite structure of police governance in England and Wales. The paper argues that the insertion of PCCs as party-political officials incorporates politicisation into the local site of police scrutiny, altering police management and administrative processes, which amplifies the perceptions of job insecurity felt by OPCC staff. This is compounded by the regressive nature of neoliberalism in disrupting secure employment. As PCCs have only existed in their roles since 2012, this paper offers original empirical insight into OPCC staff perceptions of job insecurity during a significant period in police governance history. Given the lack of empirical data surrounding PCCs, it provides an important and unique insight into how PCCs function, the implications for police governance and accountability, and the lived experiences of OPCC staff. The paper provides a marker for future academic investigation and raises concerns about how such elected police management positions can enhance job insecurity for OPCC staff.

Patrolling the Police: Experimental Evidence on Police Executives' Support for Oversight *Josh McCrain, University of Utah*

The accountability of police to the public is imperative for a functioning democracy. The opinions of police executives---pivotal actors for implementing oversight policies---are an understudied, critical component of successful reform efforts. We use a pre-registered survey experiment administered to all U.S. municipal police chiefs and county sheriffs to assess whether police executives' attitudes towards civilian oversight regimes are responsive to 1) state-level public opinion (drawing on an original n=16,840 survey) and 2) prior adoption of civilian review boards in large agencies. Results from over 1,300 police executives reveal that law enforcement leaders are responsive to peer adoption but much less to public opinion, despite overwhelming public support. Elected sheriffs are less likely to support any civilian oversight. Our findings hold implications for reformers: We find that existing civilian oversight regimes are largely popular, and that it is possible to move police executive opinion towards support for civilian oversight.

Protecting Public Facing Professionals Online (3PO): Privacy policies and protections in routine police management *Shane Horgan, Edinburgh Napier University; Aston Liz, Edinburgh Napier University; Yen Nee Wong, Edinburgh Napier University*

This paper explores the ways in which police organizations conceptualize and operationalize their sense of responsibility for officers' online safety and privacy. Police officers and organizations are increasingly the targets of cyber-attacks and technology-facilitated surveillance. Similarly, incidents of officer misconduct are captured on video and shared widely across social networks. These patterns raise questions about how employees of police organizations and their dependents are impacted and navigate these issues in their everyday Iives. 3PO is a multi-institutional research project exploring these questions with six policing organizations across the UK. Drawing on a documentary analysis of extant training, policies and procedures, alongside interview data generated with police managers, we examine how supervisors of operational staff interpret their responsibility for their staff's privacy and security online, and how this manifests in routine practice. We explore how visions of privacy focused practice and response may conflict with organizational goals, or where procedures may get lost in translation on the ground where risk, surveillance, and harm manifests. We argue that the operational context, as well as specialist functions, are crucial to understanding the ways risk is experienced and managed by police organizations. This has implications for the development of policies, training and supervisory practice

Linking Supervisor Justice to Street Justice through Self-Legitimacy and Policy Compliance Among Hong Kong Police *Ivan Sun, University of Delaware; Yuning Wu, Wayne State University; Jessica C.M. Li, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

Recent studies of organizational justice within police agencies have found that fair and justice treatments exercised by police supervisors tend to cultivate frontline officers' willingness to treat the public with procedural fairness. The study expands this vital of inquiry by assessing the direct and indirect (through self-legitimacy and police compliance) linkages between supervisor justice and street justice and the role of public hospitality in moderating the relationship between supervisor and street justice. Relying on survey data collected from roughly 1,000 police officers in Hong Kong, we found that supervisor justice and street justice are connected directly and indirectly through officers' perceived self-legitimacy and willingness to follow agency policy. Although experienced public hostility is positively related to street justice, it also exerts a significant moderating effect on the supervisory justice - street justice linkage, with the positive effect of supervisory justice on street justice declining as the level of experienced public hostility increases. Implications for policy and research on the Hong Kong police are discussed.

Warriors or guardians? Military police officers' orientations in Brazil *Marcio Mattos, University of Brasilia*

The literature on police culture holds significant sway over analyses of public policy. Criminal justice institutions have developed various organizational policies with the aim of enhancing public appraisal. However, in Latin America, persistent high levels of crime point to challenges in effecting durable measures aimed at reducing criminal activity. The police force frequently operates within environments marked by mutual skepticism and occasional conflict with society. In this paper, I analyze the application of the warrior/guardian debate in Brazil. To do so, I conducted two different studies. The first was designed to adapt the warrior/guardian construct (McLean et al., 2019), involving two samples of military police officers in Brasilia (N=362). Following the prescribed protocol for cross-cultural adaptation of psychometric instruments (ITC, 2019), an assessment was performed through both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses to evaluate the validity of constructs in relation to their hypothesized model. In the second study, I discussed attitudinal outcomes such as communication resources, physical control, and police violence. Results indicated differences between the guardian and the warrior mindsets. As expected, guardians exhibited a notable inclination towards interaction conducive to effective communication while warriors prioritized forceful authority and enhanced physical control measures. Items related to the use of force were especially defining for the warrior mindset, which was pronounced in younger and street-work police officers. Thus,

results indicate that mindsets are associated with opposite attitudinal outcomes among police officers in Brazil. These findings have important implications for policymakers seeking to promote reform and the development of policing strategies that prioritize community-oriented approaches over militarized tactics. It is recommended that further research be conducted to develop a deeper understanding of police culture in Latin America and its implications for public policy.

459. POL Panel 26. Police interventions and their impact on crime and vulnerable groups.

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 3
Chair:

Ian Marder, Maynooth University

Participants:

The effects hyper-surveillance on the health and well-being of justice involved communities *Yvonne Isom, Arizona State University; Alana Gunn, University of Illinois Chicago; Sage J Kim, University of Illinois Chicago; Linda Weatherspoon, Roll Call*

Incarceration and police surveillance have affected under-resourced communities of color and contributed to various mental health issues such as anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. With experiences of surveillance impacting, one's well-being, it is critical to examine how residents make sense of police encounters and how they are treated in the context of high segregation, poverty, crime, and violence in these communities. This larger mixed methods project utilizes a photovoice approach followed by photo-generated semi-structured interviews to explore how 20 justice-involved individuals view their community, their familial relationships, interactions with police and how this shapes their health. The use of photos is seen as critical for reflecting on how experiences of policing and systemic violence shape one's health. In addition, survey data was analyzed; the Police-Community Interaction Survey, which included more than 18,000 respondents. Findings reveal that first, communities navigating policing and surveillance experience tensions between needing protection while fearing surveillance. Second, social disorganization was seen as a major contributor to neighborhood violence and the behavior of the residents. Third, the prevalence of violence and guns in the community traumatized residents. Fourth, the survey results showed substantial differences in perceived police procedural injustice, by race/ethnicity and type of police encounter. There was a significant correlation between the confidence and legitimacy of the police and their willingness to cooperate. The rate of reported police use of force was significantly higher for Black and Hispanic participants. Further research is required to understand mental and physical health consequences among individuals and families navigating dual threats from crime and hyper-policing.

Thinking Critically about Implementation and Context through the Accumulated Urban Security Knowledge Base *Adam Crawford, University of York*

The central finding from an international review of crime prevention and urban security over the last 30 years is that the knowledge base that has been accumulated is not being implemented or applied in practice. Compiled as part of the pan-European IcARUS research project, the review highlights that policing and urban security interventions are too often poorly informed by research evidence, frequently suffer from implementation failure and rarely involve rigorous evaluations that allow suitable practice and policy lessons to be learnt. Here, it is argued that this disjuncture is not only a result of political preferences, short-termism, a reluctance on behalf of policy-makers

to engage with the research evidence and a stranglehold of a punitive criminal justice orthodoxy, but also – crucially – a failure on behalf of the research community adequately to conceptualise, analyse and communicate the role of implementation and context in shaping the outcomes of specified interventions. Much of the research literature has prioritised the value of methodological rigour and a rigid hierarchy of evidence in its quest to understand 'what works', paying insufficient regard to the relational and process-based mechanisms that foster change. These have often come at the expense of our understanding of wider contextual factors and processes of human action in implementation, precisely those issues that are of great interest and value to policy-makers, practitioners and citizens. Context is often defined as a source of obduracy and interference in the smooth delivery of an intervention. Implementation, by contrast, tends to be seen as clearly defined, linear and finite. I will argue for a reformed conception of what constitutes knowledge and how it is best mobilised and deployed, as well as a refined understanding of what context means and how contexts shape and foster the conditions for interventions to generate successful outcomes for vulnerable groups.

'Caught in a neurotypical net': the risks presented by investigative police powers for autistic individuals *Tom Smith, University of the West of England, United Kingdom*

Criminal justice is a complex and challenging web of specialised processes, which can present significant challenges for vulnerable individuals drawn into it. Whilst recognition of and support for vulnerabilities in this context are not new, there remain significant gaps in understanding of and provision for autistic individuals in criminal proceedings. This paper examines a specific aspect of this - the potential challenges and risks for autistic individuals when the police exercise their 'street' powers of investigation, such as arrest or stop and search. The paper will argue that there is increased potential for such powers to be used inappropriately against autistic individuals, due to both the flexible legal framework governing their use; and a general failure of police officers to fully appreciate and recognise that the behaviour and communication of autistic individuals may be purely presentational, rather than suspicious or criminal. It will also suggest that there is an increased likelihood that interactions between officers and autistic individuals may cause the latter to experience significant distress and confusion, and that further use of investigatory power (and even criminalisation) may become more likely as a result of this distress and accompanying coping behaviours. The paper concludes that significant changes are needed in relation to training, knowledge and culture of policing in this context, which should be accompanied by reform of the regulatory framework governing police powers. Further research is also needed in this area, to fully understand the issue and design more effective and fair interactions.

Dialogue can build understanding between the police and young Black adults: findings from a restorative process *Ian Marder, Maynooth University*

Relationships between the police and minority ethnic communities are often characterised by tension and mistrust. It seems unlikely that the solutions lie in the traditional approaches to police-community engagement. This paper outlines key findings from one of the first studies to use restorative practices to facilitate dialogue between police officers and young Black adults. This took place in Dublin, Ireland, in a part of the city where the police recently shot and killed a Black man. The findings demonstrate the viability of restorative practices to enable young Black adults and police officers to participate in structured, open and safe dialogue that directly addresses the relationship between them. Observational and interview data suggest that the process helped participants better understand each other's lives, experiences and perspectives, building relationships and empathy as a result. This aligns with findings from similar evaluated projects in other countries. If facilitated at scale, dialogue might help improve police-community relationships. Although this will require a substantial collaboration between communities, civil society bodies and police forces, the

potential benefits of replicating this work considerably outweigh the costs. Still, questions remain as to the prospects for addressing structural inequities in policing practice.

Recording of potential Hate Crimes by the Swiss Police Corps: Results of an Explorative Study *Silvia Staubli, Cantonal Police Basel-Stadt; Anna Lena Grüninger, Cantonal Police Basel-Stadt; Jonas Hagmann, Cantonal Police Basel-Stadt*

Hate crime offences are based on prejudice against people with sensitive identity characteristics such as skin colour, origin, nationality, culture, religion, gender or sexual orientation. It is about intentions of exclusion and hatred towards such persons. Hate crimes always comprise two components: a criminal offence and a prejudice motive. In Switzerland, there have only been a few standardised statistics on the extent and circumstances of such attacks. The most recent report based on the LGBT+ helpline launched in 2016 shows, for example, that physical and psychological assaults against people from the LGBTI+ community not only happen regularly, but are also increasing. In this context, various political initiatives at national and cantonal level have been underway for some time, which demand, among other things, the recording of hate crime by the police corps as well as their training on the topic of LGBTI+. However, the recording of hate crime by police corps is controversial, which is partly due to the subjective assessment of victims and the delimitation of the individual categories. Furthermore, it remains unclear which corps record which offences at all. In order to create transparency on the situation, the Division of police science of the Cantonal Police of Basel-Stadt designed a national survey. Its aim was to find out which corps have been recording potential hate crime offences since when. Secondly, it was about collecting information on the process of recording, and thirdly, about the information policy and training. The survey was completed by 27 Swiss police corps as well as by representatives from France and Germany. The inclusion of the latter allows a comparison with the situation in these neighbouring countries. The study results offer for the first time a national overview on the topic. They provide the basis for a transparent discussion and enable recommendations.

460. Women in prison

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor second floor - Affari 4
Chair:
Katarzyna Celinska, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Participants:

Coming out of Prison: Women's Narratives on their Re-entry Experiences *Silvia Gomes, University of Warwick*

This paper is based on the results of a qualitative longitudinal study on prison re-entry conducted in Portugal, which aims to examine the re-entry process and experiences among (ex-) prisoners. To understand reentry through time, the research uses life-course criminology, theories of structured action, and complementary levels of analysis as theoretical and analytical lenses. Moreover, an intersectional approach is used to explore the role gender, ethnicity, social class and age play in the reentry process, owing to the impossibility of studying separately people suffering experiences of oppression marked by the intersection of different forms of power and social vulnerabilities. Research on re-entry primarily focuses on the experiences of men, which means that insights into the barriers, experiences, and needs of women re-entering their communities are minimal. Also, re-entry experiences of women remain largely understudied and under-theorised. This chapter aims to fill this gap by focusing on women's re-entry experiences in Portugal. These are analysed based on 20 interviews, 10 from the time women were serving time in prison and 10 from the first 6 months after these women were released. It is analysed (i) the perceived role of the

prison and social systems in preparing women to live as law-abiding citizens, (ii) the gendered challenges faced in incarceration and during the post-release period, and (iii) the strategies used to cope with prison and when re-entering their communities. Whilst analysing women's re-entry experiences over time through their narratives, it is critically debated structural social inequalities, violence, incarceration and other forms of gendered 'continuous punishment'. We end up providing policy recommendations that aim to improve the lives of criminalised women while advocating for decarceration and abolition.

Empowerment through employment for rurally imprisoned women *Larissa Sandy, University of Nottingham; Gabriela Franich, University of Melbourne; Marietta Martinovic, RMIT University*

Employment opportunities have traditionally been limited for imprisoned women, although the vast majority have said that they would welcome the opportunity to engage in meaningful work whilst as well as post their incarceration. According to current statistics, 41.2% of women 'reoffend' within two years of being released from prison. This is often due to entrenched structural disadvantage, such as vulnerability, loneliness, homelessness, unemployment, lack of stability and motivation, which make the first few months after being released extremely difficult. This paper argues that women's participation in 'real' and 'paid' employment is central to their empowerment opportunities post release and could directly support transition from prison into the community, as well as the broader goal of decarceration. Based on a series of consultative workshops with peer mentors and peer-to-peer consultation with rurally imprisoned women, this paper explores women's preferred employment streams and industries where they can work in rural communities on day-release. We consider a key finding from the research, where women proposed the development of a radically different approach to current work release programs. Their desired alternative model involves an employment program whereby women in prison can earn 'real money and gain real skills.' We hence argue that meaningful and satisfying employment is one piece of the decarceration puzzle, as it could assist in gaining various skills, self-esteem, confidence and independence within the community. Ultimately, it has the potential to make being released less intimidating and confronting as the women are given a set of various productive skills to assist them once in the community, and it can also play a key role in helping people in the outside community see incarcerated people in a positive light.

Imprisonment and Post-release Effects of Confinement with Women with a Mental Illness *Diana Cantini Vaisman, Bar Ilan university; Tomer Einat, Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University*

This study explores the well-being of women offenders without mental disorders during imprisonment and reentry after having been confined with mentally ill female inmates. We found that this joint confinement causes great distress to the mentally stable female inmates, harming both their mental, physical, and emotional condition and their reentry process and rehabilitation. Our findings led us to conclude that women prisoners should be separated from those with mental disorders or be offered a wide range of psychological and emotional coping tools as well as variety of rehabilitative treatment programs.

Justice-involved women in the U.S.: Coping with prison and resilience. *Katarzyna Celinska, John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

This presentation is based on research conducted in a Northeastern state prison for women. The data for this presentation came from the multi-year, multi-phase research project. The goal of research was to explore the issues of prison adjustment and separation from families, and to discover coping techniques that women employ to deal with their imprisonment. Altogether 42 women agreed to be interviewed and to share their life stories and experiences with

incarceration. Some characteristics of the sample were: 37% women identified as White, 32% as Black, and 21% as Latino. Nearly 90% of women were mothers and their average age was nearly 50. Many women were physically and sexually abused as children and later, as adults. Over 45% of women in the sample were never visited by their family members. The interviews were semi-structured and open-ended. Using the grounded theory approach several themes were discovered including: "Keeping busy," "Staying to yourself," "Mothering from prison," "Prison disassociation," and "Planning." The coping categories were related to women's past and situated in the context of prison deprivations that women experienced. The findings suggest that women utilized various, mainly emotion-focused coping methods, that they exhibited enormous resilience, and that they served their sentences without significant support.

Profile of incarcerated women in French-speaking Belgium: leaving invisibility to discover vulnerabilities. *Valentine Doffiny, PhD Student*

Female criminality is a phenomenon that is attracting more and more interest, particularly due to the advent of the feminist movement in the human and social sciences. Despite the growth of studies on the subject, women are still relatively invisible in traditional fields of criminology. The present research focuses on the profile of women in prison in French-speaking Belgium. The core of this presentation is therefore to draw a descriptive portrait of women convicted and incarcerated between 2019 and 2021 based on data contained in their prison file (N=1044). Through the mobilization of a quantitative approach, these data reveal that these convicted women are, for the majority, incarcerated for offences against property and goods - of a non-violent nature - and also present a series of vulnerabilities on the social, economic, individual and relational levels (low level of education, professional and housing precariousness, presence of consumption, dysfunctional social relationships, etc.), thus underlining the existence of an undeniable link between vulnerabilities and female delinquency. The objective of highlighting these characteristics is to add to the knowledge about women offenders and to establish a starting point to identify possible specificities related to this population and, as such, offer a future comparative basis with the male population.

Education Through Time: A Study on the Curriculum Offer in Women's Prisons *Katherine Lear, University of Greenwich*

Women's needs differ vastly from men's; there is a significant emerging need for trauma-informed and responsive practices, and this is pertinent for prison education. It is argued that prison should provide skills to unlock potential, and support individuals to become assets to their communities; studies suggest that pro-social behaviour can be taught best within the paradigm of transformative learning. However, there is currently a conspicuous gap in the research on women's experience of education in English prisons, which I aim to address. This paper will examine the literature on education provision in women's prisons and compare findings to my own lived experience. Whilst I witnessed some excellent practice, much of my experience was uncomfortable. For example, the vocational curriculum is generally stereotyped, seeing women offered hair and beauty courses, which are advertised as a pathway to employment. Learners are encouraged to undertake the Level 2 qualification however on release, they discover that the industry standard is Level 3, leaving the disappointment of a significant skills gap. A popular request instead was for basic plumbing and decorating courses, indicating an appetite for provision of skills to empower women to be independent, particularly if they have experienced trauma in relation to men. The limitations of the curriculum are problematic across the female estate and can cause further setback and trauma for women trying to rebuild their lives after a custodial sentence. My study will be informed by analytical and critical autoethnographic research, comparing and contrasting my personal observations and experiences through memory recall, against existing research. There are myriad problems with prison education for women. I seek to expose these issues and illuminate opportunities for change to promote growth and learning. In this paper, I will address the curriculum offer, offering ideas as to how it could be radically improved.

461. Roundtable on Safe Justice for Victims: A VSE / COST 18121: critical discussion of justice for victims
Topic 4: Victimology/Victims' rights
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 5
This roundtable brings together leaders from Victim Support Europe and COST Action 18121: Cultures of Victimology: understanding patterns of victimisation across Europe (COVE) to debate new ideas for delivering a step-change in justice for victims. Kick-starting this roundtable will be a recent discussion paper produced by Victim Support Europe entitled: Safe Justice for Victims of Crime: Challenging how we perceive success in justice - moving towards an integrated, victim-sensitive system (see: https://victim-support.eu/wp-content/files_mf/1677284356SafeJusticeforvictimsofCrime_compressed1.pdf) Safe justice is a 'holistic, systematic, needs-driven, rights-based, victim-sensitive approach to justice which includes in its objectives upholding of victim's rights and the protection of the physical, psychological, and emotional safety of the victim, thus benefitting the justice system as a whole and supporting the creation of a fairer, safer society.' But what would this look like in practice? What are the ethical implications for the rights of suspects and defendants in the criminal justice system? And to what extent can a victim-rights approach really deliver a fairer, safer, society for everybody? These and many other questions will be debated in this roundtable and we invite you to join us to listen and share your views on the topic of how to deliver victim rights. Confirmed roundtable members are: Professor Simon Green: Chair of COST Action 18121 (University of Hull) Professor Antony Pemberton: Vice-Chair of COST Action 18121 (KU Leuven & NSCR) Professor Vasiliki Artinopoulou: Chair of COST Action 18121 Working Group 1: Comparative Cultural Victimology (Panteion University, Athens) Dr Michael Kilchling, Chair of COST Action 18121 Working Group 5: Cultures of Victimological Policy and Practice Levant Altan, Executive Director, Victim Support Europe Frida Wheldon, Brottsofferjouren Sverige (Victim Support Sweden) Frederico Moyano Marques, Chief Operations Officer and Senior Advisor to the Board of Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV)
Chair:
Simon Green, University of Hull
Discussants:
Antony Pemberton, Katholieke Universiteit of Leuven (KU Leuven)
Vasiliki Artinopoulou, PANTEION UNIVERSITY of Athens
Michael Kilchling, Max Planck Institut (Freiburg)

462. Fighting THB victimization - new approaches and efforts
Topic 4: Victimology/Policy and Prevention of Victimization
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 6
The roundtable brings together different perspectives on the fight against human trafficking. This includes new quantitative research on personal, social and economic factors increasing the likeliness of becoming of victim of THB, external and transnational efforts to fight THB in transnational economic supply chains, and the effectiveness of of transnational efforts to support victims of human trafficking. On the background of their individual research projects and experiences in the field of THB, experts from European and North-American University will discuss together and with the audience. The roundtable aims at providing a better understanding of new ways to fight THB, and to explore the challenges those new approaches face.
Chair:
Stefan Schumann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Discussants:

Kimberly Ann McCabe, University of Lynchburg
JOHN A WINTERDYK, Mount Royal University
Karin BRUCKMÜLLER, Sigmund Freud University Vienna

463. Gender-based victimization

Topic 4: Victimology/Patterns and trends in Victimization
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 7
Chair:
Jane Healy, Bournemouth University

Participants:

Addressing Harmful Sociocultural Practices to Reduce Gender-Based Violence: A Case Study of Six South African Communities *Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane, University of South Africa*

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a profound and widespread problem in South Africa to the point where, in 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa declared it a second pandemic after Covid-19. While women and children (more especially girls) are disproportionately affected by GBV, it affects anyone, regardless of his or her geographical location, social and economic status, race, religion, culture, or gender identity. Even though there are many causes of GBV, the focus of this research is the role harmful sociocultural norms or practices play in the perpetuation of this crime in South Africa specifically, and across the African continent in general. Social norms are "beliefs, held by groups of people, about the way they must act to be an accepted member of society. Social norms are the 'unwritten rules' that show the values that a society holds dear and that govern how people should behave in a given context or situation" (Gender Development Network [sa]:2). A norm, custom or practice becomes harmful when the individual it is imposed on is hurt/abused and/or human right(s) of that individual is violated due to the practice. Harmful sociocultural norms or practices unpacked in this article relate primarily to certain religious and traditional healing practices. The research upon which this article is based took place in six communities situated in three provinces of South Africa, namely, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. A qualitative research approach was utilised where data was collected from the research participants via Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). This article encourages the transformation of Criminology in Africa by focusing on in-depth studies of specific African contexts, traditions, theories and topics that are unique to the continent and require contextual solutions.

Examining Transgendered Experiences with Law Enforcement *Mindy Bradley, University of Arkansas; Maureen Outlaw, Providence College; Brent Teasdale, Illinois State University; Kim Menard, The Pennsylvania State University-Altoona; Brenda Sims Blackwell, Georgia Southern University*

Research has shown that LGBTQ+ individuals experience higher rates of victimization, including harassment, assault, and hate crimes, compared to cisgender individuals (Bender & Lauritsen, 2021, Flores et al., 2021; Outlaw et al., 2023). Theories suggest that the root cause of this victimization is linked to societal stigmatization and discrimination against non-conforming gender identities, which can lead to negative attitudes and beliefs about this population. Research has yet to explore the extent to which negative attitudes and stereotypes regarding non-cisgender sexual minorities exist among agents of formal social control. Transgender individuals may be particularly susceptible to exclusion, harassment, and violence. Using data from the U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS), we examine variations in the interactions of transgender individuals with law enforcement. Importantly, we find that negative experiences with law enforcement are common and are predominantly gendered and racially situated. Specifically, Black and Latina trans women were significantly more likely to report adverse experiences with law enforcement, compared with White trans women. Trans men reported remarkably few encounters with law enforcement, regardless of race. Documenting the prevalence and correlates of negative experiences with law enforcement is critical for increased public awareness and education about the transgender issues. Moreover, given the high rate of violent victimization among transgender individuals, research is needed to find ways to improve police policies and practices in interactions with members of marginalized communities.

Honour-based killing in Iran: The profiles of victims and risk factors. A thematic analysis *Fatemeh Babakhani, Founder and Manager, Mehr Shams Afarid, Non-Govermental Safehouse; Ladan Hashemi, City University (London)*

The so-called "honour killing" of women/girls is defined as "intrafamily femicide in defence of honour". This extreme manifestation of violence against women/girls takes different forms including murder and forced suicide. The true prevalence of 'honour killings' in Iran is unknown however the number has been increasing over the past few decades. Despite the alarming prevalence, there is a paucity of empirical evidence on victims' profiles/characteristics and risk factors associated with this form of gender-based violence. We conducted 30 in-depth interviews with female family members of the victim of honour killing or honour-based self-immolation (15 cases) and women's survivors of an honour killing attempt (15 cases) in West Azerbaijan/Iran. The data was analysed using a thematic analysis approach. Our findings revealed that all victims were forced to drop out of school at a young age, were unemployed, experienced child-forced marriage and severe intimate partner violence prior to the incident. Reasons/risk factors for honour killing included: perceived or actual adultery, allegations and rumours about the victim, leak of intimate images/videos, being the victim of rape, and getting or seeking divorce. Lack of social support was a main theme among those who committed suicide. None of the victims were aware of the availability of safehouses and social emergency services. Overall, these findings indicate that "honour killing" of women is located within, and driven by, practices of control of women's sexuality and enforcement of male power. Prevention of 'honour killings' needs to be an explicit development goal and achieved through changing patriarchal gender norms, empowering girls and women through reducing poverty and improving access to education and employment, increasing gender equality, and removing the impunity of perpetrators. Raising public awareness about women's rights through nationwide educational campaigns targeting boys/men to challenge stereotypic beliefs about masculine honour is also imperative.

Inclusivity and Adversity at the Eurovision Song Contest: LGBTQI+ communities experiences of safety and citizenship *Jane Healy, Bournemouth University*

The Eurovision Song Content (Eurovision) is an annual 'mega-event' on a par with the Olympics in terms of its media coverage and number of viewers. It has been running since 1956, established by the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) following the second world war, ostensibly as a method of promoting peace and uniting European nations. The last 30 years has seen Eurovision transform into a site of gay and transgender visibility and representation, originating through its transnational fan cultures in 1997-98 and emerging as a key location of equality and non-discrimination among lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, intersex and other minority (LGBTQI+) groups since the turn of the century. Fan culture has a significant function in the growth and success of Eurovision and fan 'tourism' at Eurovision plays an important role too, as the event rotates across countries each year. Significant research has explored narratives of national identity and 'Europeanness' (e.g. Baker, 2017) but less is known about the function of Eurovision to promote gender-inclusivity to wider national and international communities and fans' experiences of safety and security. This paper will present findings from

LGBTQI+ communities experiences of the 2023 Eurovision Contest that took place in Liverpool, England, in May. Data collected through fan surveys and observations at the event will be considered in this paper, which examine attitudes, perceptions and practices at Eurovision. Given the growth in policy and media debate around the rights of trans individuals and communities, increased rates of victimisation towards these communities, and the divergence of pro- and anti-trans feminist movements of late, this paper discusses whether Eurovision can continue to be a site of inclusivity. safety and LGBTQI+ 'citizenship' for minority communities.

The Harms of Hate for Trans Individuals *Katie Louise McBride, University of Plymouth, UK*

Trans people experience disproportionate levels of targeted physical brutality and sexual violence (Kidd and Witten, 2010; Lombardi et al., 2002; Moran and Sharpe, 2004; Namaste, 2000). These violent ruptures capture the attention of the media but attention on these examples alone as the extent of the harms experienced by trans people belies the wider pervasive systemic failures embedded in a society curated by neo-liberal values of competitive individualism and meritocracy in the face of austerity. The denial of the role of neo-liberalism in augmenting the ways in which social structures and systems engender harm normalises the status quo and leads individuals themselves to accept harmful manifestations of hate throughout society as 'Something You Just Have to Ignore' (Browne, Bakshi and Lim, 2011). This paper provides a critical analysis of trans individuals' experiences of harm rooted in the capitalist neo-liberal grammar of contemporary life. Commencing from a critical position; asserting the inadequacy of the hate crime agenda to provide a comprehensive account of the everyday lived realities of harm experienced by trans people. In response, this paper adopts a zemiological perspective that looks beyond an individual level analysis, of hate victims and offenders, to the structures of society, to understand the genesis, scope, and impact of the harms that trans people face in contemporary society. Utilising Yar's (2012) interpretation of Honneth's (1996) theory of recognition, the paper unpacks how consumer capitalist neo-liberal values fail to facilitate meaningful recognition for individuals, in the form of love, esteem, and respect, that is required for human beings to positively flourish. This fundamental flaw is generative of harmful human subjectivities and perpetuates experiences of harm that overshadow many of our lives and which are felt most acutely by those at the fringes of society, not least trans individuals.

464. Prison standards and human rights

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Affari: Floor third floor - Affari 8
Chair:

Manuel Maroto-Calatayud, Complutense University of Madrid
Participants:

Execution of a prison sentence. International standards - the local perspective. (Poland) *Paulina Wiktorska, Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

The execution of a prison sentence is a difficult challenge in the context of compliance with international standards, including, in particular, guaranteeing human rights. Many of the international recommendations encounter difficulties in their application due to local limitations in the Polish penitentiary system. These problems include not only the overcrowding of prisons and the outdated architectural infrastructure of the buildings in which they are situated, but are also related to the excessive burden placed on prison officers and the rules under which penitentiary courts exercise control over the execution of prison sentences. This includes, but is not limited to, prison furlough and parole. Penitentiary judges are left "to fend for themselves" in Poland,

deprived of support from psychologists, psychiatrists, or probation officers. A growing problem in prisons is the large number of deaths, some of which are of course suicides, but most of them are due to ill health of the convicted persons and insufficient access to medical services. This problem is aggravated by the fact that there is a large percentage of elderly people in Polish prisons who require specialist care. This is worrying in the light of the global Covid 19 epidemic. Statistical data show that infections in closed institutions, such as nursing homes, geriatric and psychiatric hospitals and community centres, make it practically impossible to prevent the spread of the virus. The local problems of the Polish penitentiary system affect not only prisoners, but also prison officers and prison judges (employee rights). The aim of the study is not an exhaustive and complete discussion of the problem of compliance of the Polish legislation and practice of imprisonment, but only a selection of certain aspects of this issue, which according to the author require reflection and commentary.

Monitoring' activities in prison and their actors: questions of independence, formality and impact *Daniela Ronco, University of Turin - Department of Law*

The paper presents a reflection on the monitoring activities inside the Italian prisons, focusing on how different levels of independence and formality and the various perception of their own roles by the actors involved may impact on the safeguard of inmates' rights. The reflection stems from a research activity during which the Author carried out direct observation and collected field notes mainly while performing two roles: as a member of a (non-institutional) national observatory on prison conditions and as external expert in a Supervisory Court, which is responsible not only for the supervision of the enforcement of sentences, but also, precisely, for the monitoring of the application of law in prison. In parallel with the expansion of the prison systems, in the age of mass incarceration, the safeguard of prisoner's rights has gained a raising attention worldwide, firstly on a normative level (as primarily demonstrated by the approval of the Mandela Rules and, at the European level, the European Prison Rules and their updates) and with the increasing involvement of the international courts in this field (specifically the European Court of Human Rights). In this frame, different ways to understand and pursue the monitoring activity, also linked to various levels of independence, formality and social representation of punishment and imprisonment, may produce different effects in terms of safeguard of prisoners' rights and, in a broader sense, in reshaping the prison moral environment. This issue is discussed focusing on the Italian prison system, with a particular attention to the social representation of violence in prison, and the tools to prevent and deal with it.

Renting prison cells abroad: A comparative perspective *Linda Kjær Minke, University of Southern Denmark; An-Sofie Vanhouche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Due to prison overcrowding, Denmark has recently entered into an agreement with Kosovo to rent 300 prison cells in Kosovo. After being postponed several times, it is expected that the agreement will enter into force in 2024. The target group for being transferred to Kosovo will be convicted prisoners from non-EU countries that will be deported from Denmark after their sentence. The transfer can take place without the person's consent but prisoners without children in Denmark will be expelled first. Moreover, Denmark is the third European country that sets up an agreement to send prisoners abroad. Belgium (2010-2016) and Norway (2015-2018) had a similar agreement with the Netherlands in the past where prisoners without a legal residence permit were disproportionally transferred to the transnational prison. The agreement between Denmark and Kosovo goes a step further by explicitly targeting foreign national prisoners without a Danish residence permit. During this presentation we will describe the different agreements on renting cells abroad and discuss the target group of transfers and legal concerns that evoke when such agreements are set up.

The Unconstitutional State of Affairs in Colombian Prisons: A

Paradoxical Power *Valeria Ruiz Perez, PhD Student*

In the last thirty years, the crisis of Colombian prisons has been framed –by Courts and academics alike–as a situation requiring exceptional judicial intervention. In 1998, the Constitutional Court declared the existence of an unconstitutional state of affairs ["USA"] in prisons, that is, massive, generalised, and systematic violations of the fundamental rights of inmates. Based on this declaration, reaffirmed in two subsequent judgments in 2013 and 2015, the Court ordered the executive and legislative powers to carry out extraordinary structural remedies aimed at putting an end to said unconstitutional circumstances. However, 25 years later, the situation in prison remains practically unchanged and the tendency towards mass incarceration seems unstoppable.   In this paper, I locate the emergence of the USA in Colombian prisons within a broader political and economic history of state-building efforts, largely dependent on the particularities of the Colombian context but, at the same time, somewhat common to post-colonial contexts (especially in Latin America). I describe the social, economic, and political conditions that have produced the current situation in prisons, as well as the development of the doctrine of the USA in prisons from its first declaration by the Constitutional Court in 1998 until today. First, I explore the role of the criminal law in Colombia's post-colonial history, showing the ways in which the penal system, and punishment in particular, have played a key role in state-building strategies. Second, I analyse the role of human rights discourse in the extension of the scope and intensity of criminal justice policy. Third, I focus on the paradoxical character of declarations of USA's: punishment is presented as an exercise of the legitimate authority of the sovereign, but said declarations entail an official recognition of the fundamental incompatibility of punishment with the constitutional order that justifies the very existence of this power.

Voting in prison in Spain: dynamics of political exclusion in the Spanish prison system *Manuel Maroto-Calatayud, Complutense University of Madrid*

According to the very limited available data on electoral participation in Spanish prisons, the vast majority of people serving sentences do not vote in elections, even if they have the right to do so. The extremely low voting turnout among prisoners does not generally surprise anyone: rather on the contrary, it seems to be consistent both with social expectations regarding the behavior and political attitudes of the inmate population, and with the well-known interaction between the mechanisms of social and political exclusion. Maybe for this reason, the vote of prisoners has been a completely absent matter in Spanish legal and criminological literature. As a research topic, however, it allows us to focus on interesting processes and questions regarding the Spanish prison system. Why is it still common, even among legal operators, to believe that criminal disenfranchisement continues to exist in Spanish law, even though such penalty was removed from the penal code in 1995? Do the motivations for the abstention of prisoners differ in any way from those present in the general population? Do prison bureaucratic procedures sustain a de facto disenfranchisement? Why is there no data on participation, or why is it difficult to access? What has been the relationship between discourses on resocialization and reeducation, and the construction of the prisoner as a subject of political rights? This presentation will address some of these questions from a theoretical point of view, and will also present some of the results of a qualitative study on political participation in prisons of the region of Madrid, recently developed as a part of the broader research project "Social exclusion and the penal and penitentiary system: analysis and proposals about three realities (immigration and refuge, mental illness and prison)" (PID2019-105778RB-I00).

465. Immigration, Crime and Citizenship Panel 2. Experciences, sentiments and perceptions of migrants and against migrants
Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Crime Control and the Immigration System

Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 10
Chair:
   M.H. Kox, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Participants:
   Sentiment and Settlement: Exploring How Sentiments of Immigrants Affect Settlement Patterns of Foreign-Born Migrants *Bianca Wirth, The Pennsylvania State University*

   Rhetoric on the threats immigrants pose to the U.S. is widespread and recurring, despite ample evidence to the contrary. Less is known about how this negative rhetoric impacts immigrants living in the U.S. Immigration theories suggests that many factors function to attract immigrants to the U.S., though less attention is devoted to factors that deter immigrants from settling in certain places across the U.S. Social control theories, namely minority threat theory, offer insights into this puzzle. Using Twitter data, I examine the impact of negative sentiments of immigrants on the settlement decisions of foreign-born residents in U.S. urban counties. For the 2015-2019 period, I use Twitter data to create a sentiment score of tweets by U.S. counties. I incorporate data from the American Community Survey, MIT election data, MPI immigration estimates, and other sources to better understand settlement patterns of U.S. immigrants and the key factors that drive settlement. I employ spatial methodologies to account for spatial autocorrelation, allowing for more precise estimates.

   Entangled in crisis: an exceptional path in legitimizing othering *VASILEIOS GERASOPOULOS, Utrecht University*

   Arguably one of the most impactful European events of the recent years, the refugee 'crisis' of 2015 garnered considerable media attention and monopolized the political and public discourses for years. Nearly one million migrants passed through Greece in 2015, on their way to Northern Europe through the Western Balkan route, with more than 200.000 people crossing the Greek border in the month of October alone. In order to understand how did the refugee 'crisis' of 2015 reshaped the narratives regarding the figure of the migrant-Other in contemporary Greece, it is essential to address how did the legal and policy nexus utilized by the European Union and the Greek state to handle the migration 'crisis' contribute to the legitimation of othering and dehumanization. Therefore, the focus of this presentation centers on the legal and policy nexus that came into effect during the years of the refugee 'crisis'. In this paper, my aim is to expose and substantiate the links between policy, controversial implementation, and the subsequent mobilization of negative and hostile sentiment towards migrants.. The connections between biopolitical policies and anti-immigration societal attitudes are not taken as a direct or obvious progression but are tentatively unpacked as a complex, multifactorial process that paves the way for the dehumanization of the incoming populations. A threefold division of the state of exception tailored in the Greek context is purported: exception as comfort, exception as bargain and exception as entrapment. I eventually argue that the elusive notion of responsibility and accountability in the dysnomic scenery of the state of exception renders migration a constant, unresolved crisis. Keywords: migration, crisis, biopolitics, exception, Greece

   Immigration Law and Discretion in Contemporary Italy *Robert Garot, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York*

   Throughout the West, immigrants face the threat of falling under an illegal status. In Italy, hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants who work as domestic care providers, in agriculture, or sell items on the street are menaced with some of the harshest anti-illegal immigrant laws in the world. Although Italian immigration law both creates illegal immigrants and threatens them with dire punishments, implementation of the law has been tempered by police discretion and local variations. Some illegal immigrants who possess social and cultural capital are able to integrate with relative

ease, while others are caught in seemingly insurmountable social exclusion. This presentation explores ethnographic data describing some of the varieties of undocumented immigrants' experiences in Tuscany, toward grappling with the relationship between immigration law and marginalization.

"Where is the justice?" Unauthorized migrants' perceptions of the legitimacy of Dutch immigration system *M.H. Kox, Erasmus University Rotterdam*

This contribution draws on ethnographic research among 105 unauthorised migrants in the Netherlands to illustrate their differentiated thoughts on the legitimacy of the Dutch restrictive immigration system. It shows that these migrants may consider restrictive immigration systems legitimate. Yet, they all believe that the Dutch system suffers from an extensive legitimacy deficit as important substantive values are currently inadequately included in it. This comes at the costs of their consent with the system and contributes to the delegitimation of the immigration authorities' powers. Immigration authorities try to legitimise the use of restrictive immigration systems but the question arises whether such systems can be justified. While these may be legally valid, they do not seem to withstand the test of rightness. These findings advocate for a more empirical legitimate approach in the migration domain.

Bordered Orders and Affective States: Unravelling, Rethinking, Abolishing *Ana Aliverti, University of Warwick*

Public and academic debates and activism around border and migration controls worldwide have been characterised by fierce contestation and polarisation, which in large part are fired up by electoral games, corporate interests and identity politics. Advocates of border enclosure highlight the multiple protective functions of the border. The border is here imagined as a benevolent device to spot and stop risky and at-risk people, to create a 'bordered order' (Franko). Meanwhile, its critics denounce the violence, harm and brutalisation that ensue from border enforcement. In this paper, I explore the place of affects for shoring up and disrupting bordered orders with specific focus on British contemporary politics of migration. In so doing, the paper seeks to offer conceptual and methodological tools to rethink the relationship between borders and affects.

466. Satisfaction with, Trust in, and Cooperation with Police
Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Attitudes about Punishment and Criminal Justice System
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 11
Chair:

Thiago Oliveira, University of Manchester

Participants:

Explaining trust in and willingness to cooperate with police for different age groups *Henriette Madita Thiele, Hamburg Police Department*

The research aims to explain people's trust in and willingness to cooperate with the police. Tyler's theory of procedural justice suggests that fair, respectful, impartial treatment of the police is important to affirm their legitimacy and to promote compliance with normative rules and the police by citizens. Using data from the first wave of the nationwide victim survey "Security and Crime in Germany", risk factors for trust in the police are going to be identified. Trust in procedural fairness is treated as a mediator variable to predict the willingness to cooperate. The thesis assumes procedural fairness is perceived more strongly at a young age. This is due to the importance of individual freedom in the transition to adulthood, the possible lack of appreciation as a full member of society as well as changed daily routines, which results in more frequent contacts with police patrols. Therefore, different age groups are considered as a moderator of indirect as well as direct

effect sizes. The presentation of the empirical results is concluded by a short discussion of their practical implications for policing youth and young adults.

Governing human security: Reassessing the boundary between soldiering and policing when protecting civilians *Sine Vorland Holen, Norwegian Defence University College / University of Oslo*

Violence against civilian populations is a salient characteristic of contemporary conflict. Whereas conventional war interventions upheld a clear distinction between the military and police professions, modern warfare and present polities blur the boundaries between the two, obligating both entities to mitigate the suffering inflicted by other violent aggressors. This article endeavors to shed new light onto how security professionals contend with present-day policies that seeks to protect civilians from violence. Specifically, the article explores where Norwegian military officers who have served in international operations believe the demarcation between the military and police professions should lie. The officers use a comparative approach – the Norwegian context with foreign armed conflicts – in order to argue two contrasting positions: one camp denounces the fusion of soldiering and policing as highly problematic, while the other perceives hybrid responsibilities as the way of the future. The article thus contributes to the ongoing academic discourse on the intersection between military and police work and the implications of such hybridization for the governance of security and the protection of civilian populations in the context of contemporary conflict.

Typology of support for the use of force and police procedural justice among residents of São Paulo, Brazil *Frederico Castelo Branco, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Viviane de Oliveira Cubas, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; André Oliveira, University of São Paulo*

Several Brazilian studies highlight how public support for the abusive use of force is one of the main problems in promoting democratic policing. High police lethality and frequent cases of police brutality are seen by part of the population as an effective instrument for controlling crime and violence in the country. The demands and perceptions about who should be the target of repression and who should be the focus of protection are absorbed by politics, creating incentives and patterns of police action. At the same time, recent studies point out that procedural justice is a horizon shared by citizens: a portion of Brazilian population who expect the police to act more equitably, respectfully, politely and neutrally in their daily activities. These two dimensions may seem contradictory. However, in an extremely unequal society like Brazil, it is necessary to question whether the parameters of what is desirable in the relationship with the police vary according to individual perceptions and expectations about the use of force and, consequently, about order. Therefore, we ask whether, in this context, what is modeled and desired as police action can be combined with support for tougher standards of action. Based on data from a survey conducted in the city of São Paulo in 2022 (N=1806), we sought to identify whether there are groups formed by individuals who behave differently in the face of issues related to the use of force in certain situations and perception of procedural justice. Preliminary results from Latent Class Analysis have allowed us to identify four groups. In addition, gender, age, race, education and confidence in the police are characteristics that make it possible to differentiate one group from another. The implication of these results for understanding the challenges to expanding standards of democratic policing in Brazilian society will be discussed.

Understanding the Influence of Procedural Justice on Australian Muslims Support for and Resistance Towards Police *Michael Desmond Pass, Griffith University; Kristina Murphy, Griffith University; Louise Elizabeth Porter, Griffith University;*

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Natasha Madon, Griffith University

When attempting to explain why procedural justice is important for improving community members' perceptions of police, scholars often look to the mediating role of social identity and legitimacy. While a large body of policing literature has examined these two mediators in isolation, there has been comparatively very few studies which have considered both social identity and legitimacy in the same analysis. For this reason, it remains unclear which of the two concepts (identity or legitimacy) best explains the link between procedural justice and perceptions of police. This paper addresses this limitation in the literature. It does so by drawing on survey data collected from Muslim community members in Sydney, Australia (N=504) to examine the mediating roles of both social identity and legitimacy in the same study. In two parallel mediation models it was found that social identity and legitimacy were both partial mediators of the relationship between procedural justice and (a) support for police and (b) resistance towards police. Post-hoc comparison found no significant difference in the size of the mediating effects of social identity and legitimacy, however. These results suggest there is merit in future studies considering both mediators in the same study when attempting to explain why procedural justice plays an important role in improving community members' perceptions of police.

Dynamics and consequences of the overpolicing-underpolicing paradox *Thiago Oliveira, University of Manchester*

Residents of some neighborhoods often experience an overwhelming police presence that intrudes upon their lives, and yet feel unprotected by law enforcement agents who neglect safety provision, in a process named by the literature the overpolicing-underpolicing paradox. In the context of one of the most unequal cities in the world, this study provides a quantitative assessment of the dynamics and the consequences of this apparent paradox. Drawing upon a three-wave longitudinal survey representative of adult residents of eight neighborhoods in São Paulo, Brazil (N = 1,200), I demonstrate that perceptions of police intrusion and cynicism about police protection (a) dynamically reproduce each other over time, (b) share similar correlates, most notably related to exposure to structural disadvantage and aggressive policing practices, and (c) undermine beliefs about the legitimacy of the police. This study provides further evidence that the demand for public safety in disadvantaged communities does not seem to be solved by policing strategies centered around the increase of intrusive practices and highlights the relevance of exploring public-authority relations in understudied Global South settings. I conclude with a discussion about how the unbalanced distribution of repression and protection by legal institutions can send relational messages of exclusion, marginalization, and neglect to members of the public.

467. Social Explanations to Violent Crimes

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 2
Chair:

Arca Alpan, Istanbul Bilgi University

Participants:

Adversity in childhood and later involvement in serious violent crime *Alison Teyhan, University of Bristol; Rosie Cornish, University of Bristol; Kate Tilling, University of Bristol; John Macleod, University of Bristol; Iain Brennan, University of Hull*

Background: Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are strongly associated with an increased risk of being involved in violent crime in adolescence and adulthood. However, a lack of longitudinal, linked data has impeded research into causality, with studies often relying on retrospective reports of ACEs or use of an aggregate ACE sum score that does not allow type, timing or duration of ACEs to be considered. Methods: The sample are 5070 participants (born early 1990s) from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children who allowed linkage to Avon and Somerset (A&S) local police data, lived in A&S from age 16-24 years, and had exposure and confounder data. The outcome is having a police record for a serious violence (SV) offence from age 16-24 years (no, yes). ACEs were parent-reported from birth to age 11 years and include measures of parental physical and emotional abuse. Logistic regression models were used to examine associations between the timing and duration of different ACEs and SV, adjusted for child sex and ethnicity, and family socioeconomic position. Results: 6% of the participants had experienced physical abuse, 17% emotional abuse, and 121 individuals (2.4%) had at least one SV record. In adjusted models, there was evidence of an association between physical (OR 1.90, 95% 1.08-3.35) but not emotional (0.96, 0.60-1.54) abuse and risk of SV. Results suggest that those who experienced physical abuse in both early (<4 years) and later (4-11 years) childhood, or later childhood only, might have been at greater risk of SV than those who experienced it only during early childhood, although numbers were small and confidence intervals were consequently wide. Conclusion: Results to date suggest that associations with SV differ between ACE types, and that timing may be important. In our presentation, we will also present findings for other ACEs.

Combating violence in Arab communities in Israel – Strengthening governance or creating the next social crisis *Hagit Lernau, Haifa University; Maram Azem-Nashef, بدايات (Bidaiat) Rehabilitate Center*

The article focuses on the legal policy towards the rocking levels of illegal use of weapon and sever violence in Arab communities in Israel . With the establishment of the 36 government, on June 2021, a number of initiatives were launched and considerable resources were allocated to combat this phenomenon. The newly elected government also increased the use of law enforcement powers, adopting strict enforcement policies and increasing punishments dramatically, including setting mandatory punishment for weapon offences. The second part of the article points out the negative by-products that the policies adopted by the Israeli government might have. This part is divided into three subsections: First, we consider the negative effects of incarceration at the individual level, in terms of recidivism and family ties. Our second concern is the deepening of penal inequality, considering the fact that in parallel with a strict policy towards violent offenses in Arab communities, the Israeli law enforcement system is working to develop a rehabilitative approach in dealing with other crimes. In the last section, we discuss concerns regarding the erosion of law enforcement legitimacy among Israeli Arabs. We examine the severe crisis of legitimacy in the criminal justice system in the United States and its similarities to the situation in Israel. In conclusion, the article calls for a policy that focuses on the individual and social characteristics of offenders in order to help them get out of the circle of criminality. Adopting this type of policy is especially critical after years of governmental neglect of Arab communities that stand at the root of the high level of crime. The emphasis on rehabilitation has not only preventive and utilitarian value, but it is also part of governmental fairness and responsibility to reduce social inequality.

Life-course influences of poverty on violence and homicide: 30-year prospective birth cohort study in Brazil *Joseph Murray, Human Development and Violence Research Centre, Federal University of Pelotas*

BACKGROUND. Homicide is the leading cause of death among young people in Latin America, but little longitudinal research on violence has been conducted in that region. Ecological and retrospective studies show poverty characterises both high homicide areas and experiences of violent offenders. Different criminological theories emphasise the influence of exposure to poverty either early

in childhood or between adolescence and the transition to adulthood. However, only one prior longitudinal study worldwide (in Pittsburgh, USA) has examined prospective risk factors for homicide, and no prior study has investigated whether poverty at different stages of the life-course has specific effects on violence. METHODS. In a prospective birth cohort study following 5,914 children born in 1982 in Pelotas city, Brazil, we examine the role of poverty measured at birth, in early childhood and in early adulthood on violence and homicide perpetration. Criminal record searches were used to identify violent and homicide offenders up to age 30 years. A novel Structured Life Course Modelling Approach (SLCMA) with logistic regression was applied to test competing life-course hypotheses about "accumulation of risk", "sensitive periods", and "downward mobility" regarding the influence of poverty on violence and homicide. RESULTS. There was strong evidence that violence and homicide were most strongly influenced by a combination of both cumulative poverty and poverty in early adulthood. The hypothesis that early life is a sensitive period for the influence of poverty on later violence was not supported. Results were replicable using different definitions of poverty and quite similar using an alternative outcome of self-reported fights. CONCLUSION. In Brazil, cumulative poverty is a significant driver of violence and homicide. However, poverty in early adulthood is particularly important for these outcomes, pointing to possible proximal mechanisms in that context, such as unemployment, perceptions of social injustice and legal cynicism, organised crime, and drug trafficking.

Social Rehabilitation and Penal Abolitionism as a Path for Transformative Justice *ANDRE RIBEIRO GIAMBERARDINO, Federal University of Paranà (Brazil)*

This paper is the adaptation of a research co-authored with Salo de Carvalho (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), which led to a chapter in the volume "Social Rehabilitation and Criminal Justice," edited by Federica Coppola and Adriano Martufi (forthcoming, 2023), and the recently published book "Penal Abolitionism and Transformative Justice in Brazil" (Routledge, 2023). The work aims to address the requirements for an abolitionist understanding of social rehabilitation and to support transformative justice as a practice of social transformation in countries with great social inequality. The topic is approached through an analysis of the Brazilian context, where the normative call for the ideal of rehabilitation as the primary justification of punishment was incorporated by law, though not effectively implemented, and then overshadowed by aggressive policing and mass incarceration policies at the end of the 20th century. The paper presents guiding proposals in discussing social rehabilitation on the assumption that punishment and imprisonment are obstacles, not a means, to achieving it. Penal abolitionism rejects the normative models of rehabilitation that fail to point the finger at the penitentiary institution as part of the problem and not the solution for it, thus distancing itself from correctionalism, ideas of social defense, and any other pathological conceptions of individual behavior. As such, social rehabilitation and a critical view of Brazilian restorative justice practices are considered part of the policies that can curb the damages caused by these punitive practices and penal institutions. In sum, personal conflicts within the purview of the criminal justice system can be an opportunity to address the structural violence behind them, fostering a communal interpretation of the concept of social rehabilitation.

Swept under the Table? The challenges of climate change in 'high crime' informal settlements *Niall Hamilton-Smith, University of Stirling*

This paper presents findings from a Global Challenges Research Fund project that focussed on identifying the impacts of climate change on three informal settlements in Cape Town. The project was a collaboration between the Universities of Stirling, Cape Town and the Western Cape, together with the non-profit company, the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation. The context for the work was indeed challenging, a global pandemic, and a city marked by rapid growth in economic and housing informality, with communities poorly prepared to face the impacts of climate change, a pattern consistent with urbanisation across many majority world contexts (Satterthwaite et., al., 2020). The settlements in this study suffered variously from extreme climate-related events, such as water scarcity, fires, and floods. A project priority was working with community co-researchers not only to co-produce evidence regarding complex dynamics of climate impacts on urban settlements, but also to mobilise this evidence to suggest context-specific solutions to inform and influence the City of Cape Town's strategies and actions. Crime and insecurity in these settlements were not a central focus for data collection, but their presence deeply permeated the findings, both exacerbating the negative impacts of existing climate-related pressures and events, whilst also presenting substantial potential barriers to identified solutions. Of equal significance was the extent to which the criminalisation and marginalisation of these communities had distanced them from the 'formalised city', making it difficult to strengthen connections between residents and officials. However, and somewhat counter-intuitively, this paper argues that the police themselves might have a key role here, not through tackling crime and insecurity through conventional criminal justice, but in line with the approaches advocated by Berg and Shearing (2018; 2020), through building a role for themselves as key players in the governance and implementation of a harms-focussed approach to the climate emergency.

The Economic Models of Crime and Stagflation in Turkey *Arca Alpan, Istanbul Bilgi University*

Income inequality and unemployment as worsening social parameters deserve a closer look in crime studies. In the literature, the economic model of crime was subject to studies in different countries and wider timelines. Likewise, it provides substantial explanations, especially on property crimes which are the most common type of crime in Turkey. I suggest the stagflation started in 2018 affected crime rates and especially rates of property crime as it brought weakened purchasing power and hardened living conditions of wage workers and urban poor and eventually led to increasing precarity in marginalized sections of society. Stagflation is a rare case in which economic parameters combined indicate an almost irreversible or hard-to-repair state. Turkey went under stagflation in 2018 with slowing economic growth, almost hyperinflation, and a high unemployment rate. As wages melted away against the reserve currencies, purchasing power of wage workers and the urban poor suffered the most. Meanwhile, the ongoing decline trend in crime between 2012 and 2016 was reversed at the start of the stagflation. In this study, I will explore two versions of the economic model of crime. The first model is more conventionally based on the correlation between the crime rate and the unemployment rate. Regarding the general criticism of the evaluation of unemployment and wide skepticism towards Turkey's unemployment measurement, additionally, I will investigate the youth unemployment and the labor underutilization rate. With the second model, I will examine the relationship between crime rates and average annual net earnings. To give an in-depth analysis, I will also study the crime rates from the most urbanized and the most crowded area of the country, the Marmara Region as it includes the largest, the fourth, and the tenth biggest metropolitan areas and has higher than average total crime rates and property crime rates as well.

468. Insights and Controversies on So-called Clan Crime – Results of a Joint Research Project

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Political and Social Discourses about Crime and Justice
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 3
So-called "criminal clans" have recently become the subject of increased media and security policy discourse, especially in Germany. It is assumed that

forms of crime associated with large family structures (so-called clan crime) can affect urban security to a considerable extent. In addition, it is expected that large-family structures are difficult for outsiders to penetrate, thus complicating the development and implementation of effective strategies for crime control and prevention This raises the fundamental question of which phenomena are encompassed by the term "clan crime," whether "criminal clans" are existent as expected, and what measures and strategies can be used to effectively counter "clan crime" through prevention and repression. In the course of a Joint Research Project, we are conducting an interdisciplinary study into (crime) phenomena associated with these terms and conceptualizations. Focus is put on aspects such as structures and manifestations, prevention, biographies, and socio-cultural experiences of criminal and non-criminal members of Arabic-speaking large families and their self-perception. The project is based on a triangulation of different empirical approaches and perspectives. Perspectives and interpretations by security authorities are systematically extended by social science approaches, (for example ethnographic, biographical, and netnographic methods) to focus on internal perspectives of large family structures that are assumed to be associated with clan crime.

Chair:

Daniela Hunold, HWR Berlin − Berlin School of Economics and Law

Participants:

An Anthropological Perspective on 'Clan Crimes' in Germany: Causes and Family Dynamics *Mahmoud Jaraba, FAU – Erlangen Centre for Islam and Law in Europe (EZIRE)*

So-called 'clan crimes' (Clankriminalität) have dominated German's political and security agenda in recent years. Arab, Turkish, and Kurdish clans are portrayed as patriarchal and hierarchical ethnic groups driven to commit crimes by a rigid code of conduct. Clan members have been so stereotyped that many people regard them all – irrespective of their individual circumstances – as criminals. I argue, on the basis of long-term ethnographic fieldwork, that 'clan crimes' are neither top–down nor hierarchically organised, but arise independently and change within sub-sub clan structures (known in Arabic as bayts). I suggest that we look at 'clan crimes' as an emerging and constantly renegotiated social phenomenon influenced by structural opportunities, family dynamics, and the cultural context.

Challenges in Conceptualising 'Clan Crime' *Stella Nueschen, DHPol Münster – German Police University; Jens Struck, DHPol Münster – German Police University; Daniel Wagner, German Police University; Thomas Görgen, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei/German Police University*

In recent years, the German discourse on serious crime has been very much focused on so-called 'clans' and their supposedly pronounced role in organised crime, sometimes extending to representations labelling them as a threat to public order. Terms like 'clan', 'criminal clans', 'clan crime' ('Clankriminalität') are very present in politics, media and policing and are regularly used in a matter of course way that suggests conceptual clarity and consensus. However, only little probing is necessary to irritate these seeming certainties and encounter considerable divergences not only between groups (e.g. law enforcement and civil society) but also within professions. The study is based on various analyses: interviews (66 interviewees) and focus groups (3 groups with 23 participants) with experts from different professions, a literature review on 'clan crime' (104 publications), and a conceptual analysis of media reports (489 reports) and documents from the political process (51 documents). We discuss the vague and at the same time underdefined and overly inclusive conceptualisations characterising the German discourse on so-called 'clans' and behaviours attributed to them that are encompassed as 'criminal' or at least harmfully deviant. E.g., many sources explicitly assert a conceptual proximity to organised crime or even largely define 'clan crime' as organised crime committed by certain groups (usually with a migration history), while at the same time a wide range of non-criminal behaviours are included in the problematisation discourse. Also, there is considerable disagreement and ambiguity as to which groups qualify as 'clans', what makes a person a member of said clans and under which circumstances deviant behaviour of individuals is seen to be at least influenced by their supposed (familial) connections.

Contrastive analysis of criminal careers *Robert Pelzer, Technische Universität Berlin; Jana Meier, Technische Universität Berlin*

The police and security agencies' construct of so-called "clan crime" refers to forms of criminality committed by members of ethnically segregated subcultures involving extended family relationship structures. So-called "clan crime" is thus understood as a special phenomenon of crime which is committed by members of those families. Members of such extended families find themselves exposed to general suspicion and are stigmatized by both, the social discourse on so-called "clan crime", and by the measures taken by the investigating authorities. From a criminological perspective, this poses a double challenge. On the one hand, it raises the etiological question of the extent to which extended family structures constitute an effective system relevant to the emergence of crime. This includes the challenge to take specific prevention measures. On the other hand, the labeling question arises: To what extent does the stigmatization and criminalization of members of this extended families promote criminal careers or perpetuate them in the sense of secondary deviance. To address these questions from a biographical-developmental-criminological perspective, we conducted biographical interviews with members of extended families structures. We examined which social problem situations and background experiences are decisive for committing crime. We were particularly interested in what role the belonging to an extended family plays. It could be seen as (1) a social and normative frame of reference, or, (2) a stigmatized group. The main goal was to identify risk and protective factors for criminal careers of members of extended family structures and to compare them with findings on criminal careers and risk factors from the criminological literature. In our presentation, we will inform about the results of the study.

Self-representation practices of members of (post-)migrant milieus on Instagram *Tamara Dangelmaier, HWR Berlin – Berlin School of Economics and Law; Daniela Hunold, HWR Berlin − Berlin School of Economics and Law; Maren Wegner, HWR Berlin – Berlin School of Economics and Law*

In the German-speaking world, there has been discussion for some years about family-linked, post-migrant collectives to which deviant value orientations and undesirable behaviors are attributed. In public and security discourse, terms such as clan criminality and (criminal) clans are often used and marked as a specific security problem. This is often associated with collective and institutional attributions of meaning that postulate, among other things, the particular dangerousness of so-called Arab extended families and their members. Terms such as "parallel justice" and "clan" are used to imply social separation tendencies for all families of a specific regional origin and to legitimize special security measures. What is meant by the phenomenon of "clan crime" from a criminological perspective also remains obscure. From a milieu-specific perspective, the question arises as to what extent the above-mentioned attributions of collective foreignness form part of the digital identity in post-(migrant) milieus. Based on the results of a Joint Research Project, this article aims to take a more differentiated look at the attitudes, lifestyles and self-presentations of those affected by the foreign attributions described above. The research is intended to contribute to deconstructing a discursively produced crime phenomenon. Netnography serves as a methodological approach for this purpose, since social media serve as a site of self-dramatization and they make it possible to reveal internal perspectives on social milieus. The focus is on the practices of "milieu-specific" (re)presentation in order to be able to identify insights into lifestyles, attitudes and perceptions of (post-)migrant

networks. It becomes clear that the identified attitudes, perceptions, and lifestyles do not fit into extraneous categories and that a more nuanced view of the constructions raised by the terms clan and clan crime is needed.

Prevention of family-based crime *Franziska Franz, State Office of Criminal Investigations in North Rhine-Westphalia / Landeskriminalamt Nordrhein-Westfalen*

Based on findings of a research project conducted at the Criminological Research Department (KKF) within the State Office of Criminal Investigations (LKA) in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, this presentation aims to identify the opportunities of crime prevention in the context of family-based crime – an highly politicized phenomenon in Germany with a focus on families with a turkish-arabic background. The so called „clan crime" describes a range of offenses from theft to murder, regular and organized crime, as long as belonging to a clan represents a connecting component that promotes the commission of the crime or prevents the investigation of the crime, whereby one's own norms and values can be placed above the legal system applicable in Germany. The acts, individually or collectively, must be relevant to the phenomenon. This presentation gives a short overview of the causes, forms, and consequences of family-based crime as well as the State responses, before focussing on prevention approaches. Based on empirical data, significant factors for successful prevention measures are being presented. Illustrated by different examples of existing national and international prevention programs, the talk highlights the importance of institutional and parental education, a fair right of residence, trust building between the police and disadvantaged communities, and the fight against discrimination and stigmatization of marginalized groups.

469. European Discourses on Crime & Justice

Topic 6: Perceptions of Crime and Justice/Political and Social Discourses about Crime and Justice
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 4
Chair:

Fernando Miró-Llinares, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche

Participants:

"Guilty without a crime": An analysis of the criminalization of migrants through the Spanish Constitution *Desislava Dimitrova, University of Málaga*

After the N.D. and N.T. case of the European Court of Human Rights, the concept of "own culpable conduct" was created as a motive of exception to the violation of article 4 Prot. Nº4 to the Convention regarding prohibition of collective expulsions of aliens. Despite the absence of concrete actions, it was considered that the applicants´ "large group" and "use of force" are the factors which placed them in jeopardy at the Spanish border. The Court concluded that States could refuse the entry to their territory, including to "potential asylum-seekers". What was the aftermath of this case and how does it impact the European perception of migrants? Spain has a broad history of alleged Human Rights violations towards aliens and pushbacks have been taking place on its borders since, at least, the year 2005. In the year 2020, the Spanish Constitutional Court had the chance to establish if a Law amending the Bill of rights and freedoms of aliens considered to be the legalization of pushbacks in Spain is constitutional. Contrary to what could be expected in conjunction with the Human Rights protection, the Court established not only the constitutionality of the Law, but also extended the interpretation of the ECHR´s judgement. The Spanish Court stated that the elements of acting in a large group and with violence are not necessary in order to refuse the entry to the country to "individualized persons". Criminalization of migrants has been a key element in the legalization of pushbacks in Europe and the view of migrants as criminals is widely spread between European citizens. How is that compatible with Human Rights and Constitutional principles? The aim of this study is to present the gradual criminalization of migrants in Spain and its impact in Europe through international caselaw.

¿Penal populism in the Spanish criminal context? *Natalia Torres-Cadavid, University of Vigo; Virxilio Rodriguez-Vazquez, University of Vigo*

In the Spanish context is widespread the practice of disqualifying political-criminal speeches or legislative proposals that are considered unfounded by appealing to the expression "penal populism". However, Garland (2021, p. 261) argues that there are very few examples of penal populism in the "strict sense" that exist, even globally. This paper intends, in the first place, to provide non-Spanish readers with a context that could help to understand the Spanish case in terms of the features of the so-called "penal populism". Secondly, an attempt will be made to distinguish it from other punitive legislative phenomena that are also based on demagogic arguments and the lack of sufficient reasons to justify legislative reforms (from a technical point of view). Finally, it is intended to exemplify the presence of the features of penal populism in specific examples in the Spanish criminal context: in the introduction of the reviewable permanent imprisonment by LO 1/2015 and in the reform of sexual crimes by LO 10/2022 and LO 4/2023.

The media approach and Twitter discussion of the proposed reform of the law on prostitution in Spain. *Rocio Martínez Almanza, Phd Student UMH, Researcher CRÍMINA Centre; Jesús Aguerri, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche; Fernando Miró-Llinares, CRÍMINA Center, University Miguel Hernández of Elche; Sara Sampayo Sande, CRIMINA*

The relevance of the media's influence on criminal policy is well known. An example of this is the prominence that the debate over the proposal to reform the law on prostitution has taken, which has been under discussion in the government in recent years, and has not only been addressed in traditional media but has also been transferred to social media. The criminal policy debate on the regulation of prostitution within the framework of the law reform has received extensive media coverage, yet this coverage has not been studied enough. In order to identify the media treatment of the phenomenon within the aforementioned framework, an analysis of 75 news stories on the subject was carried out, published between May 24 and June 21, 2022, in the main Spanish digital newspapers. Additionally, 730 tweets generated from the publication of these news stories were analyzed in order to identify how this debate was being experienced on Twitter. Regarding the results obtained, it was observed that, both in the news stories and on Twitter, the narrative surrounding prostitution and, in particular, the proposal to reform the law, focused more on highlighting the political conflict between different actors than on discussing the content of the reform itself. The problem with focusing on political conflict can hinder the discussion of the reform proposal itself, and thus limit public understanding of the issue as well as the ability to make decisions.

Whatever happened to Hungarian freedom fighters? Narratives, collective forgetting, and intergroup hostility *Daniel Gyollai, University of Copenhagen*

As the war in Ukraine unfolds, the Hungarian government seems less enthusiastic about the idea of state sovereignty than one might have anticipated given Hungary's historic past. Moreover, despite the series of war crimes revealed, there is a surge of anti-Ukrainian sentiment among the public. This is perplexing in light of pre-existing mnemonic practices which put heavy emphasis on Hungary's struggle for freedom and independence. The new developments suggest that the role of collective memory in social identity formation needs to be reconsidered, especially with respect to the inhibition of otherwise persistent and widely shared memories. The paper seeks to contribute to the fields of both

Historical and Narrative Criminology in analysing 1) how counter-narratives about the war (i.e., Russian disinformation) and about the 1956 Revolution may have resulted in the apparent collective amnesia among Hungarians, and 2) why the prevalence of anti-Ukrainian attitudes might be accounted for by this selective remembering of the Revolution. The problem is discussed in the context of the literature on collective forgetting.

470. Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making 6. Sentencing Behavior in Individual Crimes

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Courts and Sentencing and Penal Decision Making
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 5
Chair:

Paula Rosa, Northumbria University

Participants:

Animal Cruelty Sentencing: Judicial and Public Perspectives regarding sentencing seriousness. *Max Lowenstein, Bournemouth University, UK*

The recent significant increase (seriousness) in the animal cruelty offence maximum sentencing range (6 months up to 5 years), brought England and Wales more similarly in line with a number of Commonwealth and European jurisdictions. However, whether judicial discretion will reach the full maximum range supported by the public and recent sentencing guidelines, utilising aggravating factors remains opaque. This pilot research first utilises relevant black letter law sources (legislation, caselaw, sentencing guidelines). Second, it then considers a qualitative data gathering approach (surveys/interviews) of the public perspective, to further understand it (seriousness) in order to better inform judicial discretion (seriousness) as it tries to reach up to utilising the full maximum range.

Criminological Examination in Brazil: An Empirical Study and Contributions of International Human Rights Law *Paula Rosa, Northumbria University*

Most western countries have their modalities of risk assessment when deciding on the fate of prisoners, such as when determining the possibility of parole or early release. These risk assessments can be carried out both on mentally disordered and nondisordered offenders, and can be binding or advisory. This paper will analyse how the risk assessment of mentally abled offenders is carried out in Brazil, firstly showing how it is established by law and academic discussions around it. It will then focus on how the criminological examination, a form of risk assessment, is used by judges when ruling on requests for early release ('livramento condicional') and regime progression ('progressao de regime'). This will be drawn from the author's masters' research results, which analysed 400 decisions issued by judges at the São Paulo State Court of Appeals, seeking to grasp how they understood the purpose of rehabilitation, with the criminological examination playing an important part in these discourses. Since the criminological examination is not mandatory in Brazilian law, the article will analyse when it was deemed necessary by the judges. As the examination is merely advisory, the article will then show how it was used by the judges. Finally, the article will look into the categories used by psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists when carrying out the examination and writing their report for the court. These results will then be critically analysed, adding the contributions of scholars and international human rights law, especially the Inter-American System of Human Rights and its rulings on human dignity and the attempt, within the criminal justice system, to predict future behaviours.

Does victim's abuse of alcohol affect sentences in intimate partner femicides? Evidence from Russian court decisions *Svetlana Zhuchkova, HSE University*

According to the theories of focal concerns and bounded rationality, judges may rely on stereotypes in their decisions due to limited time and information. This research examines how such extralegal factor as victim's abuse of alcohol affects sentences in intimate partner femicides and how this effect differs for male and female judges. Using data extracted from the texts of court decisions on intimate partner femicides occurred in Russia in 2013-2019 (N=1478), we employed regression analysis to identify the association between victim's abuse of alcohol and offender's length of imprisonment. Our analysis reveals that, all legal factors being equal, victim's abuse of alcohol decreases the sentence length, but this effect is common only for female judges. The data also demonstrate that specifically women's abuse of alcohol, but not the consequent verbal provocation, is associated with lenient sentences.

Punishing "fairly" sex offenders? Discussion and thoughts on this question *Aimée H. Zermatten, University of Fribourg - Swiss Young Academy*

In general, society strongly condemns sex crimes, especially child sexual abuses. In this context, we often hear that the criminal justice system is not severe enough against sexual offenders. Is this statement true? Can a "fair" sanction exist in such an emotional context? To answer this question, our research first outlines the legal framework of sentences that apply to offenses against sexual integrity in Switzerland. In the second part, we present the different sanctions actually inflicted on sexual offenders in Switzerland (2007-2018) using a survey conducted among second instance judges and an analysis of national statistics related to convictions for offenses against sexual integrity. In the third part, we discuss these results. Considering the possible sanctions, we question this popular belief: do the results obtained show that judges are too soft? We then ask whether this assessment is different if we compare our results with the legal framework and convictions for the same type of offenses in other countries. Finally, the results provide an opportunity to discuss proposals that are currently being debated in the Swiss Parliament in the context of the revision of sexual criminal law.

471. Biosocial criminology 2: Intergenerational associations

Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Perspectives
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor ground floor - Congressi 6

Criminal behavior tends to cluster in families and parental criminal history is among the most robust risk factors of criminal offending, but several open questions regarding the nature and scope of such intergenerational associations remain. This panel draws together intergenerational data on criminality and related factors from Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands. The presentations address four separate but related questions: (1) Has the strength of intergenerational transmission of crime changed across birth cohorts during the past decades as crime rates have decreased? (2) How is parental offending associated with a wide range of health, behavioral and social outcomes in offspring between birth and age 18? (3) How is parental prison sentence experienced at different ages in childhood and adolescence associated with offspring criminality? (4) To what extent does harm caused by crime concentrate within families and is transmitted between family members?

Chair:

Antti Latvala, University of Helsinki

Participants:

Examining birth cohort differences in intergenerational transmission of crime: A population-based extended family study *Antti Latvala, University of Helsinki; Stephanie Zellers, Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland, University of Helsinki, Finland; Karri Silventoinen, University of Helsinki; Jaakko Kaprio, Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland, University of Helsinki, Finland*

Parental criminal history is among the most robust predictors of criminal offending, with the intergenerational association reflecting both genetic and environmental effects. During the past decades, there has been a decline in crime rates across several countries ("the crime drop") leading to the hypothesis that offending behavior has become more heavily concentrated amongst people with higher levels of risk factors, including familial risk. We tested this idea by investigating differences across birth cohorts in the associations between parental and offspring violent and non-violent criminal convictions in Finland. Our data included twins (N>13,000) from the Older Finnish Twin Cohort Study and full siblings identified from the Population Registry, born 1945-1957, and all their offspring, with linked register data on criminal convictions and socioeconomic factors between 1972-2020. Besides investigating differences between birth cohorts in the associations, we conducted cousin fixed-effects models within different types of extended families (i.e., parents were monozygotic twins vs. dizygotic twins or full-siblings) to better understand the mechanisms of intergenerational association by taking into account varying amounts of genetic factors. Our findings are relevant for understanding the potentially changing role of risk factors and concentration of crime in a society with decreasing rates of crime.

Health, behavior, and social outcomes among offspring of offending parents: A register-based study from Sweden *Aurora Järvinen, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki, Finland; Antti Latvala, University of Helsinki; Paul Lichtenstein, Karolinska Institute*

Parental antisocial behavior is likely to have wide-ranging links with offspring health, behavior, and wellbeing. Knowledge about children of incarcerated parents has increased considerably over the last decade, however, less attention has been paid to parental criminality more broadly. Recently, a need for multidisciplinary research on the links between parental criminality and a range of health and behavioral outcomes in offspring has been highlighted. Using data from several longitudinal registers from Sweden, we conducted a population-based cohort study on the associations between parental offending and a total of 82 offspring outcomes, grouped into birth-related conditions, psychiatric and somatic disorders, accidents and injuries, mortality, school achievement, victimization, and criminality. We identified individuals born in Sweden between 1987 and 1995 as the offspring, resulting in a study population of over one million children with follow-up from birth to age 18, and their parents. The outcome-wide approach provided a comprehensive picture of the health, behavior, and social outcomes of children of offending parents, as we found elevated risks for a number of outcomes such as substance misuse, several psychiatric disorders, and criminality, and, on the other hand, several outcomes that were not associated with parental offending, for example most somatic diseases. These findings help to calibrate the risks of a wide range of adverse outcomes associated with parental offending and may be used to guide prevention efforts.

Parental incarceration and offspring criminality: A Finnish register-based study *Ilona Nissinen, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki, Finland; Antti Latvala, University of Helsinki; Karoliina Suonpää, University of Helsinki; Pekka Martikainen, Population Research Unit, University of Helsinki, Finland*

Criminality of parents strongly predicts the criminal behavior of their offspring. A possible consequence of parental criminality is parental prison sentence (PPS). Previous literature has suggested that parental incarceration is both an adverse life experience in itself and a potentially stigmatizing event for children. On the other hand, the absence of a criminal parent can calm down a possibly turbulent child's growing environment. We used Finnish register-based data on children with PPS to study the associations of PPS with offspring criminal offending. The data consists of Finnish residents born between 1987 and 2003 whose both biological parents could be identified (N=1,017,072). There were 17,601 offspring (1.7%) with paternal prison sentence and 1859 offspring (0.18%) with maternal prison sentence between birth and age 18, and the median number sentences among those with PPS was two for fathers and one for mothers. We found systematic associations between PPS and offspring criminal behavior as indexed by police records and court convictions. We will also examine whether differential age at exposure to PPS among siblings matters for offspring criminal behavior and by doing so also account for familial confounding, such as unmeasured genetic and environmental factors. A better understanding of the intergenerational associations between PPS and offspring criminality is important when considering imprisonment as a criminal sanction, and when implementing policies that aim to reduce criminal behavior of adolescents.

The concentration of crime harm within families: An intergenerational application of the Dutch Crime Harm Index *Steve van de Weijer, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Teun van Ruitenberg, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Stijn Ruiter, NSCR*

A vast and growing amount of research has shown that criminal behavior tends to concentrate within families, and is transmitted between and within generations. The large majority of these studies, however, only focus on the prevalence and frequency of criminal behavior within families (i.e. do family members offend and how often)? Recently, various scholars have advocated to shift the focus more towards the harm caused by crime, and various Crime Harm Indices have been developed. Applications of these Crime Harm Indices in criminological research have shown that conclusions may differ when crime harm is the outcome rather than the prevalence of crime. This study therefore examines to what extent crime harm concentrates within families, and is transmitted between family members. Data of the Transfive Study was used, which include judicial information on five consecutive generations from 198 high-risk families from the Netherlands. The Dutch Crime Harm Index, which is currently in the final stage of its development, will be linked to the offending data of these families. This enables us to estimate the degree of concentration and transmission of crime harm within families. This will then be compared with the degree of concentration and transmission of criminal behavior from earlier studies on the Transfive Study, which focused on the prevalence and frequency of criminal offending within families.

472. Bourdieu on the Block: Policing, Punishment and the Street
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Theoretical and Epistemological debates in Criminology
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 7

The sociology of Pierre Bourdieu has had astonishing influence across the social sciences. Indeed publications, translations and subsequent works have accelerated in magnitude since his death. It is notable, nonetheless, that the reception of Bourdieu's ideas has occurred at varying rhythms. In an essay on the 'social conditions of the international circulation of ideas', Bourdieu (2002) himself notes that the transfer of concepts often fails to recognise the field of production in which they were developed, and the field of reception in which they become lodged. While Bourdieu's 'thinking tools' of habitus, field and capital have circulated widely, for example, the concepts have been separated, tweaked, and stretched. The proposed roundtable focuses on the reception of Bourdieu within the field of criminology. Though Bourdieu wrote comparatively little on matters of punishment and criminalisation, his ideas have increasingly found their way into theoretical discussions of crime and justice. Citations to Bourdieu's work trickled through in the 1990s and early 2000s, in the last ten years this slow drip has gathered into a steady stream. There is an increasing sense in which criminology, though something of a late-adopter, may be undergoing its own 'Bourdieusian moment' in studies of punishment and imprisonment; gangs and street culture; policing and security; the night-time economy and drug markets, among others. As

these studies evidence, Bourdieu's conceptual range offers a point of entry into analyses, criminalised groups, state power and the reproduction of inequality that are germane to criminological theory and research. In recognising the mutually constitutive role of structure, culture and agency in the wellspring of social action, Bourdieu creates a vocabulary for a systematic sociology of crime and criminalisation. This panel will take stock of criminology's 'field of reception' through discussion of recent applications of Bourdieusian concepts, assessing current knowledge and discussing future directions.

Chairs:

Alistair Fraser, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Sveinung Sandberg, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo

Discussants:

Jennifer Fleetwood, Goldsmiths, University of London

Jasmina Arnež, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana and Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

Tara Lai Quinlan, University of Birmingham

Matt Bowden, TU Dublin

Jake Phillips, Sheffield Hallam University

Silje Bakken, University of Oslo

Eirik Jerven Berger, University of Oslo

Jakob Demant, University of Copenhagen

Victor Lund Shammas, University of Agder

Yusef Bakkali, De Montfort University

473. Criminal Justice, Wildlife Conservation and Animal Rights in the Anthropocene

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Environmental/Green Criminology
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor first floor - Congressi 8

In this panel we present results from the research project Criminal justice, wildlife conservation and animal rights in the Atnhropocene, CRIMEANTHROP, which studies the implementation and enforcement of CITES and the Bern convention in Norway, the UK, German and Spain.

Chair:

Ragnhild Sollund, University of Oslo

Participants:

Wildlife trafficking in Norway, Norway as a recipient state *Ragnhild Sollund, University of Oslo*

Norway figures on top of the list of countries in the world involved in wildlife trade. In this paper, I analyse trends of illegal wildlife trade that concern products and live animals that have been imported illegally to Norway, based on data collected from law enforcement authorities in Norway. These consist of penal case files and confiscation reports from customs supported by qualitative interviews with customs, police, border veterinarians and advisors in the Norwegian environment agency. I discuss the priorities in regards to law enforcement and the development of such during the last decade.

Are legal hunts more 'species just' than illegal hunts? An analysis of wolf and bear theriocides in Norway *Martine S.B. Lie, University of Oslo; Dept. of Criminology and Sociology of Law*

Norwegian grey wolves and brown bears are endangered and critically endangered, respectively, in Norway. Although they are protected by the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention), which Norway ratified in 1979, they are victims of both legal and illegal theriocides (killings of animals by humans), through practices including illegal hunts, state-mandated hunts, and killings in defence of humans or their animals. This presentation is based on comparative analysis of verdicts from Norwegian court cases on illegal wolf and bear theriocides or attempted theriocides, and

legislation and guidelines for legal large predator hunts. Several similarities between the legal and illegal hunts are identified, which raises the question of whether the legal hunts are more justified than the illegal hunts from a species justice perspective—i.e. whether they cause the victims less suffering. I will also assess whether a consideration of harm to the individual animals is part of the Norwegian courts' problem definition and discourse order concerning the illegal hunts. Do the courts acknowledge the hunting victims as such?

The Norwegian chain of wildlife treaty effectiveness *David Rodriguez Goyes, University of Oslo*

The international community has trusted treaties with the task of protecting wildlife. Yet, the text of a treaty alone has little effect on the practices that harm wildlife. Rather, for a treaty to be effective in preserving nature, many links in a chain have to work smoothly and strongly. States have to: 1) be willing to ratify the treaty; 2) change their domestic legislation to adopt the goals of the treaty; and 3) allocate resources to implement the measures through which the goals will be achieved. Stakeholders must: 1) know, directly or indirectly, of the treaty and their goals; 2) embrace the treaty contents by incorporating them into their worldviews; and 3) act following the treaty mandates. Successfully completing all those tasks along a chain is a tall order. This presentation, using Norway as an example, explores the chain of wildlife treaty effectiveness.

Patchwork Enforcement of CITES in Germany: The Case of North Rhine-Westphalia *Christoph Stefes, University of Denver, Colorado*

Germany leaves the implementation of environmental laws, including federal law that transpose CITES via EU's wildlife trade regulations into national law, to its sixteen federal states. Some of these states have kept implementation centralized at the state level. Yet Germany's biggest states have delegated CITES enforcement to the municipal level. This decentralization has had some advantages, but numerous and severe disadvantages as well. To offset the disadvantages, some informal and formal institutions have been set up to assist local officials who are often not equipped to enforce CITES effectively. This study undertakes an in-depth analysis of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). NRW is the most populous state of Germany. It has decentralized CITES enforcement to almost 60 CITES authorities at the municipal level. It is also host to one of the world's biggest trade shows for reptiles (Terraristika). The state government's willingness to assist local authorities with state-level institutions has waxed and waned depending on the political parties in power. This study uses NRW to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of decentralizing the enforcement of CITES to the local level. It also shows how state-level institutions as well as informal networks have offset some of the disadvantages. It also demonstrates how partisan politics shapes the extent of decentralization. This study thereby relies on quantitative data and numerous interviews conducted with public officials and politicians in NRW.

The impact of the reform of the environmental crime directive on compliance with the Bern Convention and CITES *Teresa Fajardo del Castillo, University of Granada*

The EU is in the process of reforming the 2008 Environmental Crime Directive. This EU legislative reform will not only affect EU Member States but may also have an impact on compliance with the CITES and Bern Convention at the European and global level. An analysis of the proposed changes in the reform of this Directive will allow us to put into perspective the studies carried out for CRIMEANTHROP, in particular the protection of animals and habitats under the Bern Convention and the fight against wildlife trafficking. The ongoing discussions within the European institutions have raised questions related to the impact of environmental crimes on the environment, the biodiversity or the conservation of native wildlife populations and their habitats on its territory. Consideration has also been given to the treatment of confiscated individuals, their care and release if possible or, "where

appropriate, their destruction". The need to address new types of online modus operandi is also being addressed.

474. Justice & the Trade in Cultural Objects

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Criminal Policy, Criminalization, Policy of Criminal Sanctions
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Palazzo Congressi: Floor second floor - Congressi 9

Research into the criminal and unethical behaviours associated with the global trade in cultural objects is interdisciplinary by necessity. The nature of the topic forces its researcher to reflect on issues of coloniality, harm, immorality/injustice, and illegality. In addition, considerations regarding positionality and ethics have become essential so as to create research that is equitable, sustainable and does not reproduce the exploitative and violent practices upon which so much previous (criminological) knowledge production is based. This panel will reflect on what justice means in relation to cultural material from different methodological, theoretical and empirical perspectives, and how this speaks to criminological research on this topic.

Chair:

Emiline Smith, University of Glasgow

Participants:

A Pathway to Justice: The Return of Material Culture, Human Remains and Intellectual Property *Emiline Smith, University of Glasgow*

Many cultural objects and human remains, looted due to colonial violence or other exploitation, are still held in private and public collections far removed from their communities of origin. As part of the conversations around 'decolonization' and admissions of (colonial) wrongdoing, as well as recent repatriation activism, some of these matters are now returned to their rightful owners. This paper explores different perspectives on justice by communities of origin in their quest to regain agency, access and ownership over looted material culture, human remains, and intellectual property. It builds on case studies throughout Asia to highlight how the looting and trafficking of these matters have caused intergenerational harms and injustice, and how justice is perceived by different stakeholders. Special attention is paid to the material and non-material lives of these matters, for example, the exploitation of digitization in the name of 'education'. It then examines how restoring agency, access and ownership over these matters serves as a step towards justice. A focus on the entanglements of matters such as a religious artefact or human remains allows us to look beyond the crime/harm nexus and practise an ethics of care towards research subjects, including those non-human, and their ecosystems.

Ethical Issues Regarding the Collection of Underwater Archaeological Artefacts *Kate Melody Burmon, Independent Researcher*

The ethics of collecting archaeological artefacts often revolves around objects known to be looted from unexcavated sites on land. One side of the debate claims that purchasing these items increases the perceived demand, while the other side claims that with such damage already done, the importance lies with preserving the item. However, collecting objects from underwater archaeological sites introduces a different legal framework and an alternative set of ethical choices. Currently, laws of the sea grant access to and ownership of underwater archaeological sites. A country's land laws protecting cultural property often lack synchronicity with its maritime laws over similar objects found underwater. Some aspects regarding protection necessitate distinct considerations unique to subsurface sites and objects. For example, corrosive elements in the environment may lead to damage or destruction, as in the case of Halomonas titanicae, a marine bacterium that eats iron. With rising sea levels already impacting communities globally, the authority governing some cultural objects and sites will change from land law to maritime law. Societies must consider how the introduction of contemporary culture and jurisdictional changes will affect the

people, places, and objects in these coastal areas and the protection of these areas and objects. This paper uses primarily Kantian and Utilitarian frameworks to consider these issues.

Can Auction Data from eBay Be Both Ethical and Useful? A Validation Test of eBay Antiquities Listings *Michelle D. Fabiani, University of New Haven*

Online marketplaces like eBay offer a potentially plentiful supply of data on the dynamics of gray markets like that of antiquities. However, collecting and using those data pose ethical challenges. For example, scraping auction listings, sales and user information is often a violation of user agreements for these websites. This both opens the researcher to potential litigation risks and poses important questions for who has a reasonable right to privacy online and what qualifies as a "reasonable right" to privacy. Sites like eBay have legitimate ways of accessing data through their APIs. However, doing so requires that the researcher operate within the sites' framework and limitations. This project assesses whether we can collect both useful and ethical data from eBay by operating within their established framework. We use data from a novel passive data collection pipeline established in 2022 that collects up to 5,000 listings of antiquities per day across a set of predetermined categories. Our pipeline is restricted by eBay's call limit (5,000 listings), the ability to only collect listings, and a requirement to have a backdoor policy that removes listings and associated data from our database any time a seller deletes their account on the platform. This project assesses the validity of the resultant data by testing the impact of the backdoor policy. Using multiple locally stored snapshots of the data from April 2022 to August 2023, we investigate how often sellers in this dataset delete their accounts and what this tells us about the effect that these removed observations have on the data with respect to systematic bias. We then reflect on the effect that this has on approaches to future research that incorporates open source data: anything goes in the name of counter crime, or ethical - but potentially constricted - data collection?

Bring back our heritage! A victimological approach to the restitution of looted cultural heritage *Marc Balcells, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*

Recently, drastic changes have affected the field of the restitution of cultural heritage. Once looted or trafficked, many nations are now acknowledging the value of the return of these artifacts to their source nations. One of the paradigmatic cases was the return of pieces from the Benin kingdom to Nigeria, still happening nowadays. This presentation aims to highlight the different pathways to restitution of cultural heritage, both successful or not; seeks to form a description of whom the (diffuse) victims are and what social harm is caused; finally, the presentation analyzes these different forms of restitution from both a victimological perspective and a restorative justice one, which departs from the more traditional perspectives within cultural heritage studies. This critical analysis aims to foster a debate advocating for a cultural heritage victimology.

"We have one, but so do they": Techniques of neutralisation in decolonial narratives in European museums? *Naomi Oosterman, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Camila Malig Jedlicki, Independent Researcher*

Decolonial approaches to cultural heritage are increasingly noticeable in the practice of independent governments in former colonies, who have started to reappropriate and repossess their pasts, creating new heritage narratives in the process. As a response, a growing number of European museums are trying to tackle the challenge of decolonisation, especially within the context of the return of looted cultural objects. Although European museums are creating more inclusive and decolonial museological practices, when it concerns the restitution of (high-profile) objects, discussions thereof are often opaque and limited to factual collection and exhibition practices. This article presents the analysis of several forms of communication (e.g., mission/vision statements,

curatorial texts, catalogues) produced by museums in the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, and Germany, with a particular focus on objects pertaining to restitution debates and/or legal claims. Applying a critical discourse analysis, we paid careful attention to the rhetorical organisation of the discussed objects (both as text and as a material object), their discursive practices (production and consumption of text) and their social practices (reproducing/challenging the order of discourse), in relation to restitution and decolonisation. The analysis shows that, while the selected museums indeed create more inclusive heritage narratives, the discussions surrounding these high-profile objects display various techniques of neutralisation as a way to justify, what could be considered problematic, museological practices.

475. A cross-national conversation about transnational bribery

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Corruption
Roundtable
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 1

Scholars of transnational bribery have conducted case studies of specific bribery schemes, developed frameworks for understanding the process of bribery, and provided assessments of regulation and enforcement, often bringing a white-collar and corporate crime analytic lens to the topic. In this roundtable, we bring together a group of such scholars for a cross-national conversation about transnational bribery. Panelists will participate in a facilitated discussion of research gaps and data limitations, ideas for criminological contributions and new research techniques and frameworks to further develop knowledge, and opportunities for collaboration. Audience participation will be welcomed. We hope you will join us in this conversation to advance this important area of inquiry.

Chair:
Rachel Boratto, Monitor Conservation Research Society

Discussants:
Fiona Chan, Indiana University
Wim Huisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Nicholas Lord, The University of Manchester, UK

476. Mind of the Mafia

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor - Fuligno 11

During the last decades, we have become accostumed to reading on the news about brutal mafia crimes in our country, which are often striking and of high symbolic content. They usually concern wars between bloody rival mafia groups, which results in numerous deaths. For this reason, we consider mafia men as self-centered, cold and emotionally detached people, who have no remorse and are unable to feel empathy or pity for others, even less for their victims, who they do not hesitate to plunder, break the law and kill. In a few words, this is the profile of a psychopath. From this consideration arises the interest of the authors for the possible relationship between psychological/psychopathological profiles of men of the mafia and these men and especially the relationship of the psychopathic dimension in men and women of the mafia. In terms of differential diagnosis, it is important to distinguish antisocial, from dissocial, from psychopathy. Professor Felthous will explain. In addition to traditional tasks, women play important roles in the criminal field, when their man is absent (arrested or fugitive). Women are then delegated temporary authority and are used in positions of command only because men need serve in. Prof Carabellese will focus on this aspect. The relationship between psychopathology and mafia men follows long enduring traditions, as demonstrated by the very casual use of mental illness in numerous mafia trials shown by Dr. De Rosa and Prof. Sapogna. The forthcoming, massive investments of the European community in northern Italy constitute the focus of Professor Travaini's presentation. Finally, the Foggia mafia, the so-called Foggia Society is among the most ferocious and brutal criminal organizations in southern Italy. Dr. Parente and Dr. Carabellese will focus on the origins this organizationstructure and its specific fields of interest.

Chairs:
Alan R. Felthous, Saint Louis University, School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, USA
Felice Carabellese, University of Bari

Participants:
Overview of antisocial, dissocial, and psychopathy in men of the mafia *Alan R. Felthous, Saint Louis University, School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, USA*

Any serious attempt to understand the psychology and criminal conduct of members of the mafia begins with an analysis of whether the condition is fundamentally rooted in a psychopathic disorder. Or, whether it is the product of a subculture, defined by its own beliefs, practices, and traditions, which sets itself in opposition to the greater societal context in which it exists. Severe longstanding antisocial behaviors, Hare maintains, is "the most ubiquitous characteristic in the description of psychopathy." Features of mafiosi conduct such as conning and manipulativeness, criminal versatility, and especially callousness and lack of empathy regarding their atrocious and violent crimes are signs of psychopathy. Here we will analyze the overlapping concepts of psychopathy, sociopathy, and dyssociality as they may relate to the psychology of the mafiosi.

Overview of psychopathy in women of the mafia *Felice Carabellese, University of Bari*

The research focuses on the socially deviant mafia world, investigating specifically on the psychopathic dimension of individuals in mafia. From the forensic point of view this continues to be an unexplored field of research. The profiles of the members of the mafia seem to correspond to popular conceptions of the psychopath. Even less known is the women's role in criminal organizations. With the changing times their historical role in the last decades has gradually shifted and become more important than it was in the past. The autor's interest is focused on identifying the prevalence of the psychopathic dimension in mafia women. So, the author examined a sample of 20 convicted mafia women coming from Campania and Calabria, the regions of Camorra and 'Ndrangheta respectively, two of the most important Italian criminal organizations. These women inherited their roles from previous bosses and successfully carried on the criminal business. The study compared this sample of mafia women with a sample of female offenders with full criminal responsibility who were in common female prisons. Like men of mafia, the women of mafia have a low prevalence of the psychopathic dimension. Further research is necessary to identify the psychopathic dimension in larger samples of women, and then compare them with similar male samples.

Overview of using of insanity in mafia trials *Gaia Sampogna, University of Campania Vanvitelli; Corrado De Rosa, Department of Mental Health Avellino, Department of Psychiatry, University of Campania Vanvitelli*

The use of insanity as a tool to obtain justice benefits represents a quite frequent strategy in mafia trials. In Italy several mafia trials – ranging from Camorra trials in '80s and '90s to Maxi-Trials coordinated by G. Falcone and P. Borsellino - have included criminals simulating mental disorders. Several reasons have been listed for using insanity in mafia trials including: the lack of unique biological basis of mental disorders, the lack of specific diagnostic tools for confirming the presence of a full-blow mental disorder, and the poor reliability of some psychiatric diagnoses. Furthermore, the use of insanity in mafia trials guarantees judicial advantages such as sentence reductions, suspension of judgement, and releases from prison. In this presentation it will be provided an overview of using insanity in mafia trials and it will highlight the need for improving the training curricula of psychiatrists in forensic issues.

Trends In Organized Crime During Covid-19 In The Italian Scenario *Guido Travaini, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University*

The objective of this chapter is to explore the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for organized crime in the Italian scenario.

Most of the studies considered have focused on the first wave of the pandemic (March-October 2020), which is the one in which the harshest restrictions and strongest impact on the economy were found. This work analyzed, on the one hand, the impact of COVID-19 on the typical activity of organized crime groups (OCGs), in terms of reduction or increase; on the other hand, it analyzed how OCGs benefited from the pandemic by adopting new strategies to deal with global crises. The results shared are supported by the main operations of the State Police recorded in the period 2019-2022. At the end, it was decided to provide a brief excursus on the main criminological theories developed in the context of organized crime to facilitate a more technical reading of the activities perpetrated in relation to the pandemic.

Overview of "The Foggia Society" *Fulvio Carabellese, University of Bari; Lia Parente, University of Bari*

The annual report of the DIA (Anti-Mafia Investigation Directorate) presented to Parliament, relating to 2021, outlined the activities of the criminal organizations of Puglia, a region that aknowledged great economic and tourist development in recent years. And so are the criminal organizations. The report shows that, in addition to the usual activities relating to the drug market, the Apulian criminal organizations are also engaged in other activities. In particular, the infiltration of illicit capital within the economic-entrepreneurial activities of the territory and the corruption of sectors of the Public Administration, as well as the judiciary. Criminal activities in the Foggia area arouse particular alarm in Puglia. Here the criminal organizations, which are headed by historical families, allied with Campanian, Albanian and Montenegrin clans, are characterized by their ferocity and the heterogeneity of the groups, in changing relationships of conflict and alliance with each other. The main clans in the Foggia area are those of the Gargano, specialized in arms trafficking, that of Foggia, the so-called "Society", specialized in extortion, that of Cerignola, specialized in assaults on armored vans and car theft, that of San Severo, dedicated to drug trafficking through agreements with other national and foreign criminal organizations. The DIA investigations led to the dissolution of the council of the municipality of Foggia, with the resignation of the mayor, in 2021 due to mafia infiltration in the administration. The Foggia "Society" had also massively infiltrated the agricultural sectors, particularly flourishing in the area, and the construction of public procurement.

477. WCCJ Panel 11 – Perspectives on Female Criminality
Topic 1: Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior/Feminist Criminology
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor - Fuligno 2
Chair:
Lana Jeries, University of Cambridge
Participants:

Attitudes toward female criminality: Portuguese Prison Guards' perceptions *Sofia Knittel, ISPA; FCUL; Andreia Castro-Rodrigues, ISPA - Instituto Universitário; Sônia Maria Martins Caridade, Escola de Psicologia da Universidade do Minho*

Prison Guards play a crucial role in the imprisonment experiences of individuals who have committed offenses, particularly regarding their social reintegration. However, they are not immune to socially prevalent beliefs and attitudes concerning various issues, such as female criminality, which can lead to biased behavior. The present study aimed to explore the attitudes of this population towards female criminality, as well as to understand how different variables – such as age or years of experience – can influence them. For that reason, 132 Prison Guards (M = 43.80 years; SD = 9.62) from six different Portuguese prisons responded to 'Attitudes towards Female Criminality' (ACF) questionnaire and to sociodemographic and work-related questions. Results revealed predominantly

negative attitudes towards female criminality, with younger participants and those with less professional experience expressing agreement with a pathological view of women who commit crimes and, thus, endorsing in double punishment. On the other hand, older individuals demonstrated a more tolerant and gender-comprehensive approach to female criminality. The differential approaches towards women who commit crimes stand out as based on a complex relationship between gender, gender roles and criminality, ranging between the 'fragile woman' to the 'bad woman' and exposing the fact that 'being a woman' does not (yet) provoke neutral responses from Prison Guards. This research emphasizes the importance of developing specific training tailored to this group of frontline rehabilitation professionals, particularly in terms of dismantling existing myths and prejudices towards women who commit offenses. Keywords: Female Criminality; Attitudes; Prison Guards; Gender Roles; Age; Years of Experience

Gender Discrimination towards Female Arab Teenagers in Israel and Their Involvement in Severe Violence: The Mediating Role of Closeness to Parents *Lana Jeries, University of Cambridge; Mona Khoury, Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

The field of antisocial behaviour has been systematically ignoring women, particularly from ethnic minorities, probably because they occupy a lower position in society. Based on intersectionality theory, the current study examined perceptions of being discriminated against as a result of being a female in a conservative society, which restricts familial support, and the contribution of such discrimination towards violence against others amongst female Arab adolescents. The present study is based on a sample of 404 Arab female adolescents and young women (aged 12–21 years) in Israel. Participants completed a structured, anonymous self-report questionnaire. The results showed that perpetration of severe violence by female participants was correlated significantly and positively with affiliation with delinquent peers, perceived ethnonational discrimination and sexual victimisation. Conversely, closeness to parents was significantly and negatively correlated with perpetration of severe violence by female participants. The findings also showed that the association between gender discrimination and severe physical violence was mediated by closeness to parents. The findings suggest that traditional patriarchal attitudes towards gender roles might be a risk factor for antisocial behaviour and involvement in delinquency. They also highlight the critical role of parental factors in mediating violent behaviours amongst female adolescents experiencing gender discrimination in a patriarchal society.

Judicial Perspectives on Care-Experienced Girls and Women in Trouble *Claire Fitzpatrick, Lancaster University; Julie Shaw, Liverpool John Moores University; Jo Staines, University of Bristol*

International evidence suggests that care-experienced girls and women are significantly over-represented within the criminal justice system. For example, almost a third of women in custody in England are known to have previous experience of the care system, compared with a quarter of men (MoJ, 2012). Nonetheless, there has been a distinct lack of research on the association between gender, care experience and criminal justice involvement. This presentation outlines findings from a Nuffield Foundation-funded project in England which explored how to reduce the over-representation of care-experienced girls and women in the youth and criminal justice system. The project included interviews with care-experienced women in prison, and with girls and young women in the community involved in the youth justice system. However, in this presentation, we present findings from interviews with professionals, focusing particularly on the perspectives of participants from the Judiciary. Three key themes are discussed. We begin by highlighting the problem of our disjointed court systems which poses particular challenges for those who traverse both the family and youth/adult criminal courts. This leads us on to consider issues of power and powerlessness within court settings. Care-

experienced girls and women in trouble who may have been failed by multiple systems are likely to feel disempowered by court processes and occupy the most powerless position in court. Yet even relatively powerful Judges and Magistrates may share feelings of frustration and powerlessness in terms of what can be achieved within the court room. In subsequently considering the issues facing girls and women in court, we discuss negative gendered judgements, representation in court and the persistent problem of communication and trust. We conclude by considering how far the various challenges outlined might be overcome by either reform of the current court process or through a more radical restructuring of existing systems.

Learning From Criminalised Women in Lincolnshire: The 3 Es Model *Lyndsey Harris, University of Lincoln; Elena Maria Gaschino, University of Lincoln; Melanie Jordan, University of Nottingham; Lauren Smith, University of Lincoln; Lauren Hall, University of Lincoln; Lorna Beeson, University of Lincoln; Ruth Sellin, University of Lincoln*

Previous research has highlighted that women's experiences of multiple disadvantage are significantly different than men's. Despite this there is still a remarkable lack of services designed to meet the needs of criminalised women who have been identified as requiring a person-centred, trauma-informed, multi-agency approach. A team of feminist researchers from the University of Lincoln were commissioned by the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership (SLP) to engage in qualitative research exploring the life experiences of women who have had contact with the criminal justice system, including their interactions with support services. The aim of the research was to inform the county's approach in helping Lincolnshire to meet the outcomes of the Ministry of Justice's Female Offender Strategy 2018 and design a Lincolnshire Women's Strategy. Participants were recruited via a criminal justice charity who had previously worked alongside probation to provide support to the women. Four female participants took part in the commissioned research. A thematic analysis of the interviews with women for the SLP echoed earlier research and practice experience of the wider research team. This paper is, therefore, a culmination of multiple studies' fieldwork by the researchers exploring both the experience of criminalised and victimised women and the need for effective multi-agency partnership working, which reveals that both location and the time for support for women is crucial. We propose a novel framework for detailing and advancing theory and practice in this realm. Based on our data, the new "3 Es Model" enacts the notions of Embrace, Empower, and Exit. This model emphasises the importance of intersectionality in designing and delivering services for women, and identifies a model for best practice when working with those who are criminalised and/or victimised.

Walking the Line: Exploring female hikers experiences of gender-based fear and freedom *Sian Lewis, University of Plymouth*

This paper draws on qualitative interviews and ethnographic work to explore how women sense and negotiate fear and freedom when engaging with leisure hiking. Literature focusing on this topic (walking, fear, vulnerability and gender) thus far is predominantly focused on urban settings, and when considering rural spaces, has only been given real attention in the US with a focus on more 'extreme' hiking. Furthermore, during the Covid-19 pandemic 'walking' was, at times, one of the few permitted activities, and could only be done alone in small groups. This sparked discussions around advice that encouraged women to walk alone, without a consideration of the gendered nature of fear and gender-based violence. Focusing on the longest of England's national trails, the South West Coast Path, this paper will engage with issues surrounding the need for a sense of freedom, access, exclusion, fear of gender-based violence and the use of technologies. Using a conceptual framework that incorporates a sensory criminological perspective, as well as Donna Haraway's notion of the cyborg, this paper develops a critical understanding of the gendered relationship with the countryside and walking.

478. EUROC 13 Green criminology: Environmental and Species Justice
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Environmental/Green Criminology
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 5
Chair:
  Ian Mahoney, Nottingham Trent University
Participants:
  Colombian Hippos and Species Management from a Species Justice Perspective *Elliot Doornbos, Nottingham Trent University*

Colombian hippopotamus populations are increasing against the backdrop of general species decline. In addition to wider calls for further protection, this pocket population is considered an invasive species and is subject to ongoing legal discussions about how they should be controlled and managed. This article explores whether species justice has a place within the control of non-native species via this case study of the Colombian hippo legal proceedings. When reviewing this case, neither euthanasia nor fertility control are fully in the interests of the species; however, fertility control is more in line with their interests. The conclusion considers whether it is possible to recognise the interests of wildlife within species management and how a shift towards the interests of species and species justice at minimum could provide more dignified and harmless methods of species control as well as find alternative solutions which are more in the interest of the majority of parties.

Direct and Indirect Drivers of Change in Biodiversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Status and Trends Analysis *Sandra Kobajica, University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies*

Anthropogenic activities have intensified globally, leading to disturbances in ecosystem structure and function, which puts species and habitats at risk and reduces the capacity of ecosystems to provide benefits to humans. This study assesses the spatial distribution, intensity, and trends of different categories of drivers of biodiversity change in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As part of the UN Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) project in Bosnia and Herzegovina, expert assessments were used to evaluate the intensity and trends of various categories of drivers and their trends across 16 ecosystem groups. The findings suggest that direct drivers of biodiversity change are more intense than indirect drivers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Natural resource extraction and pollution are the main direct drivers, while institutional drivers are the primary indirect drivers of biodiversity change. This study's results offer scientifically-based arguments and guidance to all stakeholders involved in the decision-making process and future scientific research on sustainable nature management. Keywords: drivers of change, biodiversity, groups of ecosystems, IPBES, Bosnia and Herzegovina

New green sacrifice zones under the energy transition. A green criminology approach to the large-scale renewable energy projects in Spain. *REBECA DE MATEO, Complutense University of Madrid*

The energy transition seeks the decarbonization of the economy through the displacement of fossil fuels by renewable energy (RE) sources. Regarding the most part of greenhouse gas emissions is due to the energy generation and consumption, the shift to less polluting energy sources is necessary to mitigate the increase in atmospheric temperature to avoid fatal consequences derived from the climate change. The current model of RE implementation in Spain through large-scale wind energy projects deployment on rural areas is analyzed from the perspective of green criminology, under an eco-justice approach, and considering the three principles of

energy justice (procedural, distributive and recognition tenets). Despite widespread support for RE, there is a growing degree of resistance to this type of large-scale energy infrastructures at the local level. This way of RE deployment replicates the fossil fuel model, characterized by a top-down decision-making process, the failure to consider different ways of living, and the inequity of the distribution of burdens and benefits. RE facilities, which occupy large areas of territory, are impacting the local ecosystems and are being allocated especially in low-income places with low levels of political power. The latter would be being used by private energy corporations to promise job creation and income generation for the communities that host these infrastructures, but also to demand changes in the legal requirements, such as the elimination of the environmental risk assessment, to speed up the constructions. These compensations offered by corporations are also considered as a bribery by the local people, which provokes social conflicts and the division of the community into winners and losers. Under the justification of achieving a general good through the reduction of greenhouse emissions, the burdens and impacts of the energy transition are being transferred to these rural areas that could be considered new green sacrifice zones.

Understanding the construction of sharks in popular culture *Ian Mahoney, Nottingham Trent University; Elliot Doornbos, Nottingham Trent University; Angus Nurse, Nottingham Trent University; Thais Sarda, Nottingham Trent University*

In December 2022 Steven Spielberg stated that he regrets the impact that Jaws has had upon global shark populations. These populations have declined significantly in recent years and there are an estimated 70-100 million sharks killed each year with 37% of assessed sharks and rays threatened with extinction. The decimation of shark species is shaped by a range of factors including fishing practices, and the consumption of shark fin soup in South-East Asian communities, and negative cultural attitudes to sharks. Such attitudes have been translated into policy and practice through practices including shark culls in places like Australia to protect prime surfing locations. Attitudes are shaped by a number of factors, including the construction of a social imaginary informed by popular depictions. This paper presents the findings of a content analysis of popular Western shark movies to explore and better understand the construction of sharks in popular culture. We review positive and negative depictions of sharks, including the role of experts within the films, to consider the impact that these constructions can play on both the popular imagination and decision making and conservation efforts in response to the public perceptions of sharks and any perceived threat that they may pose.

479. Sexual exploitation and sex work

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Sex Crimes, Sex Work and Sex Trafficking

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 6

Chair:

Luca Giommoni, Cardiff University

Participants:

Hidden in Plain Sight: Using Contact Information to Identify Sex Trafficking in Online Advertisements *Noelle Warkentin, Simon Fraser University; Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University*

Sex trafficking is an international crisis that has permeated the online realm, enabling traffickers to build a larger client base, while also evading law enforcement efforts. The current study was conducted to identify trafficking by comparing advertisements with matching contact information. Advertisements with matching contact information and different descriptions of individuals may signify that one individual is controlling the sale of multiple people, which may indicate trafficking. A customized web scraper was utilized to collect information from advertisements from the 'personals' category of Leolist.cc, and those with social media handles, phone/WhatsApp numbers, email addresses, and 'click to view' numbers were extracted. Advertisements with matching contact information were then grouped together and qualitatively analyzed; those with matching contacts and different physical descriptions of girls were coded as potential trafficking. Conversely, advertisements with matching contacts and listings of multiple girls were searched with known indicators of trafficking (keywords associated with trafficking) and coded as potential trafficking or agency if at least half of their advertisements contained three or more keywords. From 7,328 unique contacts, 97 were coded as potential trafficking and 67 as potential trafficking or agency. Therefore, this may be a valuable method for identifying suspected sex trafficking in classifieds sites.

Narratives of female sex workers with concurrent substance use: barriers in accessing health and rehabilitation services *Panagiota Antoniadou, Department of Social Sciences University of Crete — O.KA.NA (Organization Against Drugs)*

The experiences of sex workers who use substances, emphasizing the obstacles and difficulties regarding their access to health and addiction services, was one of the main themes of this paper. At the same time, how they perceive and define themselves through these experiences was investigated. These questions were studied by conducting eight semi-structured interviews with women who work or have worked in the recent past as sex workers and who use substances, whose ages ranged between 38- 63 years. The interview data revealed a variety of themes through which the narratives of the participating women are presented. Initially, their self-identification was done through the narration of past or present experiences, as well as through their self categorization in a social group and their differentiation from the corresponding out group. The majority of participants appeared to self-categorize themselves in the users group. Experiences within both the health system and addiction services highlighted the aggravating role of stigma and interaction without substantial interest in their efforts. At the same time, the difficulties that the women of this group have to face in their everyday life are a significant obstacle, which is reinforced by the absence of appropriate programs and services, which respond to the numerous needs that this particular everyday life creates. Keywords: sexwork, substance use, health services, rehab programs, hermeneutic phenomenology analysis

One Hundred Percent "Independent" or not? A Closer Look at Online Advertisements of Sexual Services *Yuxuan (Cicilia) Zhang, Simon Fraser University*

The purpose of the current research is to explore and identify descriptive content within online sex advertisements informative of the status of sex workers either as escorts or sex trafficking victims. A random sample of 500 advertisements were pulled from a classified advertising site, LeoList, and analyzed qualitatively with a grounded theory approach. The final analysis included 425 advertisements posted by either escorts or potential sex traffickers. Posts shared by escorts often emphasized on four types of information: (1) client screening and service-related restrictions; (2) health and hygiene requirements; (3) expectation of "serious inquiries only"; and (4) expectation of respect. The identified indicators associated with trafficking include: (1) the variety of girls/workers available for selection; (2) the provision of unrestricted services; (3) long business operating hours; and (4) the sense of "newness." The findings of this research demonstrated the potential use of online advertisement content to detect sex trafficking networks, as well as to contribute to the growing body of research on technology-facilitated sex trafficking.

Balancing Human Rights and Anti-Trafficking Obligations: Mapping the international legal landscape of sex work and anti-trafficking obligations *Lisa Hoekman, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen (University of Groningen)*

Human trafficking is a substantial global issue and classified as the

third-most profitable crime worldwide. In 2021 the number of registered victims of human trafficking in the EU was 7155. This is a 10% increase compared to 2020. However, the actual number of human trafficking victims is notoriously difficult to estimate and therefore thought to be much higher. In the EU, the most common form of human trafficking is sexual exploitation. In response to the distressing prevalence of human trafficking, both the United Nations and the European Union have instated obligations for states to fight human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Governments all over the world have implemented legislation to fight sexual exploitation, often with a focus on changing and intensifying sex work regulations. Yet, while national governments have the duty to fight sexual exploitation, they also have the duty to respect and protect the fundamental rights of legal, consensual sex workers. As such, in countries where sex work is legal, governments face the delicate legislative task of fighting sexual exploitation, without infringing the fundamental freedoms and rights of sex workers. Existing research mainly focusses on the different strategies to fight sexual exploitation and sometimes on the position of sex workers under these strategies. There is however a lack of a legal research that offers an overview of how regulating measures against sexual exploitation may conflict with sex workers' international human rights. This paper offers this insight. Additionally, this paper also explores whether the conflict between sex workers' fundamental rights and the anti-trafficking obligations was considered when creating the anti-trafficking obligations. Furthermore, this paper analyses the anti-trafficking obligations' legislative history, to search for any indication on how to weight and solve the conflict between sex workers' rights and the fight against sexual exploitation.

Understanding risk in unregulated markets: the case of men who purchase sex in England and Wales *Giulia Berlusconi, University of Surrey; Luca Giommoni, Cardiff University*

This paper presents the preliminary results of a study on men who buy sexual services in England and Wales, their decision-making processes and buying patterns, and how they understand and manage risk. Despite an ongoing policy debate regarding further criminalising the purchase of sex in England and Wales, we know very little about how clients respond to prostitution policy and legislation. Facing the risk of arrest and prosecution is unlikely to deter clients from buying sexual services but may prevent them from reporting suspected cases of exploitation. Stigma, victimisation, and health risks may also contribute to clients' risk assessment and decision-making processes. Our study combines two data collection strategies which are usually kept separate in studies of commercial sex markets—qualitative interviews and analysis of online communications on adult service websites—although this paper focuses on the latter only. It explores how men who purchase sex in England and Wales understand and perceive the risks associated with buying sex, how past experiences and online interactions influence their perceptions of risk, and how changes in prostitution legislation may impact on their willingness to purchase sexual services and to report suspected cases of trafficking.

480. Crime and Social Networks
Topic 3: Crime Correlates/Crime and Social Networks
Paper Session
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor first floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 7
Chair:
Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University
Participants:

Exploring the Role of Social Networks in Violence Against Police *Isabo Goormans, Ghent University; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University; Arjan Blokland, NSCR; Wouter Steenbeek, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement*

Across the world, authorities express growing concerns over the alarming rise in incidents of violence targeting police. Violence against police carries significant and far-reaching psychosocial, physical, and societal consequences, underscoring the need for prevention and insight into underlying dynamics. A completely unexamined factor impacting physical violence against police officers is the role of social networks. Recent victimological research among civilian populations demonstrates that the likelihood of falling victim to physical violence is transmitted within social networks, resulting in individuals in social proximity of violence victims experiencing an increased probability of victimization themselves. Police research has examined and established this influence of social networks solely for the use of force and professional misconduct by police officers, but not for physical violence against police officers. We therefore apply social network analysis to examine the possible transmission of victimization of physical violence between police officers. We will present the results of our analyses at the conference.

Do court decisions hit the most central members of organised crime groups? *Pedro Sousa, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS); School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Ana Guerreiro, University of Maia; Research Unit in Criminology and Behavioral Sciences (UICCC/UMaia) & School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime Justice and Security (CJS)*

With this communication, we intend to present the outcomes of a study developed to contribute to the sentencing studies on organised crime, incorporating criminal network metrics, adapted from the social network analysis, as potential explanatory variables of the court decisions. Data about offenders, victims, and court decisions were collected in a sample of court files related to organised groups with activities done in Portugal. In addition to the variables commonly included in sentencing studies, criminal network metrics, such as centrality measures, have been computed for 100 defendants, considering the outcomes of a content analysis of the court decisions. Results show conviction is significantly more likely for older defendants and for those who belong to higher-density networks and enjoy higher centrality power. Results also show that the severity of the prison sentence (length of the sentence) is significantly higher for those with higher centrality power and does not vary with the density of the network nor with the defendant's attributes like age, sex, and previous criminal record.

Drug market in Sardinia: criminal roles and networks *Antonietta Mazzette, University of Sassari; Daniele Pulino, University of Sassari; Sara Spanu, University of Sassari*

For over a decade, there has been a progressive consolidation of mafia-type organized crime connected to narcotrafficking in Sardinia (DNA 2017). On the one hand, the illegal production and trafficking of drugs is combining with other violent crime types, such as robberies, extortions, attacks and arms trafficking, which have long been rooted in Sardinia (Mazzette 2006, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2018, 2019; Mazzette and Pulino 2016; Mazzette and Spanu 2015). On the other hand, several legal judgments are bringing to light the existence of small and weakly articulated structures, as well as more locally-rooted organizations with precise hierarchies with regards to activities, actors involved and roles performed. This paper examines the latter organizational typology, following the results of a study* conducted by the Osservatorio Sociale sullo Sviluppo e sulla Criminalità in Sardegna (OSCRIM, Social Observatory on Development and Crime in Sardinia) of the University of Sassari on the legal judgments issued by the Court of Cagliari between 2014 and 2018 concerning national and international drug trafficking events that dates back, in some cases, to the end of the 1990s. This paper will be divided into two parts: 1. a general outline of the examined phenomenon, with particular attention to the authors; 2. a detailed framework of the criminal

networks, movements and discrepant roles (Goffman, 1956) of drug trafficking actors, with the aim of highlighting how the intertwining of new forms of organized crime and historical peculiarities of local criminality - on which there is a vast literature, starting with Antonio Pigliaru's work on La vendetta barbaricina come ordinamento giuridico (1959) - is taking root in Sardinia. * Mazzette A. (2021, ed.), Droghe e organizzazioni criminali in Sardegna. Letture sociologiche ed economiche, Franco Angeli, Milano

Social Network Analysis of Youth Offender Networks: The Role of Connectivity in Violence Transmission *Joke Geeraert, Ghent University; Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University; Luis Enrique Correa da Rocha, Ghent University*

Social network analysis has become more and more important in criminology in the recent years. Unlike prior studies that have focused on highly structured organized crime networks, the focus of our analysis was on more informal offender networks. More specifically, by using Belgian police recorded crime data, a social network of problematic youth groups was established. In this network, the goal was to assess the extent to which physical violent suspects were connected to other violent and non-violent offending peers. In order to achieve this, we studied clustering patterns of violent behavior at different levels. In particular, local clustering, the community structure, and network fragmentation were examined. Here, we hypothesized that there was a strong connectivity between physical violent nodes in the network (high clustering) as violent youth tend to be associated with other violent youth. Moreover, we hypothesized that the suspect network was connected instead of fragmented – even if clustering was involved – since the small world concept shows that there can be ties that connect different clusters. This connectivity can subsequently allow (violent) behavior to spread between nodes. The results of these analyses will be demonstrated during the presentation.

481. Complex systems, spatial and social networks underpinning human trafficking, people smuggling and labour migration
Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime
Pre-arranged Panel
9:30 to 10:45 am
Educatorio Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno 8

This panel approaches the distinct but overlapping phenomena of human trafficking, people smuggling and (irregularised) labour migration from both complex systems and harm-reduction perspectives. Reductive, stigmatising and mythologised portrayals often dominate in media, political and even academic discourse around these intensely politicised issues. These portrayals are often disconnected from the empirical realities of these multi-faceted social phenomena, which detracts from our understanding of the inherent 'messiness', the importance of agency (and constraint), and the risks of unintended consequences and foreseeable harms related to policy interventions. Taking a complex systems approach reorientates the focus from neatly delineated criminal events or agents to encompass a more extensive, varied and dynamic constellation of interconnected actors, behaviours, processes, places and timelines. The presentations in this panel all share a commitment to examining complex issues related to criminalised migration and/or labour exploitation in a nuanced, context-sensitive and disaggregated way. They cover a range of qualitative, quantitative or mixed methods approaches, including ethnographic fieldwork, in-depth interviews, social network analysis and geospatial analysis. Together, they offer alternative ways of thinking about how better to understand and respond these pressing social issues, challenge myths and assumptions, and mitigate against foreseeable harms in interventions.

Chair:

Ella Cockbain, UCL

Participants:

Human trafficking, complex systems and (dis)organised crime: A comparative social network analysis of trafficking for labour exploitation *Ella Cockbain, UCL; Donia Khanegi, UCL; Kate Bowers, Professor, Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London; Matt Ashby, UCL; Aili Malm, California State University Long Beach*

Offender-focused research into human trafficking remains remarkably rare. Existing such research, however, often challenges stereotypical conceptions of traffickers as hyper-organised criminal masterminds. Social network analysis (SNA) is an increasingly popular method for understanding structural relations underpinning criminal activity and informing more nuanced responses. Yet, its application to human trafficking specifically remains underdeveloped and comparative case studies are also uncommon more generally. We draw here on an unusual and novel dataset derived from 170 in-depth case files for people officially identified in the UK as victims of labour trafficking (all were EU nationals and files were accessed with the National Crime Agency's support). From them, we identified 350 confirmed or suspected trafficking offenders, extracting individual and relational data. These 350 offenders split into 100 distinct components, ranging size from one to 19 offenders. Using cluster analysis based on key network metrics, we then identified four distinct categories of labour trafficking offender structures. In this paper, we examine how these four 'types' compare, also considering variation within each cluster. We also show how adding connections to victims can change our understanding of the structural characteristics of trafficking networks in important ways. Overall, our results add weight to conceptualisations of trafficking as a complex system: varied, dynamic and full of dependencies and interactions. We found considerable evidence of offending structures that challenge conceptions of trafficking as organised crime: for example, roughly a third of cases were comprised of a lone offender and nearly a quarter involved only a pair of offenders. Our results emphasise the limits to the dominant organised crime frame of anti-trafficking and show the need for more nuance and disaggregation in analysis and responses. We also consider the limitations of our study and the implications for future research. This project was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.

Smuggling practices and border enforcement responses on a major smuggling land route to Europe *David Leone Suber, UCL*

Human smuggling is often depicted by governments and authorities in Europe as the main priority in addressing irregular migration. Over the last decade, European policy responses to irregular migration have centred around deterrence and detection of irregular border crossings, with anti-smuggling and border securitization at the top of the security agenda to tackle 'organised smuggling gangs'. The evidence on the ground, however, suggests a very different picture. Human smuggling is mostly run by small and loose groups, working together on ad hoc opportunist arrangements rather than through long-established organised networks. Rather than reducing human smuggling to a crime phenomenon, evidence collected through multi-site fieldwork suggests that where harsher border enforcement policies were implemented is also where the most organised smuggling groups are currently emerging and active. This empirical data indicates that whilst border enforcement can be effective in challenging self-organised small-scale smuggling groups, it also provides the conditions for more organised and professionalised smugglers to take over. Drawing on a complex system approach, I describe the diverse types of agents and networks involved in smuggling migrants along some of the main land routes to Europe. This approach is useful to understand human smuggling as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that cannot be flattened to a single category. This contribution will outline the different ways in which a smuggling operation is organised in key hotspot locations used by smugglers today. I draw these findings from a two-year long fieldwork on some of the most frequented smuggling routes connecting West Asia to Europe, including walking across the whole land route from Iraq to Italy in the summer of 2022. My contribution draws on 96 structured and unstructured interviews

with people smugglers, border officers, people on the move and local informers. The research was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.

Geographic and demographic patterning in human trafficking victimisation *Matt Ashby, UCL; Ella Cockbain, UCL; Kate Bowers, Professor, Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London; Sheldon X Zhang, University of Massachusetts Lowell*

Human trafficking (and 'modern slavery') covers a wide, varied and ill-defined range of exploitative practices. Although conflating different issues obscures important variation, as prior research has shown. In this study, we sought to examine factors contributing to the changing landscape of trafficking identified in the UK over a ten-year-period, focusing on geographic and demographic patterning and trends. We conducted exploratory data analysis of individual-level data for 26,918 people referred from 2009-19 into the UK's National Referral Mechanism (NRM): the central system for identifying trafficking and providing victims some support. Our results highlight the shifting landscape of trafficking identified in the UK over the decade, with marked increases in referrals and major changes in their composition. The effects of key policy changes are evident. Victimisation concentrates heavily, with four countries constituting half of all referrals when accounting for population size. Exploitation type and sub-type vary markedly by nationality, gender, age and exploitation location. Our analysis emphasises the complexity of trafficking, and importance of disaggregation. The results add weight to both situational theories of crime, and complex systems thinking around human trafficking and anti-trafficking. We argue that analysis and intervention should be more responsive to geographical and demographical patterning and prioritise concentrations of harm. More extensive, fine-grained and consistent collection of geospatial data is sorely needed. Despite our dataset's documented limitations, our analysis shows the value of nuanced, context-sensitive, large-scale analysis. We also discuss how the nature of trafficking/'modern slavery' actually identified to the authorities is likely to change considerably, due to ongoing rollbacks on access to protections and an increasingly hostile environment around immigration. That raises important questions for future research and responses. This research was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council of the UK, and data access was supported by the National Crime Agency.

Examining patterning in human trafficking, as identified through the authorities in Romania *Denisa Elya Valentina Stincanu, University College London; Enrico Mariconti, University College London; Alina Ristea, Assistant Professor Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London; Ella Cockbain, UCL*

Romania has a reputation as a major source and transit country for human trafficking. The fall of the communist regime opened new opportunities for international travel and there has been substantial outwards migration, amid a context of poverty and limited options for economic security and advancement within Romania. To date, much research focuses on a small number of 'destination' countries in the Global North. 'Sending' countries such as Romania are comparatively under-researched, which limits insights. Over the last two decades, there have been considerable efforts within Romania to combat human trafficking, including new legislation, implementing trafficking-specific taskforces, and establishing a governmental anti-trafficking agency in 2006 (A.N.I.T.P). Among the responsibilities of A.N.I.T.P are preventative campaigns and regular statistical data collection and reporting. This presentation focuses on exploratory data analysis of 5,094 people identified through A.N.I.T.P as known or suspected victims of human trafficking from 2015 until 2022. The data are individual-level and cover variables such as demographics (age, sex, nationality), residence, educational attainment, method of recruitment, exploitation and 'destination' countries. We present a combination of descriptive and inferential statistical analyses designed to identify key patterns and trends in official trafficking identification in Romania. For instance, we identify a decrease in the overall number of victims identified through A.N.I.T.P. The primary exploitation identified were 'sexual exploitation' (68%) and 'labour exploitation' (16%). Although the most common method of recruitment remained in-person (79%), recent years have seen a significant increase of online recruitment (9.8%). The most common 'destination' countries identified, are Romania (54%), the United Kingdom (8.5%), Italy (8%) and Germany (7%). As well as exploring possible explanations for the findings, we consider limits and benefits of using such data for research. We consider the implications for research and policy. Abstract keywords: official data, statistical data, human trafficking, Romania, sexual exploitation, labour exploitation

482. Plenary 3 - Saturday - Voices from Central and Southern Europe
ESC
Plenary Session
11:00 to 12:15 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium
Chair:

Kyle Treiber, University of Cambridge

Participants:

State violence at European borders. Eastern perspective *Witold Klaus, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences*

Violence at the European borders is not a recent phenomenon; rather, it has been extensively studied over the years. However, existing research has predominantly focused on southern borders and bordering practices within the EU's territory, such as stop and search missions, immigrant detention, and deportation procedures. The situation at the Eastern borders, on the other hand, has received limited attention. This paper aims to address this research gap by delving into the practices of segregation at the border (Kalir 2019) that lead to various forms of violence deployed at Eastern borders—primarily those of Poland, with reference to Hungary and the Baltic states as well. These forms of violence are directed towards people of colour (Klaus and Szulecka 2022). Starting around mid-2021, Poland has experienced an increased influx of individuals seeking international protection, attempting to cross the Polish-Belarusian border, often in unauthorized ways. The Polish authorities' response to this movement reflects the concept of Fortress Europe, resulting in the extensive use of violence in diverse manifestations. The violence primarily targets two distinct groups: firstly, asylum seekers stranded in the borderland forests; secondly, activists who have chosen to intervene and provide basic humanitarian and paramedical aid to those trapped there. State violence against these groups encompasses several dimensions: 1. Legal violence: Manifested in two ways. Firstly, the creation of new legislation attempts to legitimize illegal practices like pushbacks and the illegalisation of people on the move. Secondly, legal procedures, including lawsuits, are exploited to harass individuals, particularly activists. 2. Symbolic violence: This involves deploying a large military presence to protect the border region and constructing a fence intended to deter people from crossing (and people from helping) but it results in numerous severe injuries. 3. Physical violence: Asylum seekers are apprehended using force and coerced into illegal border crossings to Belarus—where they face additional physical and sexual violence from the Belarussian army. Furthermore, their medical conditions are disregarded. The outcome is a cycle of asylum seekers being pushed back and forth across the border. 4. Negligence-based violence: This form is characterized by the refusal to save the lives of individuals in the forests and leave them to death. This paper seeks not only to elucidate similarities but also to emphasize the distinctive perspectives that the Eastern context offers. A primary differentiator is the fact that Poland (alongside Hungary) serves as an exemplar of a soft authoritarian state. Here, the full application of the rule of law principle is compromised, and legal safeguards

remain tenuous. Consequently, the state is more inclined to employ varying forms of violence to achieve political objectives, and the cessation of such violence is inherently challenging.

Understanding Gender - Based Violence and Sexual Harassment in Academia *Giovanna Laura De Fazio, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia*

The presentation will provide an overview of the phenomenon of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual harassment (SH) in Academia. In the last five years and so, special attention has been paid to these topics in higher education and the academic sensitivity starting from the US has become shared by various University around the world including the Italian ones. To date, the phenomenon is mainly studied in relation to students, although there are increasingly survey regarding academics, staff or entire academic communities. One limitation is the absence of a standardized definition and another concerns the insufficient attention for the intersectional perspective despite its relevance. Research on the protective factors and on a perpetrator perspective is almost absent and looking at the preventive field most of the research is confined in U.S..Concerning the EU we have recent prevalence of SH data from the EU- funded project UniSAFE involving 12 countries which underlines the higher prevalence of underreporting. This presentation aims to provide an overview of the phenomenon of GBV and SH in higher education, starting from the existing research on the topic and looking at a preventive perspective.

483. Closing Ceremony
ESC
Plenary Session
12:15 to 12:45 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Floor basement - Auditorium
Chair:
  Klaus Boers, University of Muenster
Presenters:
  Josep Tamarit, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
  Andra Roxana Trandafir, University of Bucharest
  Barbara Gualco, Department of Health Sciences

484. Farewell Cocktail (after the closing ceremony on Saturday)
ESC
Social Events
12:45 to 2:00 pm
Palazzo Congressi: Hallway

The University of Florence is glad to invite the participants to the EUROCRIM 2023 Conference to a Farewell Cocktail that will be served on Saturday in the gardens of the Palazzo dei Congressi after the closing ceremony of the conference. Don't miss this special opportunity of tasting some typical Florentine specialties (with vegetarian options too). The Cocktail is offered by the University of Florence and participation is free for registered participants to the Conference.