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***Criminology in a time of
pandemic***

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Book of abstracts

Categories

These are also links for jumping to the programme of each category

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1. Juvenile justice (ESC WG) (TWGJJ)

Panel 1: *International and Comparative Juvenile Justice*

Panel 1 - Paper 1.

Measuring the dimension of social exclusion in different juvenile justice systems

Author(s): **Fátima Pérez**, Instituto de Criminología. Universidad de Málaga

Abstract:

This paper presents a validated tool for comparing national crime control systems in accordance to the social exclusion they generate on those groups prone to enter into conflict with the criminal law. It is able to measure in a comprehensive manner the social exclusion caused on suspects, defendants, offenders and ex-offenders by crime control systems of diverse Western industrialized countries, in such a way that it makes possible to proceed to comparisons among the different countries. The final instrument, structured by pools, identifies nine major areas of penal intervention especially adequate to reveal relevant exclusionary effects that, as a whole, offer a comprehensive picture of the corresponding criminal justice system. One of these pools is youth criminal justice (age thresholds, treatment differentiated from adults) and it includes three punitive rules and two practices. These five items have been applied in Spain, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Poland, and two US states: California and New York. The results show that Spain and Poland are the two countries in this group where the social inclusion dimension is most present in their juvenile justice. The two US states stand out from the rest as having the highest number of exclusion indicators in this area.

Panel 1 - Paper 2.

Juvenile delinquency: comparative data, trends in Europe and different reactions

Author(s): **Gintautas Sakalauskas**, Vilnius University

Abstract:

Many criminological researches show, that juvenile delinquency in the last decade has dropped in most European countries, also in Lithuania. We can see such tendencies not just in criminal justice statistics (registered juvenile delinquency), but also, with some exceptions, in the researches of self-reported delinquency, like ISRD, ESPAD or HBSC. Nevertheless, the legal constructions, the reactions and their consequences are very different even in European countries. E. g. the prevalence rate (per 100 000 of juveniles' population) of registered crimes committed by juveniles between Finland and Lithuania differs more than eight times (2015). Since 2018 the most popular type of juvenile delinquency – thefts – until 150 euros are decriminalised in Lithuania and considered as administrative offences. On the other hand, the

use of alcohol up to 20 years of age is also an administrative offence in Lithuania since 2018. Lithuania has also the highest rates of mobbing in schools, according to HBSC researches data, and the same number of homicides committed by juveniles as 14 times as large Poland. Why? This paper is based on the research project founded by the Research Council of Lithuania. This research focuses specifically on the analysis of different reactions to the juvenile delinquency.

Panel 1 - Paper 3.

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

Author(s): **Siobhán Buckley**, Maynooth University

Abstract:

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

Panel 2: ***Juvenile Detention: Experiences, Conditions and Critique***

Panel 2 - Paper 1.

Segregating children in juvenil prisons: Legal and extralegal factors behind the decision

Author(s): **Ursula Ruiz Cabello**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Abstract:

The main purpose of the current study is to know which legal and extralegal variables influences the decision making process about the imposition and duration of a separation from the group sanction (disciplinary segregation) in juvenile prisons.

The current research is based on focal concerns theory which proposes that when judges or decision makers have to deal with a case without having all the information legal and extralegal factors like stereotypes can play an active role filling the information gaps.

The database has been handed to the author by Catalan Department of Justice and it is formed by adolescents who had finished their stay in a Catalan Juvenile Prison between 2017 and 2018. Posterior data exploitation was needed to complete the first database from disciplinary expedients. Finally, the sample is composed by 249 observations and 58 variables. The analytical strategy consist of bivariate and multivariate (binary logistic regression, multiple linear regression, and conditional inference tree) analyses.

The results of the analyses show legal variables have significant effect, but sex, particularly being a “man” has a significant effect on the decision.

Panel 2 - Paper 2.

What are the measures implemented in juvenile detention settings to reduce the impact of incarceration on youth’s mental health? A case-study in Canada

Author(s): **Hesam Seyyed Esfahani, Carole C. Tranchant**, Université de Moncton

Abstract:

The incarceration of juvenile offenders is considered a measure of last resort in most juvenile justice systems as laid out in several international instruments such as the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (1990). In general, imprisonment is only considered for young offenders who have committed serious crimes or are repeat offenders. Mounting evidence shows that incarceration not only fails to meet the specific needs of young offenders but may also aggravate mental health issues in young people in custody and hamper their rehabilitation. However, little is known about whether youth correctional facilities are implementing measures that effectively reduce the negative effects of incarceration on the mental health of youth in their custody. The study presented in this paper aimed to address this question through the perspectives of staff in a juvenile detention center in eastern Canada. Individual semi-structured interviews with staff were qualitatively coded and analysed using thematic analysis. Findings indicate that a brief one-time mental health assessment is conducted when youth arrive at the center. Concerns included inadequate resources which often preclude their re-assessment over time. Findings will help generate recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders involved in youth mental health and justice.

Panel 2 - Paper 3.

Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) used in discussions with young offenders in the Detention Center

Author(s): **Gabriel Tanasescu**, University of Craiova Faculty of Law, **Camil Tanasescu**, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest

Abstract:

This study aims to analyze through an idiographic approach the subjective experiences of young criminals in the Detention Center in Craiova. The study uses Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), the interview method being agreed by the 20 participants. The research also addresses the experience of young offenders before committing the crime, traumatic events that could have changed social behavior, participants' subjective experience during detention (detention being a major event that changes the social destiny of individuals), and an inductive personality analysis. The paper finally presents a meta-analysis of research describing experiential data on young offenders in detention. There are studies that show the importance of therapy in detention centers. Young detainees who complete training courses and the institution's therapy program feel more prepared for integration into society. This study also provides information about the behavior of young offenders, about care services during detention (there are cases with aggressive behavior disorder, borderline personality disorder).

Panel 2 - Paper 4.

Doing Time: Young People and the Rhetoric of Juvenile Justice in Ghana

Author(s): **Kofi Boakye**, Anglia Ruskin University, **Thomas Akoensi**, University of Kent

Abstract:

In this paper we review the juvenile justice system in Ghana and how it responds to young people in conflict with the law. There is a dearth of theoretical and empirical research on juvenile justice in Ghana and Africa. Yet these contexts provide useful sites for exploration of fundamental issues around juvenile justice. Among such issues are the impact of colonial history and neoliberal policy transfers on treatment and justice delivery for young people caught up in the justice system. The paper provides a background to juvenile justice and the conditions of incarcerated young people in Ghana. We argue that colonial history and neoliberal youth justice policy transfers have dislocated the traditional system of juvenile justice. This dislocation has in turn created tensions and contradictions in juvenile justice administration in Ghana and Africa. Although in theory Ghana's juvenile justice system appears to conform to many of the international standards and expectations, in practice the system undermines the rights of children and young people in conflict with the law. We conclude with suggestions about ways to address some of the challenges confronting juvenile justice administration in Ghana.

Panel 3: *Cross-National Trends in Penal Responses to Serious Crime by Children*

Panel 3 - Paper 1.

Beyond the life sentence – A children’s rights lens on sentencing for murder

Author(s): **Yannick van den Brink**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, **Nessa Lynch**, Victoria University of Wellington

Abstract:

Globally, children who have been found responsible for murder continue to be sentenced to indeterminate or long periods of detention. This is in contravention of children’s rights standards which urge a ban on the life sentence and require that detention is used only for the shortest appropriate period of time. Nonetheless, the public and victims of crime have a legitimate interest in the protection of public safety and appropriate accountability for serious offending. This paper presents the findings of a comparative study of (national) legal frameworks that regulate sentencing of children for murder across multiple civil law Continental European and anglosphere common law jurisdictions. By doing so, the paper presents a first exploration of the question – central to this panel session – whether civil-law European jurisdictions in fact employ a more tolerant and child-friendly approach to the sentencing of murder than anglosphere common-law jurisdictions. Utilising comparative examples, the paper ultimately aims to advance understanding of the conceptual challenges such cases pose, given the divergent interests at stake, and to suggest some potential models for children’s rights and human rights compliant law, policy and practice.

Panel 3 - Paper 2.

Sentencing Children for Serious Offences: Case Studies from Ireland and the United Kingdom

Author(s): **Louise Forde**, Brunel University, London

Abstract:

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child requires all children in conflict with the law – including children who commit serious crimes – to be treated in an age-appropriate way and in a manner that takes into account the desirability of their reintegration. When young people commit serious crimes, deciding an appropriate response through sentencing processes is often fraught and can be driven by a range of other concerns. This paper takes a comparative perspective to sentencing practices by the courts in Ireland and in England and Wales in cases where children have been convicted of serious or violent offending.

Although the youth justice systems of Ireland and the jurisdictions of the United Kingdom share a common legal ancestor in the Children Act 1908, very different approaches are now adopted in Ireland and in each of the three jurisdictions of the United Kingdom – Scotland, Northern Ireland and England & Wales – to responding to offending behaviour by children. In comparing the responses of the courts in Ireland and in England & Wales to sentencing children involved in serious offences, the paper aims to identify key themes and challenges involved in developing more rights-compliant sentencing practice for children.

Panel 3 - Paper 3.

Sentencing practices in Europe regarding children who commit serious offences

Author(s): **Eva Huls**, Defence for Children Netherlands, **Stephanie Rap**, Leiden University

Abstract:

The sanctioning of children who are found guilty of serious violent or sexual offences is a topical issue in many European youth justice systems. This paper presents the key findings of a cross-national comparative study of justice systems' responses to children who commit serious violent or sexual offences in NW European jurisdictions, i.e., Belgium (Flanders), Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. This will be done by outlining the foundations of the youth justice systems and the applicable sentencing laws in the selected jurisdictions, followed by an analysis of sentencing practices based on case law.

Three key findings have emanated from this study: different approach taken by jurisdictions in relation to age limits and the application of penalties and measures, in light of the countries' legal tradition and penal culture; possibilities to divert from the common youth justice framework by sentencing children according to adult criminal law or to impose adult sentences and to impose youth sanctions on young adults; and that comparing sentences across jurisdictions is a complex exercise. It is argued that to grasp the complex reality of sentencing practices, it is of importance to take into account the particular context and culture in which a youth justice operates.

Panel 3 - Paper 4.

Children Accused of Murder: Comparing Legal Responses in Australia and New Zealand

Author(s): **Faith Gordon**, Australian National University, Canberra, **Nessa Lynch**, Faculty of Law, Victoria University of Wellington

Abstract:

We will discuss legal responses in Australia and New Zealand to children who commit very serious offences, using murder as a case study. NZ is a single jurisdiction, while Australia is made up of a group of states and territories with separate youth justice systems. Although individual jurisdictions differ in the guiding principles and penal responses available in their youth justice systems, some discernible trends may be noted for murder. For instance, younger children may be tried in adult courts using adult criminal procedure; children are liable for adult sentences, including indeterminate sentences, and in jurisdictions such as the state of NSW, life without parole is permitted for children. All jurisdictions have long demonstrated a disproportionate impact on indigenous children, yet this remains unaddressed by policy and practice. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2019, para. 48) has been critical of current practices and has outlined that Australia must urgently take measures in administration of child justice. The Committee has called for youth justice systems to be brought 'fully into line with the Convention'. Against this backdrop, the potential for reforms

to better align responses with international human rights standards and the developing evidence on brain development.

Panel 4: *Juvenile Justice: Reactions, Responses and Interventions (1)*

Panel 4 - Paper 1.

Exploring the Experiences of Care-Experienced Girls and Young Women with Youth Justice System Involvement

Author(s): **Claire Fitzpatrick**, Lancaster University, **Julie Shaw**, Liverpool John Moores University, **Jo Staines**, University of Bristol

Abstract:

Across many jurisdictions, children who have been in the care of the state (for example, in foster care or children's homes) are over-represented in both the youth and adult criminal justice systems. However, little attention has been paid to the specific experiences of care-experienced girls and young women involved in the youth justice system. Less still has been said about those from minority ethnic backgrounds. This paper draws on a study in England, funded by The Nuffield Foundation, which seeks to prioritise the voices of those with lived experience of care and criminal justice. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with girls and young women aged 16-26 who have been in care, we highlight how gender and care status may interact to create overlapping layers of structural disadvantage, with ethnicity adding a further layer of disadvantage for some. Key themes explored include the stigmatisation of girls in care, insufficient support for those leaving care and the expression of emotions by girls and young women in state care and control systems that may present as 'offending' behaviour and/or self-harm and which increase the likelihood of subsequent criminalisation.

Panel 4 - Paper 2.

How to improve brief screening measures for youth risk to reoffend? A cross-national longitudinal test to the predictive validity of the 7-Item Combination from the YLS/CMI

Author(s): **Miguel Basto-Pereira**, William James Center for Research, ISPA, **Lidón Villanueva**, Developmental Psychology Department, Universitat Jaume I, Castellón, **Michele Peterson-Badali**, Department of Applied Psychology & Human Development, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, **Alberto Pimentel**, Unidade de Investigação em Criminologia e Ciências do Comportamento (UICCC), Instituto Universitário da Maia-ISMAL, **Jorge Quintas**, Faculty of Law, School of Criminology; CJS-Crime, Justice and Security, Interdisciplinary Research Centre, University of Porto, **Keren Cuervo**, Department of Developmental, Educational and Social Psychology and Methodology, Universitat Jaume I, **Robert D. Hoge**, Department of Psychology, Carleton University,

Tracey Skilling, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto

Abstract:

Over the last 15 years, brief screening measures for the youth's risk to reoffend have been developed; however, these measures have been tested primarily in English-speaking countries and their predictive validity is limited. This work has developed and tested a screening strategy using a combination of seven items from the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), in a sample of 430 justice-involved youths from Spain. The predictive validity of this strategy was later re-examined across samples of justice-involved youth from two other countries: Portugal (N = 2348), and Canada (N = 196). The full version of the YLS/CMI was completed and recidivism data were collected over a two-year period. Results support the predictive validity of this strategy, with the Area Under the Curve (AUC) values very similar to those found in the YLS/CMI full version in each country, both in the full samples, and for males and females. The predictive validity for this strategy was also substantially better than that reported in studies of previously developed screening tools.

Panel 4 - Paper 3.

The difference between the violence against parents and violence against the elderly

Author(s): **Monika Klun, Aleš Bučar Ručman, Danijela Frangež**, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

Abstract:

The paper presents a literature review on violence against parents and violence against the elderly. The two fields are related when the victim is a parent aged 65 or over. The beginnings of research of both fields date back to the 1970s, and parallels can also be found in underreporting, forms of violence, risk factors and consequences. The differences between the two areas are in perpetrators and victims. In cases of violence against parents, the perpetrators are children, and the victims are parents. In cases of violence against the elderly, the perpetrators are family members, acquaintances and strangers, and the victims are persons aged 65 and over. This contribution presents a starting point for discussions on the possibilities of researching, detecting, investigating, proving and preventing violence against parents and violence against the elderly.

Panel 4 - Paper 4.

The criminal age of majority in England and Wales and the case for a distinct approach for young adults

Author(s): **Jayne Price**, University of Chester

Abstract:

The criminal age of responsibility in England and Wales at age 10 years has been heavily criticised by academics, and remains one of the lowest in Europe. More recently, attention has moved to the criminal age of majority at age 18 years. There is an established evidence base highlighting the distinct and complex needs of young adults who continue to mature up to age 25 years, particularly those within the criminal justice system (CJS). Across Europe, more flexible youth justice systems acknowledge the ongoing development of this population (see Dünkel, 2015). This presentation outlines how current construction of the criminal age of majority in England and Wales is problematic because of the overwhelmingly detrimental experience of young adults within the CJS. Despite recent maturity focused initiatives, it is argued that the institutional parameter of adulthood at age 18 years is arbitrary as it offers little safeguards and results in poorer outcomes. It is argued that there should be a more distinct and coherent approach across criminal justice agencies beyond limited assessments of maturity to support this vulnerable population.

Panel 5: *Participation and Frustration Across a Devolved Nation?: Looking Anew at Youth Justice in Wales*

Panel 5 - Paper 1.

A Blueprint for the future?: The Wales Youth Justice Blueprint

Author(s): **Anthony Charles**, Swansea University

Abstract:

In England and Wales, the youth justice system, post enactment of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 has enjoyed relative calmness. Yet, tensions remain when, for instance, notions of what may constitute 'meaningful youth justice' are considered, with such being influenced by a growing social justice discourse and, for example, emphasis on anti-poverty approaches. Whilst there is strictly no Welsh youth justice system, the Welsh Government (which has arguably enacted progressive laws and landmark policies concerning young people) has competence for core youth support and welfare services and the focus of these appears to be radically different to what exists in England. Institutionally, change is occurring also. Following bilateral discussions between the Welsh Government and the YJB, in 2019 a flagship Youth Justice Blueprint was agreed which placed centre-stage trauma-informed approaches, pro-welfare activity, children's rights and prevention and diversion. Arguably, the Blueprint represents something new and, reflecting upon what young people and practitioners have said about it, insights into the potential for the development of a unique Welsh model of youth justice which redefines what is 'just' and takes a different, transformative approach to the delivery of services for young people will be reflected upon and presented to the panel.

Panel 5 - Paper 2.

Unleashing the potential of young people through rights and responsibilities?: Widening the lens

Author(s): **Phatsi Mabophiwa**, Swansea University

Abstract:

As suggested through the work of Oakley (2000); Smith (2000); Barker & Weller (2003); and Alderson & Morrow (2004) young people are experts in their own lives and can proficiently generate knowledge concerning issues such as their rights and responsibilities. Arguably, such an understanding has never been important. This understanding also supports the notion of children being partners for change in policy and service delivery, as co-creators of knowledge who can forge child-appropriate understandings and meanings of rights and responsibilities (which is arguably in line with the UNCRC).

Through this paper, research undertaken with children to understand the nature, boundaries, power and potential of their rights and responsibilities will be explained. Particularly focusing upon co-production (and appreciating that children are often tokenised) the implications of what children have said about their rights and responsibilities will be explored. This exploration will adopt a pro-child rights and responsibilities lens which accepts children's views and sees the development of services through it. Especially in Wales, with its 'due regard' duty, what children have advocated could create significant change, notably for those who come into contact with state systems. Through this paper the consequences of such potential change will be considered.

Panel 5 - Paper 3.

Asking the difficult questions: Quantifying racial and ethnic minoritized needs in youth justice?

Author(s): **Helen Hodges**, CASCADE, Cardiff University

Abstract:

The Lamming and Lammy reports respectively identified a number of minority groups within the youth justice system about whom we know very little. In addition to those from racial and ethnic minoritized individuals, these include children and young people of Muslim faith; looked after girls; children with disabilities, learning difficulties and speech, language and communication needs; foreign national children including asylum seekers and those who have been trafficked. By their very nature, the numbers are low which provides methodological challenges when undertaking quantitative analysis. However, the need to hear their voice and find out about their experiences is made all the more important by the inequalities and biases that exist in contemporary society. If we wish to understand about how individual differences as well as these characteristics interact with the pathways towards desistance so that we can provide timely and appropriate support to those who have offended, then an intersectional approach needs to be taken. It is only by doing this that we can see where there are differences.

It is only by identifying and quantifying these differences, that we can then start asking the more difficult questions around why these exist and what can be done to address them.

Panel 5 - Paper 4.

Encouraging responsibility?: Creating change in Welsh youth justice

Author(s): **Joe Janes**, Swansea University

Abstract:

Youth justice in Wales is undoubtedly a matter of multi-level governance and a complex devolution settlement exists. Considering the power tensions between devolved subject areas in Wales especially relating to children's services and YOTs, questions must be raised around who bears responsibility for providing youth 'justice' and ultimately from where responses to young people's needs should arise within existing decision-making processes. Reflecting upon empirical data collected from across Wales from a range of critical stakeholders (including elite decision makers, service managers, young people and practitioners) this paper explores whether the time has come for movement away from the former rhetoric of Dragonisation which has characterised much policy and academic debate, Instead, it is posited that there is a need for a fresh take for youth justice in Wales, one which, as data suggests, should be predicated upon more localism, greater discretion for local service providers, a stronger role for the devolved administration in Wales and processes that hear and respect children.

Panel 6: *Current issues in juvenile crime and juvenile justice*

Panel 6 - Paper 1.

Validation of the tangible and plural prosocial dynamic (TPPD) "The color mirror" in the children's sports environment

Author(s): **María José Benítez-Jiménez**, University of Málaga

Abstract:

This study defines the design and validation of the Tangible and Plural Prosocial Dynamic (TPPD) "The color mirror" in the children's sports environment. TPPD is a tool that can contribute to prevent antisocial behaviours in sports and in other areas of child coexistence. This dynamic has been created by the Work group on Criminology and Sport of the Institute of Criminology of the University of Malaga.

After collecting information from a sample of coaches, families, and kids from football clubs in Málaga and analysing the results, an integrative dynamic was developed that could give an answer to what was said by different groups involved. "The color mirror" is a suggestive dynamic of participation and commitment that symbolizes the relevance of care among the members of the community through the play.

After implementing the aforementioned tool in two soccer benjamin teams (7 to 9 years old), belonging to Malaga clubs, data was collected to proceed with its validation. The work of the coaches has been key in the implementation of the dynamic, being able to develop their educational skills even more through it and to achieve that the kids learn playing.

Panel 6 - Paper 2.

School as a protection factor and crime prevention arena

Author(s): **Sophia Yakhlef**, Kristianstad University, **Goran Basic**, Linnaeus University

Abstract:

Researchers of crime prevention and control 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 and communities beyond the justice system. Previous studies have also suggested that a growing number of school staff experience their work as reaching far beyond the school environment resembling that of police officers. This ethnographic study is based on observations and field interviews with school staff with experience of working with pupils who have issues of alcohol or drug abuse, drug trafficking or other criminal behaviour. Drawing on experiences of teachers, school nurses, school police officers, and school hosts this study focuses on crime prevention efforts that are enforced by some Swedish upper secondary schools. The accounts reveal that several crime prevention measures are taken by the school staff such as for example surveillance and close collaboration with the police. A few schools have enrolled “school host” with the task of detecting illicit behaviour and preventing that drug trafficking occurs in the schools. The findings suggest that the upper secondary schools take much responsibility in crime prevention and are thus part of an informal culture of control.

Panel 6 - Paper 3.

Is sexting always voluntary? The latest sexting trends and how coercive sexting shapes the way

Author(s): **Katalin Parti**, Virginia Tech/Sociology, **Elizabeth K. Englander**, Bridgewater State University/Professor

Abstract: This study of 1,370 university students from Massachusetts, Colorado, and Virginia (64% female, 33% male, 3% gender fluid/non-binary) examined sexting attitudes and behaviors. Consistent with past research, approximately half reported sexting by age 18, primarily within multiple romantic or dating relationships. Some sexting social norms are starting to be accepted by the youth. More than half (57%) believed that sexting should be confined to established relationships, but most also believed that sexting does not indicate attraction. Most subjects (84%; mainly male) agreed that too many youths are pressured into sexting and that it is okay to abstain. Gender differences were notable. A majority of subjects agreed that males send more unrequested nude photos relative to females and that sending

such pictures indicated hope of getting one in return, trying to get someone's attention, or making a sexual overture. Females were far more likely to be told that they were "frigid" or sexually ignorant if they decided against sexting. Finally, sexting may affect body image. Half of the subjects reported that sexting makes them look more critically at their own body. Approximately three-quarters of subjects agreed that sexting can make someone feel less attractive; a similar percentage agreed the opposite.

Panel 7: *Juvenile Justice: Reactions, Responses and Interventions (2)*

Panel 7 - Paper 1.

Alternative Responses to Youth Mental Health 911 Calls From Schools

Author(s): **Laurie Becker**, University of Massachusetts Lowell, **Thomas Maldonado-Reis**, Harvard University, **Jennifer Green**, Boston University, **Melissa Morabito**, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Abstract:

When youth are experiencing mental health crises in school, it is common for school officials to call police for assistance. Recognizing that the calling of police is a common response, this study uses 911 calls made from schools to police from 2014 to 2018 to examine the extent to which police are being called to schools for mental-health related incidents involving students. Specifically, this descriptive study seeks to understand when and where calls are most likely to occur. Additionally, focusing on the idea of hotspots, this study examines whether there are specific days, times, or locations in which more calls occur. Lastly, looking at the intersection of hotspots, this study assesses the potential for alternative responses for handling these mental health-related calls, such as a co-responder program geared toward youth.

Panel 7 - Paper 2.

Public Reactions to Juvenile Delinquency in Lithuania

Author(s): **Vaidas Kalpokas**, Vilnius University

Abstract:

Criminology research has proved that juvenile delinquency relates to processes of biological and social development, and model of state reaction to juvenile delinquency is based on this insight. The main aim of the state reaction is helping young person to mature; therefore, the reaction must be moderate, professional, non-stigmatizing and oriented towards a future of the young person. However, juvenile delinquency, especially if it relates to violence, often provokes not adequate and disproportional reaction in the media and its systematic escalation in public not only distorts the real picture of juvenile delinquency but puts a great deal of pressure on professional performance, encouraging distrust and offering self-righteous, more strict measures.

In this paper the first results of the ongoing research “Reactions to Juvenile Delinquency and their Consequences in Lithuania: from Scandalising in the Media to Professional Performance” are presented. Connections between public attitudes towards juvenile delinquency (namely affective, cognitive, and behavioural components of these attitudes) and perceived severity of appropriate measures for delinquent behaviour of minors are examined. Formational conditions of such attitudes are discussed. Results are based on national sample survey conducted in Lithuania in summer 2021. Research project is funded by Research Council of Lithuania.

Panel 7 - Paper 3.

Proportionality in juvenile sentencing

Author(s): **Katrijn Veeckmans**, KU Leuven University

Abstract:

The concept of proportionality is a key element in the decision-making process of both the criminal and youth courts. In its most basic form, proportionality represents a balance between the punishment and the severity of the acts committed. Nevertheless, various principles must be taken into account when applying juvenile justice, including the best interests of the child, individuality and the ultimate aim of reintegrating the young person into society. These principles therefore prevent the concept of proportionality, as described in criminal law, from being applied in its most rigorous form in juvenile justice. This contribution shows that the international and European legal instruments implement proportionality in juvenile cases in a child-specific way, taking into account the circumstances in which the offence was committed, the age of the young person and the needs of the child and those of society.

Panel 7 - Paper 4.

A large-scale literature review of empathy, emotion, and morality interventions that have been carried out in criminological contexts: new frontiers in future youth intervention research

Author(s): **Neema Trivedi-Bateman**, Anglia Ruskin University

Abstract:

The link between weak morality, emotional functioning and regulation, and crime is well evidenced. What is less understood is the ways in which these traits can be strengthened in adolescence by participation in intervention programmes. The main objectives of this large-scale literature review of empathy, emotion, and morality interventions are to identify what has and has not been effective in achieving positive behavioural outcomes. These recommendations will be utilised to develop a randomised controlled trial to fill a gap in the literature to develop knowledge about whether morality strengthening can ultimately lead to a reduction in antisocial behaviour and crime. This pilot study will be administered with young

people aged 12-16. The proposed innovative morality programme will provide the first scholarly examination of how strengthening morality can spark change in moral behaviours in daily life, by measuring how right or wrong criminal behaviours are viewed to be, and self-reported criminal behaviours pre- and post-programme participation. By adopting the suggested psychological strategies, this work has the potential to support young people to make law-abiding, positive, and fulfilling action choices in long-lasting ways, with cost-effective methodologies.

2. Quantitative Methods in Criminology (ESC WG)

Panel 8: *New directions in quantitative criminological research*

Panel 8 - Paper 1.

The rational whistleblower: A scenario-based role-playing experiment about police corruption

Author(s): **Yuji Z. Hashimoto**, School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

Whistleblowing literature suggests that when differences in propensity are observed, supervisors are more willing to report misconduct than their non-supervisory counterparts. Using an experimental approach, this quantitative vignette study explores whether there are status effects on the willingness to report serious misconduct (i.e. blow the whistle on corruption) by a member of the in-group (i.e. the same organization). Recruitment took place in universities situated in French-speaking Switzerland and via academic social networks. A total of 243 francophone participants completed an online scenario-based role-playing experiment. Respondents were asked to assume the role of a member of the police, and were randomly assigned a supervisory (sergeant) or non-supervisory rank (gendarme). Respondents were then asked to judge a randomly assigned vignette about corruption involving either a sergeant or a gendarme. Multiple linear regression analysis fails to corroborate the predicted status effects. Regardless of status, and in accordance with the Theory of Reasoned Action and with Rational Choice Theory, the results suggest that potential whistleblowers are rational actors influenced by the perceived costs and benefits of whistleblowing, and by descriptive norms. Practical implications on how to persuade witnesses to report misconduct and to dissuade silence are considered, and suggestions for future research are proffered.

Panel 8 - Paper 2.

Moral Foundations Questionnaire and Moral Foundations Sacredness Scale: Assessment of the factorial structure

Author(s): **Ann De Buck, Lieven Pauwels**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ) and Moral Foundations Sacredness Scale (MFSS) have been proposed to advance conceptualizations of morality in Criminology. Initially, MFQ and MFSS were developed to assess Moral Foundations Theory (MFT; Haidt & Joseph, 2004), a cross-cultural-psychological account of moral judgement and moral decision-making. To contribute to cross-cultural validations of the scales, this study is an assessment of the factor structure of the Dutch translations. The five-factor model posited by MFT is compared against alternative models of morality. Correlational analyses are performed among and between the best fitting models. A multi-group confirmatory factor analysis of the optimal model is tested across gender. Data were taken from an online survey in a students' sample (N=1496). Results suggest that the Dutch translation of the MFQ-20 does not converge on the proposed five-factor model. Conversely, MFSS subscales show good model fit, but intercorrelations among the subscales are high. Weak invariance is retained for MFSS but not for MFQ-20. Both self-reports are complementary measures to conceptualize five moral intuitions. More cross-national and cross-cultural validation studies are needed to develop sound measurement tools. To achieve good measurement, researchers should use the full version MFQ-30.

Panel 8 - Paper 3.

Network analysis for financial crime risk assessment: the case study of the gambling division in Malta

Author(s): **Maria Jofre**, Transcrime - Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Abstract:

The present study aims at improving the detection of companies involved in financial crimes using company-level indicators. To this end, ownership and corporate data on a sample of companies active in the Gambling sector in Malta were retrieved from Orbis and further employed to reconstruct the full ownership network of each firm. These data were combined with information on enforcement actions imposed on the companies, their owners and subsidiaries. Clustering and social network analysis were employed to build risk indicators and explore anomalous ownership features. Machine learning methods were used to identify and further rank high-risk companies.

Results confirm the usefulness of a social network framework to improve existing risk assessment tools. Information on ownership structures not only contributes to the recognition of anomalous networks but also to the identification of risky characteristics, including circular ownership schemes, high number of stakeholders and presence of PEPs as beneficial owners. The use of this information along with ad hoc network metrics greatly improves the performance of risk models.

Panel 9: *Innovative applications of space-time budget methodology to studying the interaction between people and places in the explanation of crime*

Panel 9 - Paper 1.

Differences in social relationships and time use between young people following adolescence-limited and persistent trajectories of crime involvement

Author(s): **Kyle Treiber, Per-Olof Wikstrom, Gabriela Roman**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

The Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), an on-going longitudinal study of 710 randomly sampled young people in the UK, has pioneered the space-time budget as an innovative method to study the interaction of people and places and resulting acts of crime, in line with the key propositions of Situational Action Theory (e.g., Wikstrom et al. 2012). This paper will conduct in-depth analysis of PADS+ participants' activity patterns, drawing on data from self-reported parent and participant questionnaires, space-time budget interviews, and small area community surveys, to show that the ways in which young people spend their time, and who they spend it with, distinguishes those who follow adolescence-limited crime trajectories from those who follow young-adult persistent crime trajectories, highlighting the importance of relationship quality, specific moral attitudes, and substance use. These findings help explain the relationship between age and crime, as well as why some young people who embark on criminal careers desist during late adolescence, while others persist into young adulthood.

Panel 9 - Paper 2.

Peer Influence and Aggression: Adapting the Space-Time Budget Method

Author(s): **Laura Kennedy**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

School-based aggression is often viewed as a group process, and it is well-established that aggressive youth generally associate with aggressive peers. However, one of the major challenges for peer influence research is the lack of suitable methodologies and data available for testing situational influences in real-world contexts. This paper presents findings from the Peer Relations and Social Behaviour (Peers) Study which pioneered a novel adaptation of the Space-Time Budget method, combining it with a peer nomination technique to study aggression and peer influence in schools. This study is the first to collect detailed situational data on the types of peers present in the setting. This paper presents situational analyses of this unique Space-Time Budget data, as well as psychometric data, obtained from 90 adolescents across five schools in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire, UK. These analyses identify the conditions under which aggressive behaviour in schools is most likely to occur, showing that the influence of aggressive peers depends on aggression-relevant propensity

(morality and the ability to exercise self-control) and the presence or absence of guardians (deterrence). These findings suggest that targeting aggression-relevant propensity may be more fundamental than reducing criminogenic exposure for preventing aggressive behaviour in schools.

Panel 9 - Paper 3.

Studying situational perceptions of moral rules using the space-time budget: Findings from the Peterborough Neighbourhood Guardians Study (PNGS)

Author(s): **Sam Cole**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

This paper discusses how the space-time budget methodology can be applied to the study of collective efficacy and guardianship, capturing perceptions of moral rules across different settings. Situational Action Theory utilizes collective efficacy as a measure of moral rules and their likely enforcement across different settings. Despite strong empirical support for the idea that residents who reside in socially cohesive communities are more likely to intervene when observing breaches of moral rules, little is known about their capacity and willingness to intervene outside of the home neighbourhood. The Peterborough Neighbourhood Guardians Study (PNGS) set out to explore whether people's perceptions of setting moral rules - as interacted with due to their routine activity patterns - influenced their willingness to act as a guardian. This paper discusses how the space-time budget methodology was adapted to tap into situational perceptions of collective efficacy and reports on data collected using the adapted space-time budget method from a sample of 92 interviewees resident in a cluster of high collective efficacy neighbourhoods in Peterborough, UK. The findings suggest that the space-time budget methodology is capable of tapping into situational perceptions of moral rules and their varied enforcement across a range of settings.

3. University Curriculum (ESC WG)

Panel 10: *On teaching about crime and teaching specific criminological topics*

Panel 10 - Paper 1.

Sexual Consent Education at Canadian Universities: What can be done differently to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence?

Author(s): **D. Scharie Tavcer**, Mount Royal University

Abstract:

In North America one in three women over age 15, has experienced sexual violence during her lifetime. Although one in five women and one in 16 men are sexually assaulted during their

stay at university, more than 90% of victims do not report to school authorities. The lack of reporting by students is consistent with general statistics that only 1 in 10 sexual assaults is reported to police.

More importantly, statistics of prevalence have not changed in over 30 years. As a result of these facts, I ask what can be done differently – what can universities do to reduce the numbers of victims and potential perpetrators.

The study was a multi-method approach to exploring sexual consent education from students' perspectives. This included an environmental scan of over 120 Canadian universities, then qualitative methods with a focus on seven universities. One outcome is the development of a consent education online learning module that would apply a prevention and education approach to reducing prevalence of sexual violence at universities.

Panel 10 - Paper 2.

Apprehension, anxiety and awkwardness: transitioning to Higher Education and the implications for student retention

Author(s): **Helen Williams, Nicola Roberts**, University of Sunderland

Abstract:

The transition to higher education is an important predictor of continued engagement in studies.

The Criminology Longitudinal Retention Project tracked 3 consecutive first-year cohorts from 2014 to 2020, using a multi-method approach. The focus of this paper is the analysis of 6 focus groups/interview with students during their first year of study to understand how students settle at university.

Often the transition to a new identity of 'university student' was hampered by awkwardness or anxiety, which prevented students from fully integrating into student life. The discourse of awkwardness was represented by physical/geographical, social and academic discomfort.

However, the subject of Criminology was a 'protective' factor because interest in the topic and wanting a degree for betterment buffered students against dropping out. This suggests that a Criminology curriculum which: i) reminds students of their motivations for study ii) that implements extra-curricula criminology activities, and that is iii) explicitly professions-facing may support students to embed their student identity successfully. This could ameliorate the awkwardness of transition and support retention. This paper is pertinent in the current climate given the move to online teaching during the pandemic, as students socialising, access to university amenities, and knowledge of the city/campus is limited.

Panel 10 - Paper 3.

An Interactive „Crime and the Media” module

Author(s): **Stefan Machura**, Bangor University

Abstract:

A Crime and the Media module should draw on findings from academic research and the students' own contemporary experiences with media. The content of a module can be extraordinarily varied: drawing on different media from different times to highlight developments, and on examples from a range of countries. Students can be introduced to methods of systematic content analysis, for example, focusing on news values in news stories, or on entertainment values in films and tv series on crime. Through group discussions, student presentations, essays involving small-scale empirical research and other methods, students should be included as “active learners”. – A final attraction of such a module is that it supplements a lecturer's own research on crime, media and audience reactions.

Panel 10 - Paper 4.

Decolonising the curriculum: The (problem) case of criminology in South Africa

Author(s): **Lufuno Sadiki**, University of Pretoria

Abstract:

The criminological enterprise is slow to represent a process of doing criminology from non-Western standpoints. Attempts to include African understandings of crime and criminal justice in the discipline has been painfully limited. Any process of decolonisation should critically reflect on the values and goals that a criminology curriculum should adhere to and what critical skills students should acquire with the aim of producing scholars who can meaningfully engage and respond to the continent's crime challenges. The current criminological curriculum intentionally and unnecessarily excludes alternative accounts of explanations of crime and criminality. The aim of this paper is to examine the curriculum content of criminology at South African institutions of higher learning. A survey was administered to both academic staff and postgraduate students to unpack what is meant by decolonisation and transformation of the criminology curriculum. Majority of the academic staff (82%) reported that South African criminology needed to be decolonised while 35% of the postgraduate students stated that they “sometimes” encountered indigenous perspectives in criminology. Furthermore, the results will highlight the role students can play in decolonising the curriculum. Recommendations will be contextualised amidst the ongoing debates of decolonisation in South Africa.

4. Crime, Science and Politics (ESC WG)

Panel 11: *Variations on Penal Populism: Discourses, Counter-Discourses and Everyday Practices*

Panel 11 - Paper 1.

Criminological expertise in a populist era

Author(s): **David Garland**, NYU

Abstract:

This talk discusses “penal populism” and its conflict with criminological expertise. It begins by defining populism and asking, “What’s wrong with penal populism?” It considers the proper balance between professional expertise and community sentiment in the formulation of crime control and penal policy – especially in respect of policy measures where moral rather than instrumental considerations are involved. It raises theoretical questions about the nature of “public opinion” – does it exist other than as an artifact of survey instruments? – and its proper role in a democratic polity. And it considers the professional responsibility of criminological experts in relation to policy formation and political debate. The performance of public health experts during the Covid pandemic is presented as an instructive case in point. Can criminology establish itself as a credible form of social scientific knowledge worthy of public trust? And how should criminologists comport themselves when engaging with questions of public policy and political controversy?

Panel 11 - Paper 2.

Populist rhetoric and policing during the COVID-19 outbreak

Author(s): **Eszter Kovács Szitkay**, Ludovika University of Public Service, Doctoral School of Law Enforcement/ Junior research fellow at Centre for Social Sciences Institute for Legal Studies, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:

The presentation – which is partly based on a project (the co-author is prof. András L. Pap) – has three parts. Firstly, it focuses on challenges that are brought to police by populist and racializing political rhetoric connecting the COVID-19 virus and minority communities through a rhetoric (often coming from government or local governments) that identifies ethno-culturally rooted reasons for higher infection rates and disobeying curfew and social distancing measures. Here the presentation gives examples of how Roma have been targeted by this rhetoric. Connecting to these, the second part investigates whether two Hungarian orders (and their methodology guideline) for policing multicultural communities could in fact be used as a basis for such targeted action, and introduces the concept of benevolent penal populism, as well. The third part discusses the concept of access to justice and how ‘access’ got burdened by the before mentioned circumstances from the perspective of Roma. Related to this, it also

provides a brief comparison between the situation of African American people in the US – highlighting the Black Lives Matter movement – and Roma communities in Europe during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Panel 11 - Paper 3.

Penal Populism, Illiberal Democracy and the Rule of Law. Reconceptualising Penal Populism in Eastern Europe

Author(s): **Csaba Gyóry**, Centre for Social Studies, Institute of Legal Studies, HAS Centre of Excellence, **Balázs Váradi**, ELTE Faculty of Social Sciences, **Lilli Márk**, Central European University, Department of Economics

Abstract:

The paper aims to situate the concept of penal populism within the broader frame of populist politics and the “illiberal” transformation of the state in Central and Eastern Europe. Using sentencing reform as an example, it will attempt to show how penal populism is, and given the institutional setting, it must be embedded into a general populist attacks in the name of popular sovereignty on judicial independence, checks and balance and generally the rule of law. This is because penal policy is a distinct policy field in the sense that one of the most important bodies responsible for its implementation, the judiciary, is constitutionally independent from the executive, while its central policy instrument, criminal law, is traditionally the subject of a more thorough constitutional scrutiny than regulatory norms implementing policy. Moreover, in most continental jurisdictions, judicial discretion and the individualizable nature of criminal sentences are constitutionally protected.

5. Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers (ESC WG) (EPER)

Panel 12: *Perceptions of Crime and Justice*

Panel 12 - Paper 1.

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

Author(s): **Stephanie Orswell**, University of Leicester

Abstract:

This doctoral project is investigating the attitudes and opinions ex-prisoners with neurodevelopmental disorders have of offender behaviour programmes. It seeks to explore whether people with lived experiences of these programmes believe they are suitable and accessible for individuals with neurodevelopmental disorders and to compare any different

gendered experiences. The research is being conducted through remote, semi-structured interviews with former prisoners, as well as written responses to account for individuals who wish to participate but are unable to or uncomfortable with being interviewed. Three themes have emerged so far in the on-going work. Firstly, participants felt there was no consideration of neurodiversity during the development of the programmes. Secondly, the attitudes of the facilitators running the programmes and their lack of understanding of different neurodevelopmental disorders negatively affected the participants' experiences and takeaways from the programmes. Thirdly, a greater attention to neurodiversity is strongly needed in prisons and justice system as a whole.

Panel 12 - Paper 2.

The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth - (mis)perceptions of the adversarial criminal trial

Author(s): **Tim Hillier, Gavin Dingwall**, De Montfort University School of Law

Abstract:

This paper will discuss the extent to which the adversarial criminal trial, dominant in common law criminal jurisdictions, provides an effective method of ascertaining the truth about crime (and allegations of crime). Drawing on themes discussed in the authors' recent book (*Criminal Justice and the Pursuit of Truth* - Tim Hillier and Gavin Dingwall (Bristol University Press, 2021) (<https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/criminal-justice-and-the-pursuit-of-truth>), the paper will assess the prevailing discourse that presents the criminal trial as a search for the truth. The dominant rhetoric stresses the importance of identifying individual perpetrators and 'bringing them to justice'. The authors argue that this is at the expense of a genuine investigation of the wider background and context within which crime occurs. To the extent that the criminal process involves a pursuit of truth, it is but one narrow aspect of a much wider truth. Drawing analogies from research into the causes of and responses to human error, the paper will consider the extent to which the criminal trial adopts an individual rather than a system approach. It is argued that this focus on the individual means that wider, more important truths about the systemic causes of crime are missed.

Panel 12 - Paper 3.

Symbolic Boundaries and the Legacy of the Soviet Union in the European Latvia: Cannabis user perceptions of non-user stigma

Author(s): **Kristiana Bebre**, University of Latvia

Abstract:

The study analyses cannabis user perceptions and boundary constructions of non-user cannabis stigmatisation in Latvia. The analysis relies on data from 27 in-depth semi-structured interviews with cannabis users in Riga, Latvia. Arguably, no research about cannabis users and

their experiences has been done in Latvia. This study begins to address the international disproportionate knowledge production on cannabis experiences. Previous research has positioned cannabis users as exemplary characters for the normalisation thesis. Other scholars have positioned cannabis users within the subculture of 'cannabis culture'. This study utilises both of these perspectives and argues that cannabis users in Latvia use similar strategies toward dismissing cannabis stigmatisation. Within personal networks, normalisation is observed, however, this does not extend to the wider public in Latvia where formal sanctions are in place. However, the dismissal of stigmatisation of cannabis is related to the legacy of the Soviet Union. The cannabis users construct non-users as members of the older generation, conditioned under the Soviet Union. The distinguishing feature is their unwillingness to use resources that have been made available through technological innovation, globalisation and the fall of the Soviet Union. Cannabis users construct a symbolic boundary between their newer generation and this older 'Homo Sovieticus' character.

Panel 13: *Crime in Rural, Urban and Virtual Spaces*

Panel 13 - Paper 1.

Forgotten children: A socio-technical systems analysis of the 2004 and 2015 forced child labour reports from Indian cottonseed farms

Author(s): **Rounaq Nayak**, Harper Adams University, **Louise Manning**, Royal Agricultural University

Abstract:

Using a systems analysis approach, the authors analyse forced child labour incidents in Indian cottonseed farms in the years 2003/04 and 2014/15, and explored the role played by human factors in contributing to the illegal use of child labour in the Indian agri-food sector. National policies on labour welfare and rights were reviewed through the case studies used as a lens to explore wider issues associated with forced child labour in supply chains. The study highlighted the evolution of organised crime in India with regards to the reliance on forced child labour, using the four conceptual dimensions of modern slavery established by the UK Home Office in 2017. The study identified limitations and flaws associated with designing policies based on a "work-as-imagined" philosophy and demonstrated how the use of maturity modelling would explore how exploitation, corruption and organised crime is framed and can become more formalised over time.

Panel 13 - Paper 2.

Does Violence by Domestic Perpetrators Differ to Violence by Strangers or Acquaintances?

Author(s): **Elouise Davies**, Lancaster University

Abstract:

Criminological research often separates domestic violence from mainstream theorisations of violence. However, including violent crime by strangers, acquaintances and domestic relations into one analysis can give more information about the nature of violence (Walby and Towers, 2017). The nature of domestic violence has been argued to differ to violence by other perpetrators through sex (of the victim and perpetrator), repetitions, and severity (Bachman 1994; Walby, Towers and Francis 2014). These differences were investigated in two ways using 11 years of data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. First, through a comparison of physical and emotional harms experienced by the victims of violence. This included regression analyses to assess the effect of victim-perpetrator relationship on the odds of experiencing these harms. Second, various score-building methodologies were considered to create an index of harm which could be used to measure victim harm. The decision was made to use Binary Factor Analysis to create the harm index. The results of this showed that while a single measure of harm was possible, separate indices for emotional and physical harm were more appropriate. Domestic violence is more harmful than violence by strangers and acquaintances according to the harm indices.

Panel 13 - Paper 3.

The New Urban Criminal: re-appraising the role of Housing in Criminology

Author(s): **Dario Ferrazzi**, University of Sheffield

Abstract:

The way cities are organised has been a longstanding topic of interests for criminologists seeking to understand and theorise urban crime patterns. Significant developments in analysis and methodological approaches have in fact produced increasingly more capable statistical tools to study crime at the micro-level, and contribute to crime prediction, prevention, and reduction strategies. However, many of these processes neglect a wider appraisals of the social and spatial structures behind the ecology of urban crime. This paper draws from my doctoral research, and the case of Sheffield, building from the work of Baldwin, Bottoms and Walker (1976) and focusses on the role played by housing. Critically reflecting on the administration of Criminal Justice and housing at the City-level, the paper explores how institutions relate the issue of crime with matters of housing. Observing how their management of crime affects housing, and in return how housing seems to affect crime, highlights the persistent lack of recognition of the effects of administrative conceptualisations of crime problems. Despite significant changes between housing and crime in the city of Sheffield today, with respect to how this was forty years ago, marginalised and stigmatised communities continue to suffer the effects of being overpoliced, but under-protected.

6. Development and Life-course Criminology (ESC WG) (EDLC)

Panel 14: *Domestic violence and child maltreatment*

Panel 14 - Paper 1.

Intimate partner violence in young adulthood

Author(s): **Janna Verbruggen**, VU Amsterdam, **Arjan Blokland**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands; Leiden University; University of Aalborg

Abstract:

Although research has indicated that intimate partner violence (IPV) in young adults' relationships is relatively common, not much is known about the factors that influence the development of IPV perpetration in young adulthood. This research aims to study the development of IPV perpetration throughout early adulthood, and aims to examine which factors are associated with changes in IPV perpetration. This research used data from a subgroup of young adults (N=352) from the TransAM study, a Dutch longitudinal study on young adults who were followed over four waves. For this research, self-reported data on psychological and physical IPV perpetration were used, in addition to individual factors measured in young adulthood, such as education, employment, substance use, and mental health problems, and stable background characteristics including family violence in childhood and general aggression. Random effects models were estimated to examine associations between individual factors and changes in the frequency of IPV perpetration. Results showed that in wave 1, 77% of young adults reported psychological IPV perpetration, and 42% reported physical IPV perpetration. Both the prevalence and frequency of IPV decreased over the waves. Results from the random effects models indicated that both stable and dynamic factors influence the development of IPV perpetration.

Panel 14 - Paper 2.

Domestic violence and criminal behavior: two sides of the same coin?

Author(s): **Veroni Eichelsheim**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Sjoukje van Deuren**, Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam; Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Janique Kroese**, Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam; Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Meintje van Dijk**, Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam; Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Arjan Blokland**, Leiden University; Aalborg University; Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Steve van de Weijer**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:

This study examines the relationship between criminal behavior and the perpetration and victimization of domestic violence in the Netherlands. Moreover, it is examined to what extent these associations depend on the frequency and type of criminal behavior. Police registrations of all Dutch citizens of 12 years and older (N=14.7 million) were used to measure domestic violence and arrests for other crimes between 2010 and 2018. The results show that both perpetrators and victims of domestic violence are more likely to have been arrested for a crime, compared to the general population. The risk to commit or become a victim of domestic violence increases with every additional arrest. Moreover, all types of crimes are associated with an increased risk for domestic violence perpetration or victimization. Membership of an Outlaw Motorcycle Gang added an additional risk to become a domestic violence offender, while this was not found for offenders of organized crime. Finally, the results show that the association between domestic violence and criminal behavior was most strong among individuals who were married, while involvement of child protection services within a family weakens the relationships.

Panel 14 - Paper 3.

Stay Home, Stay Safe? National Trends in Reports of Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 pandemic in the Netherlands

Author(s): **Anne Coomans**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **David Kühling**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Sjoukje van Deuren**, Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam; Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Meintje van Dijk**, Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam; Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Steve van de Weijer**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Veroni Eichelsheim**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:

Background and aim: The limited freedom of movement, social isolation and potential financial insecurities as a consequence of the Dutch COVID-19 measures, may have led to increased tension at home, which may have increased the risk for domestic violence to occur. We present the first results of our quasi-experimental research that aims to examine the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis for domestic violence reports.

Methods: data and analyses: Data of the official domestic violence reports recorded by Dutch domestic violence agencies were used, ranging from 2019 to present. Data of 17 out of the 26 official Dutch domestic violence agencies were analysed in a descriptive way. Furthermore, a time-series-analysis (SARIMAX-model) was conducted to predict the pattern of domestic violence cases during the first lockdown in order to compare the predicted pattern to the observed pattern.

Results and conclusion: Overall, the findings suggest that there is no clear increase of cases of domestic violence during the first lockdown compared to 2019. Although we do not find

substantial differences in the prevalence of domestic violence, we do observe changes in the nature of domestic violence and the type of reporter.

Panel 14 - Paper 4.

Child maltreatment during school and childcare closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Author(s): **Samantha Vermeulen**, Leiden University, **Sheila van Berkel**, Leiden University, **Lenneke Alink**, Leiden University

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has since the end of 2019 till today influenced societies and especially social contact between individuals. Many countries enforced inhabitants to stay at home as much as possible and enforced school and daycare closure for longer periods. The aim of the present study was to examine child maltreatment prevalence rates during the first COVID-19 related national closure of schools and childcare settings (the lockdown) in the Netherlands. Based on reports of childcare professionals and primary and secondary school teachers (N = 444) the prevalence of child maltreatment during the three months of this first lockdown was estimated at almost 40,000 children, or 14 per 1000 children. This was significantly higher than the prevalence estimate of child maltreatment based on a similar 3-month period without lockdown. Particularly emotional neglect, including educational neglect and witnessing interparental violence, seemed to have increased during the lockdown. Most of the reported cases of maltreatment were already problematic before the lockdown and became worse during the lockdown. The results of this study indicate that the closure of schools and childcare settings may have negative consequences for vulnerable children.

Panel 15: *Criminal careers and desistance*

Panel 15 - Paper 1.

Desist from crime or persist in it? Criminal trajectories on the example of Polish Criminal Career Research

Author(s): **Dominik Wzorek**, Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences, **Justyna Włodarczyk-Madejska**, Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences; Institute of Justice

Abstract:

The aim of our presentation is to show the criminal trajectories of offenders whose life paths have been studied since the 2000s in the Department of Criminology, ILP PAS. It covers more than 1800 people of different ages from the millennial generation. They began committing crimes in the early 2000s as juveniles. Catamnesis showed that some of them had continued to commit crimes in adulthood. The others – according to the “ageing out” concept – had grown out of the criminal activity or left behind their life of crime. Based on the data about the crimes committed, and using the LCGA method, we defined six different groups of crime trajectories. Some of the criminals had been sentenced to imprisonment, others had died. We

would like to present the different paths of the trajectories of these six groups. Our analysis will include such variables as: age of onset of criminal career, duration, and the number of crimes committed in every year of their adult life. This makes it possible to present if, and how, criminal trajectories change during the course of life, and then answer the question of whether offenders persist in committing crimes or reach a point where they cease.

Panel 15 - Paper 2.

Type of debut offence and the risk of becoming a chronic offender throughout the criminal career

Author(s): **Tjeerd Piersma, Mathijs Kros, Karin Beijersbergen**, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC), Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security

Abstract:

We examined the relation between the type of offence in the first criminal case and the frequency of offending throughout the criminal career. Previous studies in England and Sweden showed that people who started their criminal career by committing burglary, robbery or (vehicle) theft had the highest risk of committing a large number of future offences, with this risk increasing with a younger onset age. Based on data from the Dutch Research and Policy Database for Judicial Information, we conclude that this is also true for offenders in the Netherlands: people who started their criminal career with a street robbery had the highest number of future criminal cases and the highest risk of becoming a chronic offender, followed by people who started with theft, domestic burglary and non-street robbery. These risks were lowest for people who started with driving under influence. For all offence types, the risk of a serious criminal career increased when offenders were underage at the time of their first criminal case. These results show the importance of early identification of high-risk debut offenders and the need for targeted interventions to help prevent serious and long criminal careers.

Panel 15 - Paper 3.

'Should I Stay or Should I go': Exploring the spatial dimensions of desistance in convicted sex offenders

Author(s): **David Thompson, University of Sheffield, Stephen Farrall, University of Derby**

Abstract:

Exploring why people stop offending has become an increasingly common theme of research in criminology and has contributed much to our understandings of desistance. These findings demonstrate the importance of the 'temporal aspects' are in the process of desistance (time and changes overtime). Much of this research has involved a range of offender groups but the desistance pathways for sex offenders have been less frequently examined. This paper will seek to extend the discussion of desistance by developing on a small body of work exploring how

spatial aspects of desistance affect decision making for individuals convicted of sexual offences.

Using data collected from interviews with 30 men convicted of sexual offences, our paper seeks to explore how spatial dimensions of desistance from crime affect decision making of men convicted of at least one sexual offence. We will explore how decisions about whether to continue residing in the same home or community as they lived in pre-conviction, or moving away to a new community can facilitate or hinder desistance pathway. The paper will explore how time spent in different spaces and places can promote different mechanisms of desistance for these men, despite the social isolation they experience.

Panel 15 - Paper 4.

Criminal careers of former juvenile girls

Author(s): **Dagmara Woźniakowska-Fajst**, Polish Academy of Sciences / University of Warsaw

Abstract:

In Poland, at the beginning of XXI century were examined court files of 2500 juveniles who committed their offences in 2000 or in 1980s. 40% of the were cases of juvenile girls. We had an unique opportunity of comparing further fates of women and men who used to be delinquent minors. After 20 years, we know that 20% of these girls and 54% of these boys were convicted as adults. 11% of women and 44% of men committed 2 or more offences. We analysed their adult criminality, comparing models of female and male criminal careers. This paper is focused on female criminal careers and I will try to answer the question if we really can talk about a female criminal career model?

Panel 16: *Childhood and adolescent predictors of externalizing behavior and offending*

Panel 16 - Paper 1.

How neighborhood factors influence externalizing behaviors? A Mediation analysis of parenting among children and adolescents

Author(s): **Mariana S. Machado**, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto / CEJEA, **Gilda Santos**, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto / CJS / Faculty of Law, University Lusíada, North / CEJEA, **Carla S. Cardoso**, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto / CJS, **Margarida Santos**, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto / CJS / Faculty of Law, University Lusíada, North / CEJEA

Abstract:

Externalizing behaviours have been associated with several negative long-term outcomes. Recent research pointed to the influence of neighbourhood factors, such as socioeconomic

deprivation, in the explanation of such behaviours, but only few studies accounted for the mediational role that other variables, such as family factors, might play in this relationship. Additionally, the research analysing the role of these factors across different developmental periods is scarce. Therefore, this study aimed to analyse the direct and indirect effects of neighbourhood and family variables on externalizing behaviour in late childhood, and early and late adolescence.

Data was gathered through different informants (children and parents) using self-report measures. Results suggested that, in late childhood, the effect of socioeconomic vulnerability on externalizing behaviours is fully mediated by negative parenting practices. Regarding early adolescence, the relationship between neighbourhood attachment and externalizing behaviour is mediated by neighbourhood disorders. In adolescence, a mediational effect between positive parenting practices and externalizing behaviour through neighbourhood attachment was found. These data suggest that in childhood, negative parental practices are the most relevant factors in explaining externalizing behaviours. However, as the time goes, family loose part of its influence and the neighbourhood context become more significant in explaining youth's externalizing behaviours.

Panel 16 - Paper 2.

Childhood and Adolescent Predictors of Offending: A Systematic Review of Meta-analyses

Author(s): **Miguel Basto-Pereira**, William James Center for Research, ISPA, Lisbon, Portugal, **David P. Farrington**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:

Introduction: In the last two decades, meta-analyses have provided major findings about developmental predictors of offending. However, there has been little focus on their relative ability to predict offending behaviour. Therefore, using meta-analytic findings, the two aims of this study are 1) to summarize all well-established knowledge about developmental (explanatory) predictors of offending, and 2) to sort those predictors according to their importance (effect size).

Methods: Following PRISMA guidelines, we conducted a systematic review of meta-analyses analysing childhood and adolescent predictors of later offending. Multiple online scientific databases were searched from their start until January 25, 2020.

Results: Ten meta-analyses addressed longitudinal predictors of general offending, while three meta-analyses addressed longitudinal predictors of persistence in crime among justice-involved youths. The strongest developmental predictors of general offending were related to family/parental dimensions. Delinquent peers, school/employment problems, family problems, certain types of mental health problems, and alcohol/substance abuse were the most important predictors of persistence in crime.

Discussion: Our findings suggest the crucial role of family-related developmental predictors in preventing offending. The predictors of persistence in crime highlight the multisystemic nature of persistent antisocial behaviour.

Panel 16 - Paper 3.

Do parents and teachers agree? Results from a cross-informant agreement study on children's externalizing behaviors

Author(s): **Gilda Santos**, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, **David P. Farrington**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, **Cândido da Agra**, University of Porto/ Faculty of Law, University Lusíada-North, **Carla S. Cardoso**, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Abstract:

The use of multiple informants in the assessment of childhood externalizing problems is common and considered best practice. Although parents are seen as the main source of information, when it comes to children's behavioral problems, teachers are also considered useful informants. Nevertheless, discrepancies usually arise between informant's ratings. This study sought to analyze the parent-teacher agreement on ratings of children's externalizing behaviors. A sample of elementary-school children (n = 146) was assessed using the CBCL and TRF forms. This research also sought to analyze the influence of children's gender as well as symptom severity on parent-teacher agreement. Results indicated that parent and teacher reports were positively correlated and low to moderate cross-informant agreement was observed for the total sample. Lower levels of agreement were found when controlling for the child's gender. Results also revealed the existence of significant differences between parent and teacher ratings on almost all scales, both for the total sample, and for each gender group, with parents rating their children's behavioral problems with higher scores compared to teachers. It was also found that parent-teacher agreement was higher for children scoring lower on behavioral problems. This paper discusses these results in light of previous studies on cross-informant agreement.

Panel 133: Intergenerational transmission of crime and adversity

Note: this panel is a joint panel with the ESC Intergenerational Criminology WG.

Please see the abstracts in the ESC Intergenerational Criminology WG category.

7. Homicide Research (ESC WG) (EHR)

Panel 17: *(Serial) Homicide in the press and in the criminal justice system*

Panel 17 - Paper 1.

Expert opinion in homicide court cases in Slovenia

Author(s): **Eva Bertok, Mojca M. Plesničar**, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana

Abstract:

The role of experts in criminal trials is complex and tied with basic notions of how criminal justice should function and what ties it has to other sciences. Based on an extensive dataset of over 500 homicide cases (almost all, that were decided on by Slovenian courts between 1991 and 2016) we compare the frequency and type of experts testifying in these cases. We consider a subsample of intimate partner homicides (committed against current or against former intimate partners), which represent approximately one-fifth of the sample separately and examine the differences in how the courts seek expert opinions in these cases as compared to other homicides. Our analysis focuses on a number of characteristics of the cases where experts are resorted to: the sheer number of experts in the sample and subsample, the averages of numbers of experts in different Slovenian courts, the experts' profiles most commonly used and how these questions relate to the issue of who the victim was what her relationship to the offender was.

Panel 17 - Paper 2.

Cooling-Off Periods among Serial Killers

Author(s): **Arnon Edelstein**, Ashkelon Academic College, The Department of Criminology

Abstract:

Theory and empirical research in criminology have paid less attention to intermittency in offending, that is, the brief lapses and sporadic episodes of crime that occur at sometimes unpredictable intervals. Most up-to-date definitions have recognized the fact that serial murders are committed as discrete events (Adjorlolo & While psychological, sociological, and geographical theories of serial murder can be used to explain cooling-off periods, none of these theories have, thus far, been used in an empirical study. This article examines the phenomenon of cooling-off periods in relation to serial murder. Although definitions of serial murder have changed over the years, there is a consensus that between every two murders there must be a cooling-off period Unlike previous research, our study, which is based on the Encyclopedia of Serial Killers found that the longest cooling-off period is between the first and the third murders (i.e., a series). We offer some theoretical psychological explanations for this pattern, although we were unable to study it empirically. We conclude that it is less important how different scholars define cooling-off periods; the important thing is that this phenomenon

exists and has meaning for understanding, profiling, and even forecasting the time of the next murder.

Panel 17 - Paper 3.

Serial and mass murder: understanding multicide through offending patterns, explanations, and outcomes

Author(s): **Elizabeth Gurian**, Norwich University

Abstract:

What happens after the murders end? Although we may arguably assume most serial and mass murderers, if captured, are likely to face multiple convictions and sentences for their crimes, research on multicide offenders is limited with respect to these outcomes (i.e., whether the offender is killed at the scene, commits suicide, or survives to face adjudication). This research directly explores the similarities and differences in outcome and adjudication patterns for a global sample of over 1300 cases of solo male, solo female, and partnered (team) serial and mass murderers who committed their crimes between 1900 and present day. The effects of age, sex, and other social and cultural dynamics on convictions and sentences, including capital punishment.

Panel 17 - Paper 4.

Appeal rates in homicide court cases in Slovenia

Author(s): **Eva Bertok, Mojca M. Plesničar**, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana

Abstract:

How often and why people appeal on first instance court decisions is an interesting indicator of how the system functions. Moreover, questions of how appellate courts deal with the appeals and what kinds of decisions they take give us another clue into how the wheels of justice turn. We explored these issues using an extensive dataset of almost all homicide cases decided from the Slovenian independence in 1991 to 2016. We compare the rate of appeals to the judgment of the court of first instance and analyse the decisions that appellate courts have made. We look into more detail into questions of sentencing alterations and differences between various courts and cases.

Panel 17 - Paper 5.

Homicide Victimization in the United States: Racial Differences

Author(s): **Janice Joseph**, Stockton University, United States

Abstract:

The United States has one of the highest homicide rates in the world. In the United States, Blacks are four times more likely to be murdered than any other racial group. In addition, most homicide victims are killed with handguns. Using data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) in the United States (2009-2018), this presentation examines the gender and age of homicide victims among racial groups. It also discusses explanations for the disparity in homicide victimization in the United States. Recommendations are included.

8. Community Sanctions (ESC WG)

Panel 18: *Contradictions and similarities in Desistance perspectives*

Panel 18 - Paper 1.

Applying Individual Approach in Work with Perpetrators of Domestic Violence: results from a Lithuanian study

Author(s): **Svetlana Justickaja, Vaidas Viršilas**, Law Institute of the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania

Abstract:

The presentation is based on the results of the project “The Change of Domestic Violent Behaviour: Perspectives of Development of Work with Perpetrators at Institutional and Community Levels” funded by the Research Council of Lithuania. The presentation will go over the findings of a qualitative study that involve semi-structured interviews with perpetrators and professionals working in correctional programs. In this report, we will focus on two perspectives for increasing batterer intervention program effectiveness: (1) motivation of program participants and (2) individualized approach to the perpetrators. Participants in our research stated that they joined the programs primarily to avoid negative consequences for themselves and were motivated by external factors. Therefore, one of the goals is to create and sustain the intrinsic motivation of perpetrators in order to change their violent behavior. For that reason, we aimed to discover how batterer intervention programs operate in Lithuania, and what are the strengths and weaknesses in implementing an individualized participatory approach based on perpetrator motivation to participate. In addition, the individualization and flexible application of batterer intervention programs as a challenge in work with perpetrators will be presented and discussed.

Panel 18 - Paper 2.

'What Works' and desistance in British probation: conflict or collaboration?

Author(s): **Peter Raynor**, Swansea University and University of South Wales

Abstract:

'What Works' and desistance theories have come to be seen by many probation practitioners in Britain as alternative or even conflicting approaches to rehabilitation. This paper discusses the reasons for the perceived conflict between these approaches, and the prospects for their more productive combination in research and practice.

Panel 18 - Paper 3.

The 'My Journey' app: Digital technology, co-production, and desistance

Author(s): **Gemma Morgan**, Swansea University

Abstract:

At present criminal justice organisations both in the UK and internationally do not fully realise the opportunities that digital technologies offer to improve service delivery and the lives of their service users. To date, there has been limited digital innovation within the realms of desistance-orientated work. Additionally, the ongoing COVID19 pandemic has resulted in reduced access to key support services for people who are vulnerable and/or at risk of (re)offending. The COVID19 pandemic has drawn further attention to the need for criminal justice services to use digital technologies more effectively to support their service users in person and remotely when face-to-face support is not possible. This paper will discuss a collaborative project with a third sector criminal/social justice organisation which has co-produced a user-friendly app; 'My Journey'. The paper will discuss the functionality of the My Journey app and how it can be used to improve service delivery, service user wellbeing and support desistance. It will also highlight the importance of co-production when developing digital technologies for use in the criminal justice system. Finally, the paper will outline the challenges and opportunities of utilising digital technologies in desistance-orientated work.

Panel 19: *Varied perspectives on Probation work*

Panel 19 - Paper 1.

An oral history of probation in Ireland: preliminary findings on client perspectives

Author(s): **Louise Kennefick**, Maynooth University, **Deirdre Healy**, University College Dublin, **Niamh Wade**, Maynooth University

Abstract:

Qualitative historical accounts of the experience of probation remain sparse internationally. This paper stems from a project that aims to provide a comprehensive and multi-faceted account of probation practice in Ireland from the perspective of key stakeholders. The paper begins by outlining the 'formal' history of probation in Ireland, before explaining the central methodological approach of the project. Next, key preliminary findings are presented from interviews with current and former probation clients who would have experienced probation

in the 1980s up to present day. The core objective of the paper is to shed light on patterns emerging from client participants' lived reality of probation, which is achieved through the application of an oral history methodology. A thematic framework of analysis is employed in order to recognise and respond to the individual and collective voices experiencing probation in Ireland during this timeframe.

Panel 19 - Paper 2.

Making, unmaking, remaking? Mapping the boundaries of professional identity, practice, and legitimacy in probation in England and Wales

Author(s): **Matt Tidmarsh**, University of Leeds

Abstract:

The story of the probation service in England and Wales is the story of the making and unmaking of boundaries. From its philanthropic origins in the Church of England Temperance Society, the service established itself in the twentieth century as the core institution in the modernist pursuit of offender rehabilitation. In recent decades, however, changing political economic priorities have prompted several organisational restructurings - culminating in the failed Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) reforms, which split probation services between public and private providers. This paper, therefore, maps the (shifting) boundaries of professional practice, identity, and legitimacy in probation. With a particular emphasis on the probation service post-TR, it focuses on how the Government's (re)professionalisation agenda can be developed. The paper brings together Foucauldian theories on security and the literature on professional jurisdictions to emphasise the service's 'interstitiality' - that is, its role as a profession that operates between social, correctional, treatment, and community spheres. It argues that reunification provides an opportunity to remake the boundaries of professional practice in such a way that offenders can take ownership of their desistance, while reasserting probation's identity and legitimacy.

Panel 19 - Paper 3.

'Eventually we come to a lid marked 'Pandora's box' and we are reluctant to open the box': barriers and facilitators of professional curiosity in probation

Author(s): **Jake Phillips, Sam Ainslie, Andrew Fowler, Chalen Westaby**, Sheffield Hallam University

Abstract:

Recent years have seen calls for probation practitioners to be increasingly professionally curious. Professional curiosity can be about understanding people's lives and motivations for change as well as a desire for more training. However, we have argued elsewhere that, in the context of probation, it is largely understood in terms of managing risk. Professional curiosity in probation involves not taking service users' accounts at face value, corroborating information from different sources and asking probing questions to try and uncover the 'real'

risks that people pose. In this paper we extend our previous work in this area by drawing on interviews conducted with probation staff to consider the barriers and facilitators to professional curiosity in probation. Professional curiosity appears to be often predicated on a strong relationship between practitioners and clients, and staff need to be confident that they can deal – emotionally and professionally – with what happens when ‘pandora’s box’ is opened. Professional curiosity in probation cannot therefore be simply about asking questions and corroborating information. We thus argue that those who are calling for more professional curiosity should take account of these barriers and facilitators and propose a model of practice with which to do this.

Panel 19 - Paper 4.

"Reasonable girls you visit for a check-in": women offender's attitudes towards probation officers

Author(s): **Simonas Nikartas, Artūras Tereškinas**, Law Institute at Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences

Abstract:

The paper will present the results of a qualitative study conducted within the framework of the project Defeminised criminal justice: female offenders' penalties and their experiences of punishment (FemiJust), funded by the Research Council of Lithuania. Part of the project research included an analysis of women's experiences of probation supervision. The paper focuses on Lithuanian women offenders' attitudes towards probation officers. The study reveals a contrast between female offenders' positive personal attitudes towards probation officers and their formal understanding of probation officers' roles. The authors of the paper will attempt to explain the possible reasons for this attitude.

Panel 20: *Recidivism, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Social Justice in Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making*

Note: this panel is also included in the ESC Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making WG category.

Panel 20 - Paper 1.

Perspectives on the adequacy of sanctions for traffic repeat offenders

Author(s): **Isabel Verwee**, Vias institute, **Shirley Delannoy**, Vias institute, **Silverans Peter**, Vias institute, **Ricardo Nieuwkamp**

Abstract:

While sanctions are the final step of the road traffic crime policy strategy, it appears that we know very little about their effectiveness and their effects on certain types of offender profiles. But tackle recidivism, it is essential to evaluate the effects of sanctions to assign the most appropriate sanction to traffic offenders. Current study consists of two analysis. First, a review

of the existing scientific literature and grey literature was lead to determine the effectiveness of the measures by evaluating the recidivism rates, which may be specific or general. Second, an exploratory qualitative research was carried out among magistrates and repeat offenders with the objective to highlight the sentencing processes and obstacles encountered by magistrates and repeat offenders. Major finding from the literature review concerns the severity of sanctions: stricter sanctions are not the panacea. But educational and rehabilitative measures, therapeutic and supervision programs, driving disqualification combined with another sanction present positive results to fight recidivism. From the magistrates perspectives, the major challenges concern the identification of the offender profile (criminal background, socioeconomic profile...) in the sanction decision-process and the importance of the diffusion of scientific evaluations and experiences from the field of the sanctions effect on traffic offenders.

Panel 20 - Paper 2.

Scotland and the European Probation Rules: An Opportunity to 'Reintegrate'?

Author(s): **Jamie Buchan**, Edinburgh Napier University, **Scott Grant**, University of Dundee

Abstract:

This paper concerns the European Probation Rules (EPRs), adopted in 2010 by the Council of Europe to set standards and expectations for the practice and institutions of community sanctions. It is developed from our work updating the Scottish chapter of the Confederation of European Probation's handbook Probation in Europe.

We found that the procedures and institutions of Scottish community sanctions exhibit considerable conformity to the EPRs and European norms generally - yet this is barely acknowledged, let alone celebrated, within Scotland. This is incongruous in a country where the governing Scottish National Party has been keen to emphasise Scotland's 'Europeanness' and open in advocating Scotland become independent of the UK and return to the EU.

We consider the possible explanations for this in Scotland's status as a devolved power within a former EU member state, the implications for 'nation-building' penal policy, and the possible opportunities and challenges for more overt 're-integration' with Europe.

Panel 20 - Paper 3.

A feasibility study on the introduction of a community court in Ireland: Lessons from the Neighbourhood Justice Centre in Australia

Author(s): **Niamh Wade**, Maynooth University

Abstract:

Community courts have been promoted as a best practice example in how to blend therapeutic jurisprudence, accountability, and rehabilitation in a community setting. This model is said to achieve this by responding to charges with immediacy, using prison as a last resort, linking

clients with relevant services, and following completion, striking the offence from the offender's criminal record. There are also numerous criticisms associated with community courts. It can be considered coercive to require an offender to plead guilty in order to be granted access to the court and to place an offender in treatment when the only alternative is a criminal conviction. It is possible for an offender to receive a sanction through this model for a crime that a traditional court may have struck out. It is also argued that access to the services should be readily available without any court involvement.

The Neighbourhood Justice Centre in Australia is the world's first International Mentor Community Court located outside of the United States. Through qualitative interviews with key stakeholders and staff, and an in-depth review of centre evaluations, this paper will inform Irish policy-makers of the potential challenges and benefits of establishing such an innovative court model in Ireland.

Panel 20 - Paper 4.

The Return of Problem-solving Drugs Courts: Some Important Considerations

Author(s): **Jennifer Ward**, Middlesex University

Abstract:

The inclusion of problem-solving drugs courts in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021 and the 2020 sentencing White Paper indicates renewed interest in this style of courts justice. But, fundamental points need to be raised on the model that might emerge. The 'graduated sanctions and incentives system', drugs testing and custodial time for non-compliance with a court order is borrowed from the USA model and is a radical step in the context of UK justice. Moreover, it misses the central point of problem-solving justice, which is located within principles of 'therapeutic jurisprudence'. This paper discusses the drugs court model as indicated in the PCSC Bill and asks two critical questions - do we need drugs courts in the English and Welsh justice system? And, drawing on Henham's social justice and sentencing theory, how can a social justice narrative that reflects the reality of people's lives; in this situation drugs dependent lives, become central to sentencing and penal law-making? The paper argues drugs courts are a rational and progressive response to drugs offending that is more participatory, emotionally sensitive and person-centred than traditional court processes. Any model advanced within the English and Welsh justice system must embed these values.

Panel 21: *Punishment in different contexts: Exploring the dimensions and experiences of prison and community-based penalties*

Panel 21 - Paper 1.

Putting the 'Mass' in 'Mass Supervision': A Minimalist Analysis

Author(s): **David Hayes**, The University of Sheffield

Abstract:

It has become increasingly common to talk of ‘mass supervision’, a term originating from the extreme penal growth of US incarceration and other forms of penal control. However, outside of the specific racial and class contexts of the US, this concept has tended to be used in a remarkably flat and superficial way – to mean ‘more supervision than there used to be’. This is not a particularly accurate way of describing the problem of penal growth, and runs the risk of mere penal nostalgia, rather than any meaningful confrontation with present challenges. In this paper, I argue for another interpretation of mass supervision, by analogy with mass production. On this account, ‘mass supervision’ can describe the mapping of probationary supervision onto the production line: increasing quantity and throughput but reducing quality control and individualisation. However, this shift is by no means recent, and reflects longer-term processes of professionalisation and governmentalisation in probation systems. Mass supervision, seen in this way, does not help to explain recent penal growth, but it does open up a new terrain for exploring the qualitative experience of supervision in an industrialised penal system, and for critiquing the extent of its use.

Panel 21 - Paper 2.

Support versus supervision: Unpacking the tensions in community supervision

Author(s): **Katharina Maier**, University of Guelph, **Rosemary Ricciardelli**, Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador, **Mark Norman**, McMaster University

Abstract:

In 2018-19, Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) employed 714 community parole officers (CPOs) to oversee 9,315 individuals under community supervision in the federal correctional system. CPOs supervise a caseload of parolees, provide support to their community reintegration, and monitor their compliance with conditions of release—work that entails a high level of relationship building not only with clients, but with their families and/or other close contacts. In this presentation, we examine how CPOs navigate the tension between supporting their clients’ reintegration (e.g., including the relational aspects of their work and an often-genuine desire to see parolees improve their life circumstances and desist from crime) and supervising parolees (e.g., contributing to broader processes of punishment including the surveillance and social control of a stigmatized population). Drawing from semi-structured interviews with CPOs (n=54), we analyze how community supervision is punitive, focusing on the space between support and supervision, and unpack the ramifications of being professionally and legally responsible for making decisions that have potentially life-altering outcomes for parolees. We provide insights on parole in Canada’s federal correctional system, while contributing to broader theoretical discussions about the emotional impact of community correctional work on staff and the role of parole officers in community supervision.

Panel 21 - Paper 3.

Front-line perspectives on gendered organizational logics and correctional work

Author(s): **Will Schultz**, University of Alberta

Abstract:

Prisons are notoriously masculine institutions, shaped by gendered organizational logics at every level. Many authors specifically point to how gendered expectations structure correctional officer behaviour, usually at the expense of women officers and incarcerated people. In this presentation, I draw on interviews with 131 Canadian correctional officers to answer the following three questions: 1. How do correctional officers describe the gendered organizational logics they encounter? 2. What role do gendered organizational logics play in shaping the perspectives and experiences of new staff? And, 3. How do staff describe meeting the gendered cultural expectations of their workplace, and what influence do these cultural expectations play in shaping the way they do their work? Officers describe gendered lenses as a crucial-but-unwritten part of organizational training. In chaotic institutions, these lenses served as important tools that showed officers the “right” way to do their jobs. Officers actively sought out violent confrontations to “prove” themselves, and extensively used illegal steroids in an effort to look “big”. Finally, gay officers described employing specific strategies to fit the gendered expectations of prison work. I conclude by reflecting on how gendered organizational lenses continue to actively shape the day-to-day actions and outlooks of correctional staff.

Panel 21 - Paper 4.

Early prisoner release or maxing out early: McReentry and ‘mass nothingness’

Author(s): **Martine Herzog-Evans**, Reims University

Abstract:

Following the ‘Sarkozy’ era (2007-2012) France has engaged in ‘zero tolerance’ policies which have brought an increasing number of people into the criminal justice system (CJS). In an already extremely impoverished CJS, these policies have led to serious financial problems, and has made an already existing prison overcrowding problem worse. Consequently, the CJS has gradually opted for a McDonald (Robinson, 2019 – Ritzer, 2019) type of offender processing. By way of law reforming (2009, 2014, 2019 laws) the prison and probation services have thus embraced the McDonaldisation ethos. Their main obsession has been to early release as many prisoners as possible in order to free space and to accommodate more sentenced people. Behind a pretend rehabilitative discourse, the executive is only interested in efficiently flushing people out of prison; not about reentry efficacy. I shall additionally argue that not everything truly qualifies as an early release measure. Only measures which respect prisoners’ agency, prepare them for release, supports them once they are in the community, addresses their socio-psychological and criminogenic needs, and are pronounced in the context of due process and defence rights, truly qualify as such. As it is, French ‘simplified’ release procedures amount to McReentry and mass nothingness.

Panel 22: *Financial Decision-Making & Supervision*

Note: this panel is also included in the ESC Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making WG category.

Panel 22 - Paper 1.

Financial supervision in the Netherlands

Author(s): **Rosa Koenraadt**, Leiden University, **Miranda Boone**, Leiden University, **Stephanie Rap**, Leiden University, **Silas Kappert**

Abstract:

In recent years, more attention has been paid to tackling financial problems as part of the reintegration process of offenders. In the Netherlands, there are a few options to impose financial supervision in (juvenile) criminal law. For example, a judge can impose an offender seeking debt counseling within a conditional framework. If these conditions are not met, a conditional penalty can be converted into an unconditional penalty.

Academics and politicians have claimed that current financial measures are not being applied often enough or are inadequate. However, insights into the frequency, nature and results of current forms of financial supervision are limited. This paper analyses the legal framework, nature and results of current forms of financial supervision and formulates points for improvement. Data was obtained by means of an in-depth analysis of 103 case files as well as 28 interviews with, among others, judges, prosecutors, debt counselors and probation workers. The results show that sufficient legal options are available, but at all stages in criminal proceedings, there is a lack of knowledge, skills and attention for financial problems in relation to rehabilitation and criminal behavior.

Panel 22 - Paper 2.

Payment? Community Service? Imprisonment? – How fines are settled in Germany

Author(s): **Nicole Bögelein**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cologne

Abstract:

Statistical data on fines is scarce – despite its heavy use in most European countries. Although 85 % of sentences in Germany are fines, there is no official statistic covering how the fine is eventually settled (payment, payment in instalments, community service in-lieu of payment or imprisonment for non-payment). In the presentation I will report data for 2018 for North-Rhine Westphalia, the largest German state (“Bundesland”) and give evidence on number of fines, ruling of fines (penal order vs. hearing) and the settlement of fines. I will also report data on imprisoned fine-defaulters, their age, number of daily units, and how they settle their fine once imprisoned (data for Cologne prison). Finally, there will be a short overview on how the Corona-pandemic has led to suspending imprisonment for non-payment and discuss implications.

Panel 22 - Paper 3.

Replacing short detention with community punishment: the difficulties illustrated by the example of fine default detention

Author(s): **Miranda Boone, Paul Nieuwbeerta, Pauline Schuyt, Stephanie Rap, Ton Liefwaard**, Leiden University

Abstract:

A motion accepted in Parliament to research the possibility of introducing a community service order as a substitute for fine default detention, resulted in the following research question: What can be expected of the legal option to impose a community service order in case of not paying a fine for both the offender and the society in general? We researched this question from different perspectives: A literature review on the effects of short prison sentences compared to community sentences; an analysis of the normative framework of the Dutch Criminal Justice System; the experiences gained with fine default community service in Dutch juvenile criminal law and abroad; statistical data regarding the characteristics of the fines that result in fine detention and the offenders not paying a fine; interviews with criminal justice officers involved in the implementation of fine default detention and community service orders; a comparison of the financial costs involved in the implementation of both sanctions. Although replacing fine default detention with community punishment seems to be a good idea from a legal-doctrinal, penological and financial point of view, this pre-evaluation shows that practice could be very unruly.

10. Policing (ESC WG)

Panel 23: *Police Use of Force and Force Used Against Police*

Panel 23 - Paper 1.

Police Use Of Excessive Force in Germany: Experiences of Migrants and People of Color

Author(s): **Laila Abdul-Rahman, Hannah Espín Grau, Luise Klaus, Tobias Singelstein**, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Abstract:

Police use of force is legally regulated and limited. Nevertheless, very few offences by police officers are actually prosecuted and convicted. Official statistics show that in 2019 public prosecution indicted police officers in only 2 % of all reported cases - compared to the average rate of 24 %, this is a very low rate. That raises questions about structural failures of effectively controlling the alleged keeper of security.

The research project "Police Use of Excessive Force in Germany" (funded by the German Research Foundation) conducted in 2018 an online survey (N = 3.373) of respondents who experienced police use of force they considered unlawful. In combination with qualitative

interviews with police officers, victim counsellors and NGOs, judges and public prosecutors, the study aims to gain more insight about how police use of excessive force is officially handled and how victims deal with the situation. The presentation discusses the experiences of participants with migrant background and People of Color. Although the project did not primarily focus on the issue of racism, it generated data on experiences of discrimination in the context of police use of force and combines it with insights from interviews with police and civil society.

Panel 23 - Paper 2.

Old Patterns Amplified? An examination of Conducted Energy Weapons Use by Police in Australia

Author(s): **Emma Ryan, Laura Bedford**, Deakin University

Abstract:

Police in Australia have utilised conducted energy weapons (CEWs, widely termed ‘Tasers’) for almost two decades. Against a background of significant over-representation Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples at all levels of the criminal justice system this paper examines use of CEWs by police in Australia. We examine publicly available reports of CEW ‘proximate’ deaths, serious injuries and broader CEW usage rates to show that the weapon’s use by police across Australia replicates familiar, well-documented patterns of saturation style policing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Scholarly literature and government inquiries in Australia have shown that over-policing is a primary driver of over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in custody, but less is known specifically about police use of CEWs, or if discernible usage rates reflect concerning practices identified in critical policing scholarship. We posit that sustained examination of ‘sublethal’ types of force, and use of CEWs in particular, is important, although very challenging in a context where public reporting of CEW is inconsistent. How CEWs are used by police has possible corrosive impacts on legitimacy and relationships with marginalised, vulnerable communities especially in the absence of transparency and meaningful accountability.

Panel 23 - Paper 3.

Police and politics in protest management: an Italian case study

Author(s): **Simone Tuzza**, Università di Bologna

Abstract:

With the aim of filling the lack of knowledge about the most “political” task of police work, i.e., policing protests, this paper seeks to propose a new perspective on the relationship between police and politics. The objective of the research is oriented towards providing an answer to a major problem that can be summarized as follows: how do the police perceive the demands of governmental authorities and to what extent do police officers adhere to their role during policing a protest? This study is based on 14 face-to-face interviews with members of the Italian

police force and politicians, 189 transcripts of testimonies of police officers and politicians in the trial against the No Tav demonstrators, as well as 77 press articles. The common thread that this text will gradually reveal is the privileged link that the political power establishes with the police institution and the process at the origin of this interaction. It will be observed that the demands of political power have a direct influence on the technical-operational choices of the police, which is greater than one would have imagined at the outset.

Panel 23 - Paper 4.

Violence Against Police Officers on Duty: The Role of Criminal Motives and Premeditated in Offenders' Weapon Choice

Author(s): **Xu Haoran, Antoinette Verhage, Christophe Vandeviver**, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University

Abstract:

The police face multiple threats in the law enforcement, especially violent attacks against police officers. Although many studies analyze the situational factors in police victimization cases, policing research rarely involves exploring the motives and premeditated nature of the offender, and the impact of this on the offender's weapon choice behavior. In this study on the weapon choice of offenders, the researchers analyzed 463 police victimization cases from China Judgements Online (CJO), and summarized and classified the motives and premeditated nature of the offenders. Specifically, the researchers explored the factors that influence the offender's weapon choice behavior, and the influence of criminal motives and premeditated behavior on weapon choice behavior. The research results show that criminal motives and premeditated nature influence the offender's weapon choice behavior. Compared with offenders who intend to vent their emotions, criminals motivated to evade arrest and resolve conflicts are more likely to use weapons to carry out violent attacks on the police. The offender's education level and age affect their weapon choice behavior. Finally, this research hopes to provide a certain reference for the formulation of police victimization prevention strategies, and to provide protection for the safety of police personnel.

Panel 24: Assessing the credibility of suspects' statements in Belgian criminal proceedings

Panel 24 - Paper 1.

SCANning for truth. Scholars' and practitioners' perceptions on the use(fulness) of Scientific Content Analysis in detecting deception during police interviews

Author(s): **Isabo Goormans, Christophe Vandeviver**, Ghent University, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, **Lore Mergaerts**, KU Leuven, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology

Abstract:

SCAN (Scientific Content Analysis) is an analytic method that claims to detect deception in written statements. Although the validity of SCAN is contested in academic literature, various (law enforcement) agencies across the globe are trained in using the technique. To date it remains unknown how SCAN is perceived and to what extent it is used in practice. Based on a scoping review and an open- and closed-ended survey, we identified Belgian practitioners' and international scholars' prevailing perceptions on the use(fulness) of SCAN. Data were collected from 48 participants (35 Dutch-speaking practitioners and 13 international scholars). Key findings illuminate a discrepancy between practitioners and academics, since practitioners position themselves positively towards SCAN and academics urge for a complete disappearance of the technique. Practitioners furthermore apply an incomplete, personalized version of SCAN. As such, practitioners continue to use an academically unsound technique and are not aware of academically substantiated alternatives. This finding demonstrates an urgent need for cross-fertilization between academia and practice in the field of investigative interviewing.

Panel 24 - Paper 2.

The use of polygraph testing in Belgium in light of its recent legal regulation

Author(s): **Lore Mergaerts**, KU Leuven, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology

Abstract:

Although polygraph testing has been used in police investigations in Belgium for about twenty years, until recently its use was not legally regulated. Since 2003, the use of polygraph testing was only regulated by two circulars. As the lack of a statutory legal regulation was considered to be difficult to reconcile with article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, on 1 January 2021 an amendment to the Belgian Code of Criminal Procedure came into force which regulates the application of polygraph testing in criminal proceedings. This recent legal regulation of the use of the polygraph is, however, not straightforward. The polygraph is polarizing and its use is controversial. Its use has been widely debated within international academic literature because of the lacking theoretical underpinning and the risk of classifying innocents as being deceptive. In this regard, Belgium appears to be one of few countries allowing polygraph test results to be used as (supportive) evidence in court. Based on this observation and the recent legislative developments, this presentation will reflect on the recent legal regulation, added value, limitations and future of the use of the polygraph in Belgium.

Panel 24 - Paper 3.

Towards an investigative police interview: a roadmap

Author(s): **Rudi Schellingen**, Local police force CARMA / Belgian Centre for Policing and Security (CPS)

Abstract:

Investigative interviewing requires the police to focus on obtaining truthful and verifiable information during police questioning. Applying the principles of investigative interviewing allows to obtain critical information which also enables to distinguish between a suspect who is telling the truth and a suspect who is deceptive. Whereas lie detection techniques may as well allow to distinguish between deception and truth, the implementation of investigative interviewing techniques provides for stronger safeguards for innocent suspects that are being questioned by the police, reducing the risk of false confessions and miscarriages of justice. Applying investigative interviewing within the police questioning method put forward in Belgium, however, requires training and practice. Although some attention is being paid to police questioning in police officers' training programs, this attention differs greatly among training programs, with almost no specialist police questioning training being provided. The implementation of investigative interviewing in Belgian law enforcement practice appears limited. This presentation will therefore discuss a recently developed roadmap on how to prepare for questioning suspects, focusing on detecting critical, verifiable information (potential evidence), assessing this critical information inside and outside of the interview context, drawing up an interview plan and the strategical use of evidence.

Panel 25: Current issues in policing

Panel 25 - Paper 1.

An analysis of occupational stress amongst South African Police Services detectives working on murder cases: a case study of Inanda police station

Author(s): **Nonhle Sibisi**, University of Pretoria

Abstract:

Assistance to employees to maintain a work-life balance has been increasingly recognised as a goal for law enforcement agencies. The intense physical and emotional work demands generate stressors in organisations and employees' lives. Policing remains a profession with high exposure to incidents that can trigger stress. This paper discusses occupational stress amongst South African Police Service detectives responding to murder cases. Semi-structured interviews were conducted on 8 murder detectives and 2 health and wellness practitioners using purposive sampling. The study found that nature of stress among detectives depends on their work tasks such as exposure to traumatic crime scenes and high workload. The factors that contribute to occupational stress were found to be inherent in the nature of their job, organisation (lack of resources and effective coordination within the SAPS) and community (demographics and lack of cooperation from the community), resulting in such challenges as psychological, cognitive, emotional and behavioural challenges. Most detectives consider the support services as ineffective due to shortage of health and wellness practitioners and lack of time to utilise support services. It is recommended that employee health and wellness practitioners should understand the daily activities of detectives and formulate programmes that will be accessible to them.

Panel 25 - Paper 2.

‘Abstract’ Pandemic Policing in Rurality: Exploring the public and informal policing of two rural Scottish communities during the Covid-19 pandemic

Author(s): **Andrew Wooff, Shane Horgan, Andrew Tatnell**, Edinburgh Napier University

Abstract:

This presentation will explore the impacts of COVID-19 on police-community relationships and order maintenance structures in 2 rural Scottish communities. Two qualitative case studies comprising a thematic analysis of social media posts, 23 semi-structured interviews, and 3 focus groups were conducted between March and April 2021. The sample included staff from key statutory agencies, local authorities, the third sector, and community representatives. While the analysis continues, some findings have emerged. The pandemic has transformed the cultural (i.e. outdoor recreation) and economic (i.e. housing) value of rural areas, challenging their extant social and economic orders. This has amplified local tensions, but also generated or strengthened formations of civil and collective efficacy, effectively supplementing gaps in government service provision. Second, Covid-19 and emergency legislation has exacerbated pre-pandemic social problems in rural communities. Already experiencing more ‘abstracted’ policing and health service provision (see Terpstra et al., 2019), one case was left feeling doubly isolated (symbolically and geographically) with the centralisation of services to ‘hub’ towns producing a sense of neglect and calling the value of local identity into question. Ultimately, the findings raise questions about the future of localism in national policymaking and continued rural community confidence in increasingly abstracted models of policing.

Panel 25 - Paper 3.

The lessons learnt from comprehensive studies of problems 1998-2021

Author(s): **Kjell Elefalk**, T o M AB

Abstract:

The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of a possible approach to the tasks concerning better police efficiency in combatting crime and victimization. Unfortunately, these approaches are not common in Policing globally, on the contrary seemed rare. How do The Police measure performance in the delivery of Community Policing? How do The Police increase the public's influence in Community Policing?

I am going to supplement my hypothesis with concrete research examples from Sweden last decades 1998 - 2021 and a few illustrations from my work in Albania . I try to contribute with more or less embryonal answers to the questions.

The working method is tried in both The Swedish Police and the Albanian State Police. The main instrument is the analysis of the safety situation in local communities by means of respondents living in residential areas.

The Presentation will show the major obstacles to be successful, the follow-up system with a particular focus on whether these working methods, collaborative structures and new tools

actually increase Police efficiency, reduce exposure to crime, boost safety and lift public confidence in Sweden and Albania. An emphasis would be on difficulties and problems with reliability and validity to data.

Panel 26: *The COVID-19 pandemic and police organizations*

Panel 26 - Paper 1.

Croatian Police Officer Evaluations of COVID-19 Related Police Changes

Author(s): **Krunoslav Borovec**, Croatian Ministry of the Interior, **Marijan Vinogradac**, Nursing School Vinogradska, **Valentina Pavlovic**, University of Zagreb, **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich**, Michigan State University, **Jon Maskaly**, University of North Dakota, **Peter Neyroud**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic affected police agencies' organization and operation. On the one hand, the police had to protect themselves and limit their contact with the public. On the other hand, they had to provide the necessary police services and respond to the calls for service. The Croatian police, a centralized police agency, were no exception. Based on a June 2021 survey of 500 Croatian police officers, this paper analyzes the police officer views about the operational and organizational changes, including proactive and reactive police practices. The respondents assessed not only whether things have changed, but also the extent of the changes.

Panel 26 - Paper 2.

Police Organizational and Operational Changes during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Slovenian View

Author(s): **Branko Lobnikar**, University of Maribor, **Teja Primc**, Detective Chamber of the Republic of Slovenia, **Kaja Prislan**, University of Maribor

Abstract:

The pandemic, which started in March of 2020, prompted the Slovenian police to adjust to its rapidly changing environment. No prior study has explored what has actually changed in the Slovenian police and how effective these changes have been. Using a 2021 survey of 500 Slovenian police officers, this paper seeks to expand the existing literature by studying police officers' perceptions of various types of organizational and operational changes by the Slovenian police. The respondents shared their views about the COVID-19 risk-mitigation and risk-reduction efforts. In addition, the respondents participating in this study assessed the degree to which the pandemic affected the way in which various functions within the police organizations were performed.

Panel 26 - Paper 3.

“Keep the Heid!” (Stay Calm): Scottish Police Officers’ Take on the Police Organizational Changes during the Pandemic

Author(s): **Davina Fereday**, Police Scotland, **Peter Neyroud**, University of Cambridge, **Jon Maskaly**, University of North Dakota, **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich**, Michigan State University

Abstract:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, police organizations have been on the front lines of response to the pandemic and, in turn, the pandemic has significantly affected their operations. The government-imposed stay-at-home orders affected millions of people and their interactions with the police. This paper is based on a recent survey of Scottish police officers that targeted their views about policing during the COVID-19 pandemic. The respondents provided assessments of the way the Scottish police responded to the pandemic in the areas of police training, crime suppression strategies, crime prevention strategies, and reactive policing strategies.

Panel 26 - Paper 4.

Corona-Related Changes in the Met: Views from the Ground

Author(s): **John Roch**, Metropolitan Police Service, **Peter Neyroud**, University of Cambridge, **Jon Maskaly**, University of North Dakota, **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich**, Michigan State University

Abstract:

Although throughout its 200-year history the Metropolitan Police Service has experienced many operational and organizational changes, the COVID-19 pandemic created its own set of unique operational and organizational challenges, including the enforcement of the Health Protection Regulations 2020. Social distancing and stay-at-home orders became the new normal. Based on an online survey of the Met officers, this paper brings the descriptions and evaluations of the organizational changes through the eyes of police officers on the ground. It explores changes in the practices related to health and safety of police officers, as well as changes in the interactions between the police and the public.

Panel 27: *Police Cultures*

Panel 27 - Paper 1.

Police decision-making of out-of-court disposals: foregrounding rehabilitation

Author(s): **Cerys Gibson**, University of Nottingham

Abstract:

This paper presents my PhD research on police use of conditional cautions, a form of out-of-court disposal used in England and Wales. The presentation focuses on key findings from original qualitative data from case studies and interviews with relevant stakeholders and decision-makers in three police force areas. I will present how the stated policy aims and legal rules underpinning the conditional caution have been operationalised at an organisational level; how these have been interpreted within police working cultures and working rules; and how decisions are made in practice. The key finding of this research is that the aims of rehabilitation have been foregrounded in decision-making, both at the organisational and the individual level. Finally, I briefly explore the advantages and risks of this operational focus on rehabilitation, and their wider implications for police discretion, culture and professionalisation.

Panel 27 - Paper 2.

A cross-national analysis of female police officers' vocational experiences and attitudes

Author(s): **Hannah Reiter**, University of Vienna

Abstract:

The paper deals with excerpts from the results of my dissertation, which deals with the subjective life and work experiences and views of female police officers in two European countries, Austria and England and Wales. The data was gathered in 45 semi-structured interviews with female police officers of both countries and analysed using Grounded Theory. The data collected is divided into seven overarching themes, although it should be noted that all themes are of course inextricably intertwined. In the presentation, two of these important themes will be briefly discussed in order to specifically address the differences in the experiences of Austrian and English/Welsh female police officers, as well as to explore the background of these differences. I will specifically address internal police dynamics and acceptance and especially the reception of (legal and organisational) gender equality measures. On a structural level, a positive change can be seen in both countries regarding the better integration of women into the police service. However, looking at gender not only from a structural but also from a discursive perspective, it seems that the discussion on gender in policing has not made any progression in recent years.

Panel 27 - Paper 3.

Police Perceptions of the Use of Recovery Coaches

Author(s): **Laurie Becker**, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Abstract:

Police officers are increasingly tasked with working with individuals from agencies outside of law enforcement. Specifically, there has been a recent push for police to collaborate with

members of the recovery community. Despite this newly formed collaboration, there is little discourse in the scholarly literature regarding officers' attitudes toward this partnership. Aimed at filling this gap in the literature, this study surveys New England police officers to examine their views on working with recovery coaches and the effectiveness of the coaches, as well as the variables that significantly predict these views. From the results of this study, law enforcement officials will gain greater insight into the use of recovery coaches from the perspective of officers.

Panel 28: Police Challenges in the 21st Century

Panel 28 - Paper 1.

Reflection in action and troublesome knowledge at the crime scene: illusory knowledge at a Technical Police Unit in Portugal

Author(s): **Susana Costa**, Centre for Social Studies

Abstract:

Recent decades witnessed the development and expansion of the uses of science and technology in many areas of social life. Although this means the opportunity to harness the power of new forensic tools and information, being traditional institutions, police forces can go through adaptation periods where novel tools are incorporated into existing ways of thinking and doing.

This presentation seeks to understand how DNA technology is incorporated into investigative police work. In doing so it explores the reflection in action done by the UPT and the troublesome knowledge associated with their work.

Focus groups were carried out in a Forensic Technical Police Unit in Portugal, adopting qualitative and interpretative methodologies.

The data suggest that, despite the greater credibility of DNA technologies, traditional modes of thinking and doing associated with troublesome knowledge from different sources and levels of authority and their technologies still have a symbolic role. Based on the perceived image of DNA technology, besides tacit knowledge, inert knowledge, ritual knowledge and alien knowledge identified by Perkins, another troublesome knowledge emerges: illusory knowledge.

Panel 28 - Paper 2.

Regulatory capture and police oversight of surveillance: Challenging the Belgian oversight framework

Author(s): **Bram Visser, Rosamunde Van Brakel**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

In 2018, The European GDPR and LED mandated the Supervisory Body for Police Information (COC) to oversee Belgian police data practices. Recent decisions regarding police use of

surveillance (eavesdropping and CCTV) cast doubts about the body's attitude towards the police and the level of impartiality. While no obvious signs of corruption or regulatory capture are immediately apparent, certain elements in the body's constellation, institutional arrangement and decisions may point to risks facilitating regulatory capture. Prenzler (2000) notes that "institutional arrangements may generate subtle forms of inappropriate influence, sometimes with the best of intentions in mind". Capture theory literature identifies several elements facilitating the risk for capture. Proper oversight seems to be a delicate balancing act between becoming acquainted with the body under scrutiny and preventing overfamiliarity. The hypothesis underlying this study is that the current Belgian oversight constellation is not robust enough to mitigate the risks of regulatory capture and will be tested by assessing whether the risk factors can be identified in the oversight body's decisions with regards to police use of surveillance. The paper will highlight the main challenges of the current oversight framework, identify weak spots, and suggest improvements found in the literature and best practices.

Panel 28 - Paper 3.

Policing of Water Crime

Author(s): **Katja Eman, Gorazd Meško**, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

Abstract:

Policing is the most crucial element in responding to water crime issues. Water crimes include various types of crime and represent a real challenge for police investigators. These crimes are difficult to detect, investigate, prosecute, and even study. With water crime cases, the police are continually adapting to the investigation challenges. To successfully respond to water crime, the police should use a combination of conventional and specialised forms of policing. Furthermore, police must also think beyond traditional and focus more attention on crime prevention (i.e., a combination of law enforcement, self-regulation, smart regulation, self-policing). Policing water crime must go beyond old-fashioned conventional policing; otherwise, it would hardly be successful. Therefore, new policing methods are suggested, such as problem-oriented policing, community-oriented policing, intelligence-led policing, human-oriented policing, and environmental forensic science. Most of them are based on problem-solving approaches and partnerships with local communities. Taking into consideration that water is a natural living resource that flows its way, we believe that a specific manual on the biological and chemical treatment required in the event of water crime (i.e., water pollution or contamination) and integrated response strategies would enable the police to respond to water crime much more quickly and effectively.

Panel 29: Evidence-based policing in the Netherlands - part I

Panel 29 - Paper 1.

What Works in Policing: Towards Evidence-Based Policing in the Netherlands

Author(s): **Stijn Ruiter**, NSCR / Utrecht University

Abstract:

This paper introduces the research programme What Works in Policing: Towards Evidence-Based Policing in the Netherlands. It describes how researchers and police team up to do innovative research that advances both policing and academia. It underscores the need for modern police to embrace scientific methods and showcases a successful collaboration that led to a randomized controlled trial on the direct and vicarious deterrent effects of preemptive police engagements with prolific offenders.

Panel 29 - Paper 2.

The role of the social network in recruitment of juveniles into organized crime

Author(s): **Ida Adamse**, NSCR, **Arjan Blokland**, NSCR / Leiden University, **Veroni Eichelsheim**, NSCR

Abstract:

In my presentation, I will introduce a larger project with a time frame of 4 years. This research aims to gain insight into the risk factors that make young people vulnerable to and the protective factors that make young people resilient to recruitment into organized crime. More specifically, the proposed research focuses, in addition to individual and neighborhood characteristics, on the size, structure, and position that young people occupy with regard to the local social networks that underlie these crime structures. Knowledge of local social networks can be used to identify those youths who are most at risk of growing into organized crime, to shape effective evidence-based interventions aimed at preventing this growth, and to estimate the impact of potential or actual interventions. We have started with a systematic review of the existing research on individual, group, and family factors that influence the likelihood that youth will grow into organized crime. My presentation will mainly be about this systematic review: the definition of organized crime, the steps that we have already taken and the use of ASReview, a program that uses artificial intelligence in the in- and exclusion phase.

Panel 29 - Paper 3.

Demand for emergency (police) services in the Netherlands using open data

Author(s): **Samuel Langton**, NSCR

Abstract:

The challenges faced by contemporary police forces are complex and diverse. Often, the demand for police services does not originate from criminal behavior. Instead, police are expected to address other societal issues which consume considerable resource, such as quality of life and public health issues (Ratcliffe, 2021). In turn, police frequently collaborate with other emergency disciplines including the ambulance and fire service. Yet, research in this area remains limited, in part due to a lack of appropriate open data. This study explores incident-level data scraped from the P2000 network: a communication network designed for emergency personnel in the Netherlands. Using Amsterdam as a case study, we describe the spatial and temporal patterns of emergency incidents by day and by week. We provide breakdowns by priority grade and incident type, and explore the extent to which police, ambulance and fire services collaborate to resolve incidents. Findings are discussed in terms of their contribution to understanding demand for emergency (police) services. The validity and reliability of the P2000 network as a data source are also discussed.

Panel 29 - Paper 4.

Optimizing proactive and reactive police deployment

Author(s): **Tim Verlaan**, NSCR, **Stijn Ruiter**, NSCR / Utrecht University

Abstract:

The distribution of police services can be framed as a 'supply and demand' issue (Davies & Bowers, 2020). The question of police effectiveness and efficiency – a general concern for police forces around the globe – can thus be measured as the balance between this supply and demand. In this four-year research project, I will investigate the current demand and supply of police services in the Netherlands and subsequently develop models that aim to aid in optimizing the balance between the two. Optimizing this balance can reduce emergency response times and deter criminal activity through optimal dosing of police presence in hot spots. The project begins by reviewing the literature on police response times to emergency calls – the focus of this presentation. This scoping review maps the existing literature on determinants and effects of police response times to emergency calls. It seeks to answer the research questions: 1) What are the determinants of police response times to emergency calls? 2) What are the effects of police response times to emergency calls? The scoping review works towards a causal representation of police response time using a directed acyclic graph (DAG).

Panel 30: *Evidence-based policing in the Netherlands - part II*

Panel 30 - Paper 1.

From Crime Report to Detection and Prosecution in the Netherlands

Author(s): **Natascha de Leeuw**, NSCR, **Stijn Ruiter**, NSCR / Utrecht University, **Wouter Steenbeek**, NSCR, **Jasper van der Kemp**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

Victimization surveys in the Netherlands show that about one third of all citizens report crime to the police when they are victimized. Due to limited resources the police can only (further) investigate a selection of these reports. Therefore, the police performs a screening of all reports to select the cases that will be investigated. Their aim is to efficiently distribute their limited resources whilst solving the highest achievable number of crimes. About one quarter of reported crimes are solved by identifying a suspect. Whether or not a case is solved depends on many variables, for which we identify two different sources: 1) characteristics of cases and 2) characteristics of police practice.

In this PhD-project, we will expand the evidence-base on the solvability of crime and how this depends on both sources of variation. Starting with a systematic review, followed by empirical studies on the different routes of crime cases through the Dutch police and prosecutorial system. With the project we aim to develop a support tool for selecting cases for investigation which can be tested in Dutch police practice in a randomized controlled trial.

Panel 30 - Paper 2.

The Adoption of a Crime Harm Index

Author(s): **Teun van Ruitenburg**, NSCR, **Stijn Ruiter**, NSCR / Utrecht University

Abstract:

There is an emerging line of research exploring how calculating the harm associated with different types of crime serves as a method to measure crime across times, places and people. It is suggested that a crime harm index (CHI) produces a reliable and inexpensive bottom line indicator of public safety that allows law enforcement agencies to invest their scarce resources in proportion to the harm caused by various types of crimes. In this project, we explore how the CHI has received follow-up both in academia and police policy and practice. After a scoping literature review on this topic, we investigate how this metric is actually implemented in day-to-day police practice and how a similar CHI can be developed for the Netherlands. In this presentation, we discuss the first results of our literature review focusing in particular on how this metric is used to conduct various types of crime analysis and how the results of these analysis differ from 'traditional' crime counting. Finally, we will also report on the results of an online survey among the authors of the studies that were included in the literature review.

Panel 30 - Paper 3.

Victims on the Job: A Criminal Event Perspective on the Dynamics Underlying Physical Violence Against Police Officers

Author(s): **Isabo Goormans**, Ghent University, **Christophe Vandeviver**, Ghent University, **Wouter Steenbeek**, NSCR, **Arjan Blokland**, NSCR / Leiden University

Abstract:

Physical violence against police is more topical than ever. Despite the large body of research on violence by police, there is a dearth of knowledge about the causes of violence against police officers. Current theoretical models furthermore represent a fractured explanation and do not fully capture the complex dynamics of physical violence against police officers. Detailed insights into the origins of physical violence against police are however pivotal to optimally safeguard police officers from future victimization and prevent the personal and societal costs associated with such violence. This PhD study will adopt an 'event based' approach to establish the dynamics underlying physical violence against police. By means of a case-control study, case-crossover study, social network analysis, and latent class analysis, the study will consider how individual and contextual characteristics – both independently and in mutual interaction – as well as social networks affect the likelihood of police officers experiencing physical violence. This presentation will dig deeper into the literature on violence against police and will introduce both the first steps of the literature review, as well as the research plan of the PhD study.

Panel 30 - Paper 4.

Police-citizen conflicts

Author(s): **Lenneke van Lith, Evelien Hoeben, Wouter Steenbeek**, NSCR, **Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard**, NSCR / University of Amsterdam, **Christophe Vandeviver**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Every day, police officers find themselves in risky situations, which can turn into verbal or physical conflicts. Such conflicts can have negative consequences for the health and well-being of the officers involved. However, little is known about the role of the first moment of contact in conflicts between police and citizens. The aim of the current research project is to investigate police-citizen interactions using audio and video footage from bodycams. By systematically analyzing footage from bodycams, it is possible to obtain a detailed understanding of what actually happens in police-citizen interactions. Bodycam footage from both conflictual and non-conflictual encounters will be analyzed and compared. This way, it is possible to determine de-escalation techniques, communication strategies and other behaviors that minimize the risk of conflict in police-citizen encounters. To establish the state-of-the-art knowledge on this topic, the research project starts with a systematic review on effective de-escalation techniques from different professional contexts (e.g., police, ticket inspectors). The goal of this study is to present an overview of the different techniques that officers can use to prevent and de-escalate conflicts in interactions with citizens. In this presentation, the general project will be introduced, as will the first steps of the systematic review.

Panel 31: *The Future of Policing: Advances in IT and Cyber Enabled Policing*

Panel 31 - Paper 1.

Cyber Protect Network: Evaluating the Role of Policing within a Cyber Security Landscape

Author(s): **Christian Kemp**, Anglia Ruskin University

Abstract:

In 2016, the UK government launched its Cybersecurity Strategic Plan with the aim of protecting UK PLC against the rising risk and cost of cybercrime to UK businesses. Within this plan, the 'Cyber-Protect Network' was created to liaise with businesses around cyber resilience by offering training and cyber security presentations. Although this national network is composed of police officers that provide free cyber security guidance, the uptake of this service has been exceptionally low, questioning its value and its impact on the cyber resilience of businesses across the UK. Within what is a very crowded cyber security industry, this article evaluates the key challenges that the Cyber Protect Network has faced when seeking to engage with small and medium sized businesses. It evaluates whether it is appropriate for police officers to adopt this role and the key factors that serve to limit both the credibility and legitimacy of the protect network as a service that is either wanted or needed by the wider UK business community. This article is based upon primary research over the course of a year of qualitative fieldwork and data gathered following 60 interviews with both businesses and protect officers across the East of England.

Panel 31 - Paper 2.

Technical Solutions to Social Problems: Handling Minor Offenses reported on Mobile City Applications

Author(s): **Lior Volinz, Iris Steenhout**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

Local authorities worldwide increasingly rely on crowdsourced digital reports on incidents of urban disorder and minor offenses in allocating resources and designing interventions to improve the urban environment and satisfy residents' expectations. However, the move towards eliciting reports on digital and mobile can also transform how local authorities in tackle minor offenses, such as vandalism, graffiti, noise-nuisances or illegal-dumping. Drawing on mixed-methods research into the reporting and handling of incidents on FixMyStreet, a municipal mobile city application in Brussels, we argue that the introduction of such urban participatory platforms can lead to the designation of social woes as mere incidents of disorder, requiring technical interventions instead of social and welfare measures. We propose that mobile city applications prompt residents to misconstrue societal failings, such as homelessness or youth truancy, as decontextualized, easily-solvable, geo-taggable isolated incidents. For local authorities, seeking 'technological fixes' as societal cure-alls is nothing new. Yet by eliciting reports of minor offences via applications as FixMyStreet, their

differentiation between 'technical' incidents and reports that require lengthy, sensitive social interventions can fail. The result can disappoint residents who expect a 'quick-fix', and disrupt the work of local authorities who might 'misread' the city and design inappropriate or unsuccessful interventions.

Panel 31 - Paper 3.

Implementing E-Case Management System in criminal proceedings: Ukraine's experience

Author(s): **Andrii Biletskyi**, Anti-Corruption Research and Education Centre at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Abstract:

One of the ways to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the fight against corruption through the development of specialized institutions is the introduction of a common information system for managing criminal proceedings (eCMS). Such system could help to optimize the time of investigators, prosecutors, and the court to prosecute the accused person. At the same time, the concept of this system provides its implementation only for the system of the anti-corruption authorities which deal with high-level corruption: National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutors Office (SAPO), and Higher Anti-Corruption Court (HACC). The purpose of this research was to assess the legal and organizational context of developing and implementing eCMS. In this research, we used semi-structured interviews with the representatives of the NABU, SAPO, HACC, Supreme court, lawyers, eCMS project office, content analysis of legislation. In order to properly implement the System, it is necessary to create a new and change the current legislative framework of Ukraine, since it does not fully ensure the functioning of the eCMS in the normative and organizational aspects.

Panel 32: *Plural Policing*

Panel 32 - Paper 1.

Public opinion on the plural policing institutions in Slovenia- similarities and differences between the urban and rural environment

Author(s): **Branko Lobnikar, Andrej Sotlar, Gorazd Meško**, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

Abstract:

In recent decades, we have witnessed that many other state/public, local, and private institutions have begun to perform the tasks of ensuring safety. By a common term, we can refer to them as plural policing institutions. Public opinion on the (plural) policing institutions in democratic societies is essential, as it is one of the critical indicators of the legitimacy of these institutions and the public-private policing model. However, it should be noted that,

compared to the increasing volume of research on public perceptions of police work, trust in other institutions of plural policing is rare. In the paper, the authors are presenting the results of a study conducted among residents in Slovenia (n = 1105) on their attitude towards plural policing institutions. Authors compares the residents' views on these institutions' contributions to security in local communities according to the urbanisation level of their residence (rural vs. urban).

Panel 32 - Paper 2.

Crime investigation in the 'contact zone': front-line experiences of the pluralisation process in England

Author(s): **Minott Lindsey**, University of Sheffield

Abstract:

Most accounts of the role that non-warranted police staff play in cultural reproduction, persistence and change within core areas of police work, documents their minimal impact on 'cop culture' (Atkinson, 2016; Cosgrove, 2017). Reporting on empirical findings from a study of the role and pluralisation experiences of non-warranted civilian investigators (CIs) in England, this paper argues that police staff likely retain more cultural agency than has been typically assumed. Findings presented suggest that, far from being the passive recipients of 'cop culture', CIs were active in resisting their cultural subordination and used their 'origin' cultural values and identities gained from working outside of the police organisation, to negotiate their legitimate place within the socio-cultural hierarchy of the CID. This paper uses the post-colonial concepts of 'contact zone' (Pratt, 1997) and 'transculturation' (Ortiz, 1940) and draws upon the work of Chan (1997, 2007), to present a new theoretical lens for analysing the complexity of cultural production and change processes taking place within pluralised police settings. Crucially, this lens takes account of how changing styles of contact between police officers and civilian staff as a consequence of pluralisation, are affecting the nature of police work and police culture, making it increasingly transcultural.

Panel 32 - Paper 3.

Surveillance theatre in airport security

Author(s): **Stephanie Garaglia**, VUB

Abstract:

Smart (video) surveillance is a popular tool in the securitization trend. There is a constant push towards further improvement and development, even though numerous questions and concerns are being raised. Melgaço and Van Brakel introduced the term 'surveillance theatre' as an important driver in the implementation of smart (video) surveillance technologies in smart cities. They underlign the symbolic and performative role of these technologies in discourses among policy circles, media and technology companies. The concept draws upon ideas implicit in notions like technology theatre, security theatre and technofetishism. In an

attempt to apply this concept in a different context, this paper explores 'surveillance theatre' as a driver in discourses surrounding the, sometimes problematic, implementation of smart (video) surveillance technologies in airports. These locations have received a special importance as they are often seen as weak targets with a symbolic position. Belgian airport security increasingly includes these technologies as a part of their pre-emptive surveillance strategy in order to predict and/or detect security risks. Considering the significant possible drawbacks, it is important to question how and why different stakeholders speak about, and/or deploy, these technologies. A discourse analysis was performed on official documents, websites, interviews and reports.

Panel 32 - Paper 4.

“If you put two lazy people together or two stupid people together, you don't get much out of it.” - A German Case Study on Plural Policing and Feelings of (In-)Security in an Inner-City Area

Author(s): **Saskia Kretschmer, Tim Lukas, Benjamin Coomann**, Bergische Universität Wuppertal

Abstract:

In addition to preventing crime and disorder, the plural policing approach also aims to reduce feelings of (in-)security in public space. However, citizens' attitudes toward the police and municipal law enforcement agencies are frequently overlooked in the research on fear of crime. We assume a reciprocal relationship between the level of trust placed in different security actors and the degree of perceived (in-)security, which is shaped by local conditions and organisational structures. Since the 1990s, the security architecture of the German city of Wuppertal holds a comprehensive cooperation between the municipal law enforcement agency and the local police department leading to joint patrols in central parts of the city. Based on expert interviews and a postal survey (n=1,758) we will address the following research questions: Do the citizens of Wuppertal feel safe and secure in public spaces of the inner city? How much do they trust the police and members of the municipal public order service? To what extent does the perception of municipal law enforcement and police legitimacy influence the degree of perceived (in-)security?

Panel 33: *The Impact of Covid on Policing*

Panel 33 - Paper 1.

Policing a pandemic: An exploration of police use of powers during COVID-19, dis-proportionality and the impact on public perceptions of police legitimacy

Author(s): **Laura Boulton, Tia Simanovic, Dominique Walker, Michelle McManus**, Liverpool John Moores University

Abstract:

On 26th March 2020, the UK government made new public health regulations strengthening police enforcement powers in England, to reduce the spread of coronavirus. These powers were new to both officers and the general public. Typically, invasive police powers (i.e. stop and search) have been found to have significant negative collateral consequences including reduced trust and engagement and disproportional impact on ethnic minority groups. This research seeks to explore the impact of the Coronavirus Act 2020 on public perceptions towards the police and examine their use of powers in the UK and within the force area of Merseyside specifically. A mixed methods approach was used via three distinct, but related, studies: (i) an online survey exploring public perceptions of The Coronavirus Act 2020 police use of powers, (ii) an online survey examining frontline police officer experiences of the implementation of these powers, and (iii) an analysis of the COVID related arrests/use of COVID related powers in Merseyside. Currently, the research is still in progress. Initial results for all three studies will be available for discussion at the Eurocrim conference in September 2021.

Panel 33 - Paper 2.

‘Giving the right service to different people’: revisiting police legitimacy in the post Covid-19 world

Author(s): **Sarah Charman, Geoff Newiss, Aram Ghaemmaghami, Paul Smith, Rob Inkpen**, University of Portsmouth, **Stephanie Bennett**, University of Chichester, **Camille Ilett**, University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

There can be little doubt that the Covid-19 pandemic has changed the nature, purpose and practice of policing in many parts of the world since the first lockdowns of early 2020. The extraordinary powers given to police to effectuate restrictions to civil liberties in order to protect public health, rather than address crime, have manifestly changed police encounters with the public. The requirement to limit interactions with citizens has resulted in periods of reduced police deployment to non-Covid-19 incidents, and the provision of some policing services and engagement with the public being offered online. Drawing on interviews, video diaries and focus groups conducted in one UK police force at different periods over the pandemic, this presentation offers a discursive reflection of the possible and plausible effects of these changes on police legitimacy. The challenge of sustaining notions of procedural fairness in the face of renewed demands for instrumental effectiveness will be discussed. The paper will highlight the concern that police forces are facing an increasingly fragmented public, making often competing demands on the police, which risks jeopardising the maintenance of legitimacy.

Panel 33 - Paper 3.

The Impact of changing working patterns for police officers and police staff in England and Wales during the COVID19 lockdown

Author(s): **Jenny Fleming**, University of Southampton, **Jennifer Brown**, London School of Economics

Abstract:

Policing is a high-stress occupation requiring emotional management when facing job-related violence, threats to safety and well-being, work-life disruption, and unpredictable hours. A national health pandemic coupled with public order and restraint imperatives has compounded the levels of stress in policing. In the UK, new working patterns were negotiated to manage the constraints of a different working environment during COVID-19. This paper explores the impacts of the first COVID lockdown on police personnel in England and Wales. Three key findings emerged from an on-line survey of officers and staff: moral injury experienced by failures to provide adequate equipment to function in the pandemic policing environment; new patterns of working 'at home'; additional burdens on women personnel who took the main brunt of domestic responsibilities and managing care of children and elderly parents. On balance, survey respondents were positive about the support they received from their immediate line managers. Perceived levels of organisational support proved key in predicting stress experienced by front line police staff trying to police. Suggestions are made to better prepare and support officer and staff in the event of further COVID restrictions.

Panel 34: ***Police Recruitment and Development***

Panel 34 - Paper 1.

Police Transformation: new routes to becoming a detectives

Author(s): **Stephen Tong**, **Martin O'Neill**, Canterbury Christ Church University

Abstract:

This paper provides an overview of the background and history to detective training in the UK before describing the police transformation policy facilitating new routes to becoming a detective. The research presented in this paper explores the new and established training routes to becoming a detective. Traditionally detectives were recruited after completing initial training as a uniform police officer. The traditional pathway still remains, but entry routes are now available for graduates to specifically train towards becoming a detective upon entry to the police organisation. The research presented in this paper follows graduate direct entry detectives as they complete their training to become substantive detectives. This action-based research provided feedback to the police service as the training progressed. The research will focus on the views of detectives going through the training and the final thoughts of substantive detectives once they completed the training. The final survey (n=226) collected the views and

experiences of detectives completing the traditional detective route and the new graduate direct entry scheme.

Panel 34 - Paper 2.

The generational cultural conflicts and integration of police culture under the professionalization of anti-drug policing in China

Author(s): **Haitao Shi**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

The Ministry of Public Security of China has endeavoured to promote police professionalism by raising the threshold for police recruitment and improving law enforcement regulations since 1980s. However, there has always been a discrepancy between the 'law on the books' and the 'law on the streets'. This discrepancy has long been attributed to police culture, which equips police officers with 'finely-grained cognitive maps of the social world' (Reiner, 2010, p.121) and affects the way they enforce the law. Conventional studies often assume that police culture is deeply entrenched and newcomers are passive actors during the process of police socialisation (Chan, 2011). Based on the data gathered from observing participants for 6 months and semi-structured interviews in Jixiang City, China, this paper will examine the integration of cultural elements as well as cultural conflicts between three different generations of anti-drug police officers with different educational backgrounds, status and Guanxi (relationship) networks. As 'power is a significant factor in the ability of an occupation to move toward the professional end of the continuum' (Ritzer, 1975, p. 631), this paper will also probe into the redistribution of anti-drug police culture in the path towards police professionalism through the lens of power dynamics.

Panel 34 - Paper 3.

Who wants to be a cop? Socioeconomic correlates of the choice of police profession in Croatia

Author(s): **Irena Cajner Mraović**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Croatian Studies, **Krunoslav Borovec**, Police college, Police Academy, Ministry of the Interior, Croatia, **Vlatka Ružić**, The Polytechnic "Nikola Tesla" in Gospić, Croatia

Abstract:

The consequences of the tremendous social, political and economic transition that these countries went through in the 1990s are still being felt in the post-socialist countries of Southeast Europe. For the police, this transition meant a transformation from a former militia that protected political elites to the police as a democratic public institution that serves and protects citizens. Police hatred in the recent past, the current high unemployment rate, low wages in the public sector are circumstances that may correlate with the choice of the police profession. The police need to be aware of the reasons that brought young people into its ranks to manage their professional socialization as efficiently as possible. This study explores motives for joining the police concerning socioeconomic characteristics. The study was

conducted on a sample of 732 basic police training attendees in Croatia. Data were collected using the online survey method in November 2020, during the first week of their training. The results show that the main reasons to join the police are helping people and career opportunities, followed by the perception of police work as existentially safe but substantively challenging. However, further analysis reveals some socioeconomic features influence the motives for joining the police.

Panel 34 - Paper 4.

SWaPOL - Social Work and Policing

Author(s): **Günter Stummvoll**, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research

Abstract:

The police and social workers are concerned with problems of substance use and other signs of social disorder in public places. In this Paper I discuss social policy implications of interdisciplinary collaboration between law enforcement agencies and social support services. The idea of getting the police involved in discussions about social welfare policies may at first sound doubtful and odd. Can the police be regarded as a social service provider? How can community policing connect with low-threshold social assistance? Can the police be included in the governance of social services? And conversely: Can social work organisations be included in the governance of security? How can the police and social workers join forces for a safe and healthy environment, particularly for the benefit of vulnerable people in society? The "SWaPOL" curriculum for a joint vocational training for social workers and crime prevention officers in the police will be presented.

Panel 35: Rural policing

Panel 35 - Paper 1.

Farm Crime in Australia: Farmer Victimization and the Role of Rural Specific Police Units

Author(s): **Kyle Mulrooney, Alistair Harkness**, University of New England, Centre for Rural Criminology

Abstract:

Drawing upon survey responses in the Australian states of Victoria and New South Wales (NSW), this paper examines farmers experiences of crime victimisation, worry about crime, their attitudes towards police and theoretical and empirical interactions between these variables. Furthermore, the article considers farmer awareness and engagement with rural specific policing teams and explores how this may shape victimisation, worry and the relationships between police and farmers. In both states, there are high levels of victimisation, high levels of worry, low- to mid-levels of confidence in the police, and there remains a gap between experiences of farm crime and reporting. Awareness and direct contact with rural

crime police teams leads to increased satisfaction with police and crime reporting. Respondents with awareness of these teams express significantly less worry about crime, whilst those with direct contact did not. We conclude by considering the implications of these findings as it relates to policing farm crime.

Panel 35 - Paper 2.

Police perspectives of rural crime in New South Wales

Author(s): **Alistair Harkness, Kyle Mulrooney**, University of New England, Centre for Rural Criminology

Abstract:

Much of the available research on rural crime (generally) and farm crime (specifically) focusses on the perspectives of victims: very little empirical evidence is offered examining these issues from the perspective of police – either frontline and command. This paper outlines the basis of and methodology for a project aimed at producing contemporary empirical data through semi-structured interviews and surveys with serving police members to inform understandings of attitudes, perceptions and opportunities for reform. Specifically, the project explores the extant literature that assesses contemporary policing of rural crime; and consider and document world best practice in rural policing, including policing models and practices internationally. We will provide preliminary findings from semi-structured interviews with selected New South Wales Rural Crime Prevention Team (RCPT) members.

Panel 35 - Paper 3.

Community Policing in Rural Areas

Author(s): **Karen Bullock**, University of Surrey

Abstract:

Hailed as an answer to persistent concerns about the nature of the relationship between police organisations and the communities they serve, community policing continues to be a major reform movement around the world. However, models of policing tend to be transplanted from urban to rural areas with little consideration of suitability and transferability. This paper is concerned with the design and delivery of community policing in rural areas in England and Wales. The overarching aim is to examine how community policing is experienced and delivered in rural areas by police personnel, together with the organisational and other factors that influence its delivery. In doing so, the paper draws on interview data collected from 25 police personnel who work in rural areas. The paper considers the ways that community policing is organised and structured in rural areas; how police personnel engage and work with communities and citizens to prevent crime and disorder; how police personnel come to understand the needs and expectations of rural citizens and communities; and how police organisations respond to their needs. In so doing, it considers the challenges of embedding

community policing within rural areas together with the opportunities afforded by community policing models.

Panel 35 - Paper 4.

The Connected Rural Police Officer: A new Link with the Population?

Author(s): **Christian Mouhanna**, CESDIP-CNRS-Université de Versailles

Abstract:

If the French National Police forces are well-known for their bad relationships with big parts of the population, the French National Gendarmerie, at the countryside, has until recent times a better reputation. Despite this general positive image, the Gendarmes are more and more likely to adopt attitudes similar to their urban colleagues. Many reasons could explain this change: the evolution of the population in rural areas, the New Public Management and zero tolerance's policies inside the Gendarmerie, and the instrumentalization of police forces during social protests - for example the Yellow Jackets.

In order to rebuild a better contact with the population, and especially the neo-rural people, the Gendarmerie's direction has decided to adopt a new strategy, based on mobility and online connections. The new gendarme should use all the new tools offered by the new social networks and software to avoid spending time in his office to do paperwork and to have more intense relations with the inhabitants of his territory.

A fieldwork done with these gendarmes underlines the concrete difficulties meet by this strategy. The use of social networks doesn't produce "naturally" better interactions between the police and the public.

Panel 36: *Policing Vulnerable and Minority Communities*

Panel 36 - Paper 1.

Compassionate and Cavalier: How Police Demeanour influences Domestic Abuse Victims' Empowerment

Author(s): **Leticia Couto**, University of Hull

Abstract:

Early studies about police attitudes and responses to domestic abuse have shown that police officers were often unwilling to intervene due to the domestic nature of the incidents and/or their victim-blaming beliefs. A lot has changed since. Domestic abuse incidents are now taken more seriously and there are currently multiple policies dictating police response to domestic incidents with the overarching aim of providing a somewhat standardized police response. However, an indubitably prevalent trope within the domestic abuse literature is the high discrepancy in police responses.

This presentation aims to provide an overview of the different positive and negative police officers' attitudes while responding to domestic abuse incidents identified in the literature. In

turn, the behavioural categories identified herein will be an important asset and serve as a guide for researchers interested in studying or creating research instruments to analyse officers' demeanour and responses to domestic abuse incidents. In addition, the importance of continuing to evaluate officers' attitudes towards domestic abuse is especially key, particularly as many victims suffer years of abuse before they finally decide to report it to police, and when they do, an unsympathetic response can have a significant impact on future reporting and lead to increased risk.

Panel 36 - Paper 2.

Policing elder abuse and neglect – Concepts for the protection of older adults in need of care

Author(s): **Thomas Goergen, Chantal Hoehn, Carina Schiller**, German Police University

Abstract:

In Germany, more than 4 million people are currently in need of nursing care. In view of demographic change, this highly vulnerable group will continue to grow. While it can be assumed that a large proportion of violent offences against older care recipients go undetected, the police are increasingly faced with the task of policing this older victim population. Research funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research examines violent crime against care recipients aged 60 years and over. Data analysis is based on judicial files on 354 cases of violent offences against older care recipients and on 64 expert interviews among professionals from a variety of fields. Starting from an analysis of the current state of policing elder abuse and neglect, concepts touching upon procedural and structural aspects of police work in this field, police education and training, as well as multi-institutional networking structures (including law enforcement, social services and health care) are being developed. Findings are presented both on the current characteristics of police work in the field of elder abuse and on the perspectives for improving police involvement in the protection of this particularly vulnerable group.

Panel 36 - Paper 3.

The Use of Automatic Traffic Enforcement Cameras to Overcome the Benchmark Problem in Estimating Bias

Author(s): **Roni Factor, Gal Kaplan-Harel, Rivka Turgeman, Simon Perry**, Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Abstract:

Higher representation of particular social groups in the law enforcement system compared to their share of the population raises concerns of bias in law enforcement based on racial, ethnic, and other characteristics. However, the existence of bias can be difficult to definitively verify or disprove, in part because of the difficulty of finding a benchmark – an objective estimate of

actual offenses committed by the studied population – that can be compared to police enforcement. We propose and preliminarily test a method for examining bias by comparing speeding tickets generated by stationary automatic traffic cameras, which provide an objective estimate of speed offenses, to speeding tickets issued manually by police officers, based on drivers' ethnicity with further distribution by gender and age. Initial findings based on all speeding tickets issued in Israel in 2013–2015 (351,546 tickets) and controlling for various variables indicate that, overall, speeding tickets issued by police officers in Israel are not biased based on drivers' ethnicity. This study highlights the need for clear benchmarks of actual offenses committed by different population groups, and the importance of distinguishing between overrepresentation and bias in law enforcement, which sometimes seem to be blurred in the literature.

Panel 36 - Paper 4.

Screening for Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) in Police Custody Settings

Author(s): **Donna Peacock, Patrick Hutchinson**, University of Sunderland, **Clare Holland**, Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust

Abstract:

People who have speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) are found to be disproportionately subject to Criminal Justice proceedings. Effective communication is key to effective engagement, to accessing support and interventions, and to receiving fair and equitable outcomes; however many who come into contact with Criminal Justice Agencies have unmet communication support needs. Previous research has shown that there is a need for screening and early interventions for young people who come into contact with the police in order to reduce rates of reoffending; there has been much less focus on the needs of adult detainees. Based upon quantitative analysis of screening data collected by Liaison and Diversion practitioners in a single UK police force area with an operational Speech and Language Therapist embedded, this research conceptualises police custody as a key gateway to the justice system and a crucial turning point for diversionary practice. The research identifies an urgent need for the expansion of screening and interventions for adults as well as young people, and provision of services for people who have no previous SLCN related diagnosis.

Panel 37: *The Security Industry in Twentieth-Century Europe: Questions of Power, Perception and Control*

Panel 37 - Paper 1.

Why is a Private Business longing for more State Regulation? The relationship between State Control and Entrepreneurial Activities of Private Security Firms in 20th-Century Germany

Author(s): **Marcus Böick**, Ruhr-University Bochum

Abstract:

The history of German private security is still lacking. With its numerous political changes, economic crises, and social transformations, Germany seems a particularly promising study of the tension between state agencies (e.g. police) and private security production. This interrelationship should provide information about the transformations of modern statehood and capitalism, as well as changing social perceptions. In particular, the private security sector has now been striving for over 120 years (so far in vain) to obtain a corresponding legal basis and state recognition through a "Security Services Act".

In this historical contribution, the stages of (non-)regulation attempts by the state in different German regimes will be examined empirically: in the German Empire (after 1900/14), in the Weimar Republic (1927), in the Nazi-Regime (1934/37) and in the Federal Republic (1965/1996). When did lawyers, politicians and security experts try to regulate this industry? With what justifications and what means? Which rights and competences were regulated? Did the private security forces appear a dangerous threat or a useful complement to the state's monopoly on the use of force? In turn, how did the industry and its companies themselves react to these regulations? How did political regulation and public debate relate to each other?

Panel 37 - Paper 2.

From 'authorised private militia' to 'private security company'. Transformations in power, perception and control of the security industry in twentieth-century Belgium

Author(s): **Pieter Leloup**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Recently, a growing body of substantial research has been undertaken on the modern rise and development of private security over time, and in different Western countries. Surprisingly, however, very few studies have closely examined the broader associations between the security industry, (corporate) power and social change.

Based on extensive archival research, this paper contributes to this area of research throughout an analysis of the concept of 'authorised private militia'. When the Belgian government banned private militias by law in 1934, commercial security firms were still granted legal existence. Although this action legally legitimised security companies, it also defined them as 'recognised

private militias' in both legal and symbolic terms until the 1990 sector-specific legislation came into force, and the security industry obtained its official status.

Specifically, the paper will address two dimensions of the trajectory of private security in Belgium. First, it highlights important insights in twentieth-century shifts in the perception, regulation and control of private security and its operations. Second, and in relation to this, it uncovers the security industry's political capital to transform ideas, policy and legislation, and long-term and changing relation between state authority and private power in the field of security provision.

Panel 37 - Paper 3.

What was the Security Industry? Differentials in Power and Perception in Modern Britain

Author(s): **David Churchill**, University of Leeds

Abstract:

This paper draws on ongoing research on security and the security industry in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Britain. Contrary to some accounts, the emergence of the security industry is not a recent development; in fact, it can be traced back at least to the mid-nineteenth century. Yet the composition and perception of this industry have changed radically over time. This paper asks how shifts in the structure, organisation and operations of security companies relate to shifting official and public perceptions of the industry. What emerges from this analysis is a contingent and in some respects contradictory sequence of reactions and responses, which came over time to co-exist. The paper then relates these shifting perceptions to the developing modalities of corporate power in the security industry, suggesting that public criticism, scholarly comment and regulatory initiative have focused on some powers of the security industry, while others remain almost unexamined. In these ways, the paper reflects on continuity and change in the social reception of the security industry in twentieth-century Britain, and offers fresh insights into the industry's enduring social roles in the modern era.

Panel 38: *Police Legitimacy, Accountability and Procedural Justice*

Panel 38 - Paper 1.

Shifting dimensions of procedural fairness: the importance of motive-based trust to offender perceptions of the legitimacy of integrated offender management policing

Author(s): **Frederick Cram**, Cardiff University

Abstract:

Recent criminological emphasis on the salience of procedural justice, in understanding public judgements on police legitimacy, has been based on evidence from studies of traditional patrol interventions. This paper examines these issues in the context of 'Integrated Offender

Management' (IOM)– a multi-agency offender management strategy involving the police in England working closely with other criminal justice agencies to reduce the criminal activities of prolific offenders. The work involves both traditional policing methods and police officers engaging in meaningful rehabilitative work with offenders. Qualitative data from research with IOM police and offenders show that, although many offenders experienced aspects of IOM policing as intrusive, disrespectful, and violent, they accepted the presence and role of the police in their lives. This finding appears to counter to some of the core claims of procedural justice theory. The data also show that the trustworthiness of police motives was central to offender evaluations of the legitimacy of IOM policing. Offenders felt responsible for, even morally deserving of, some aspects of the treatment on the basis of previous offending. It is argued that the importance of motive-based trust in offender perceptions of IOM legitimacy is a result of historical and enduring nature of IOM offender-police relations.

Panel 38 - Paper 2.

Triggers of confidence in the Police in Santiago de Chile: exploring individual and contextual factors

Author(s): **Sebastian Acevedo**, The University of Manchester

Abstract:

Chile is a particular case within Latin America, the most violent region globally and with serious police corruption problems. Nevertheless, this country holds the lowest rate of homicides and the highest GDP and police confidence level, although it is not free of the region's main problem: inequality. Considering problems such as segregation in Chilean cities and unequal access to public services, we might assume that police services follow that pattern responding to a nested phenomenon. Employing a Confirmatory Factorial Analysis and Hierarchical Linear Model, our aim is to test the number of dimensions within police perceptions and assess models with the variables at the individual and municipal levels. Through a local crime survey, firstly, our results confirm two dimensions of the police's confidence which are effectiveness and communication. Besides, we find significant variables that the literature emphasises: age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, social cohesion, and social disorder. However, our contribution is that variables associated with local government are the most relevant. Structural factor like the municipal budget explains more the police perception than the family's socio-economic status. Moreover, the satisfaction with municipal security services is the best predictor to explain police's confidence, opening avenues for further research among both institutions.

Panel 38 - Paper 3.

Self-Legitimacy, Relationships and Reporting of Police Misconduct

Author(s): **Justice Tankebe**, University of Cambridge, **Atul Fulzele**, Himachal Pradesh Police - India

Abstract:

It is well-established that some police officers often engage in acts of misconduct. These acts matter because they undercut the moral basis of police authority and threaten the rule of law. Previous studies have found that police misconduct reduces public confidence in police institutions and increases the propensity of citizens to use violence to resolve disputes. The effectiveness of anti-misconduct measures depends partly on the willingness of police officers to report their colleagues who break the law. It is, therefore, crucial to understand why officers might sometimes collaborate with the authorities to promote ethicality in policing. This paper presents findings from a study of the misconduct reporting intentions of 976 police officers in India. The study assessed officers' reactions to scenarios depicting police assault of, and planting of evidence on, criminal suspects. We outline and test five hypotheses on misconduct reporting intentions drawn from literatures on institutional effectiveness, organisational justice, self-legitimacy, peer relations, and perceived audience legitimacy.

Panel 39: Police Accountability – Towards International Standards

Panel 39 - Paper 1.

Comparing police accountability bodies internationally: theoretical approaches and methodological challenges

Author(s): **Hartmut Aden, Sonja John, Alexander Bosch**, Berlin School of Economics and Law, Berlin Institute for Safety and Security Research (FÖPS Berlin)

Abstract:

Police agencies have been granted additional powers and resources with which to cope with burgeoning threats. At the same time, police technology has rapidly developed. Additional powers, technologies, and transnational police networks add to the already far-reaching powers that police agencies possess. Effective accountability, notably through independent oversight of the police, has often failed to keep pace with these expanding powers. This paper discusses theoretical approaches and methodological challenges for the international and transdisciplinary study of police accountability schemes and mechanisms.

Panel 39 - Paper 2.

Police Accountability: From an internal to an external control system

Author(s): **Christian Mouhanna**, Centre d'Études Sociologiques sur le Droit et les Institutions Pénales (CESDIP), CNRS, France

Abstract:

Some countries, like England, Scotland or Canada, have built a system in which external actors can play a role in the control of police actions, in other countries, like France or Germany, police forces, and their government, are mostly not ready to open their doors to non-police officers. It is interesting to compare these two country groups, because of their divergent

political systems. In France, police forces are mainly acting in a centralized organization, at national scale, whereas in Germany, they are distributed amongst the 16 State (Länder) ministries of the interior. In terms of policing, the French police are known to be more repressive than their German colleagues. However, the two countries seem to be equally reluctant to involve external bodies in the control of police forces. In France, internal bodies, with little openness to the media, still control the investigations when a police officer is suspected of personal injury. The independent bodies created in order to have a more autonomous way of controlling the police often lack power. We will examine the consequences of such a lack of transparency that characterises police accountability in France (and in Germany) on civil society.

Panel 39 - Paper 3.

Police Complaints Beyond External Participation

Author(s): **Anja Johansen**, University of Dundee

Abstract:

What are the dynamics generating reform of police complaints procedures? This problem has become increasingly urgent as civilian participation or oversight of the handling of complaints against the police has become a vibrant field for academic studies. Currently, research is concentrated on jurisdictions who have, or are in the process towards introducing, some form of external participation or oversight in the handling of complaints. Yet, the vast majority of police organisations, even in mature Western democracies, are still not being subjected to any external involvement in complaints handling. Moreover, we currently have no framework for distinguishing complaints handling outside external involvement in democratic countries from the treatment of citizens' complaints in regimes with questionable or no democratic credentials.

This paper compares complaints handling in England/Wales and France from the mid-19th to the 21st century, identifying key factors that generated reform, or failed to. This helps discerning 'reformable' systems from system particularly resistant to reform. The paper argues that key factors making complaints systems 'reformable' include: the conceptualisation of police legitimacy; the legal framework around policing; the strength or fragility of the political regime; and the character of the public sphere.

Panel 39 - Paper 4.

Police Stops – improving standards by electronic control receipts

Author(s): **Hartmut Aden, Jan Fährmann, Roman Thurn**, Berlin School of Economics and Law, Berlin Institute for Safety and Security Research (FÖPS Berlin)

Abstract:

The practice of police stops is contested in many countries. Racial profiling and discrimination have been identified and criticised in the context of police stops. Human rights NGOs focused

on reducing discrimination and individuals who perceive that the police stop them frequently struggle with proving discriminatory practices via evidentiary means. The paper discusses control receipts as a potential solution to this problem and presents technological options to generate control receipts electronically and in line with privacy by design and other data protection principles.

12. Prisons (ESC WG)

Panel 40: *Imprisonment and the well-being of prisoners and their families*

Panel 40 - Paper 1.

A phenomenological study on bereavement in prisons

Author(s): **Tia Simanovic**, University of Strathclyde

Abstract:

This paper discusses findings from a study on prisoners' experiences of bereavement. Semi-structured interviews were held with 33 prisoners in two Scottish prisons. The analytical framework used was Descriptive Phenomenology, which aims to reveal the essence of things through rich narratives of each individual experience by looking at the whole and its parts. The author will first underscore the prevalence of death and bereavement among prisoner populations, discussing findings that go beyond individuals' accounts and reflect a general understanding of the phenomenon. The paper will then identify the essence of bereavement and explore its manifestations in prison contexts to better understand the extent to which one might affect the other. It will examine the temporal, relational, and spatial aspects of grief, as well as the concept of liminality. Finally, it will discuss the relationship between the body and the mind, and conclude by providing policy and practice implications. The findings from this study further develop ideas on sensorial deprivation in prisons and lack of agency, while revealing the (co-)existence of parallel, competing realities in prison and in the community through the phenomenon of bereavement.

Panel 40 - Paper 2.

Cell sharing in Dutch prisons

Author(s): **Esther van Ginneken, Hanneke Palmén**, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Leiden University

Abstract:

The use of double cells in Dutch prisons steadily increased since 2004 up to approximately 30% of the capacity. Contrary to many other countries, cell sharing is a policy choice to save costs rather than a response to overcrowding. Despite the common practice of cell sharing,

there is still limited research on how this is experienced and what the effects are. This paper answers the following research questions: (1) How do people experience sharing a cell? (2) Are there differences in physical health, emotional wellbeing, and misconduct between people incarcerated in single and double cells? (3) Are there differences in perceptions of prison climate between people incarcerated in single and double cells? Data from the Life in Custody Study (2019) is used to gain an insight in self-reported experiences of cell sharing and health, wellbeing, behaviour, and prison climate. For this study, respondents from regimes where cell sharing is relatively frequent are selected, which are regular prison regimes, pre-trial detention, and short-stay custody (N = 3408). Most respondents in double cells prefer a single cell, despite reporting a good relationship with their cellmate. There are some negative associations between sharing a cell and self-reported health, wellbeing, behaviour, and prison climate.

Panel 40 - Paper 3.

Risk factors and consequences of victimisation in prison: A best fit framework synthesis

Author(s): **Elien Goossens**, Leuven Institute for Criminology, KU Leuven

Abstract:

In recent years, prisoners' victimisation has become a popular topic among academics, especially in the US. Researchers have focused on the prevalence of various forms of victimisation and their individual or contextual risk factors and consequences. Due to the increased attention, many studies differ in research design. Therefore, it is essential to review the current state of affairs in terms of research on victimisation in detention. Literature reviews that combine publications on this topic already exist. However, they either are not systematic, focus on misconduct rather than victimisation or do not include the most recent studies. Considering these limitations, a comprehensive systematic literature review is necessary to determine risk factors and consequences of prisoners' victimisation and to understand those within a comprehensive theoretical framework. This review is the starting point of a larger project on victimisation in Flemish prisons. For the first time, victimisation in prison will be investigated in Flanders in a large-scale cross-sectional study. In this presentation, the findings of the first stage of the project will be discussed, covering the systematic review.

Panel 40 - Paper 4.

The knock on effect of remanding a prisoner: Loved ones' experiences

Author(s): **Isla Masson**, Arden University, **Natalie Booth**, Bath Spa University

Abstract:

There is a significant and growing body of literature which focuses on the desistance benefits to prisoners if they have contact with family members in the community. This focus is echoed by prisons, for example 'maintaining and rebuilding family relationships is central to prisoner

rehabilitation' (HMCIP, 2020: 53). Families are often talked about with regards to how they can help those in prison, 'or the role families can play' (Lord Farmer, 2017: 4), rather than with consideration of their own needs. The focus of this paper is on the experiences of 'loved ones' (Masson and Booth, 2018) of remand prisoners, who are left on the outside to pick up the pieces when a person close to them is separated from them against their will. Based on semi-structured interviews carried out with 61 loved ones supporting 50 prisoners in England and Wales we will explore emerging findings relating to these loved ones' experiences of the criminal justice system and the wider repercussions of remanding a person.

Panel 41: Correctional staff, procedural justice, and policy makers

Panel 41 - Paper 1.

The relationship between health of prison staff members and the social climate: A Swiss example

Author(s): **Conor Mangold**, University of Bern, **Anna Isenhardt**, University of Bern & Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, **Ueli Hostettler**, University of Bern

Abstract:

The social climate of an institution has been shown to influence different aspects of this institution, like the health of staff members or job satisfaction. Therefore, it is essential to understand which aspects of their health it affects. Financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation, in 2017 (N = 1667), we asked staff members how they perceive the social climate of their institution, and asked staff how they perceived aspects of their health. We also asked staff about their overall job satisfaction and their intention of looking for a new job. This allows us to examine how social climate affects staff members' well-being. It can also give us insight, if it has an indirect effect on more distant variables, such as turnover rate, mediated by dimensions of health. Further, we examine whether there are feedback-loops between the variables, such as job satisfaction being influenced by the social climate, but in turn, job satisfaction also influencing social climate. Lastly, it will be compared to inmates, allowing us to see if these groups perceive these dimensions differently. This research provides insight into the impact of the social climate and can suggest areas that might need improvement to better the social climate.

Panel 41 - Paper 2.

Procedural justice and legitimacy in the criminal justice chain: A longitudinal study among detainees in the Netherlands

Author(s): **Matthias van Hall**, **Anja Dirkzwager**, **Peter van der Laan**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, **Paul Nieuwbeerta**, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Leiden University

Abstract:

Research has identified legitimacy as an influencing factor in securing compliant behaviour. Therefore, knowledge on determinants of legitimacy is essential. While different authorities in the criminal justice chain can contribute to strengthening legitimacy beliefs by treating individuals in a procedurally just manner, existing research mainly examined only one criminal justice authority. The aim of this study is to examine the extent to which procedural justice perceptions during interactions with multiple legal authorities shape (ex-)detainees' legitimacy beliefs. This study uses data from the Prison Project, a longitudinal study among 1,748 Dutch male detainees, which included detailed and longitudinal information on their perceptions of a procedurally just treatment by the police, prison staff and the judge as well as their legitimacy beliefs. The results indicate that detainees who feel treated in a procedurally just manner by the police, the prison staff or the judge are more likely to view the law as legitimate. Additionally, legitimacy beliefs are more strongly strengthened by police procedural justice in the short-term, while the perceived treatment by prison staff becomes the most important predictor of legitimacy in the longer-term. This study highlights the importance of procedural justice perceptions throughout the entire criminal justice chain when predicting legitimacy.

Panel 41 - Paper 3.

The role of prison climate and work climate in understanding subjective safety among correctional staff

Author(s): **Hanneke Palmen, Miranda Sentse, Esther van Ginneken, Anouk Bosma**, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Leiden University

Abstract:

Objective: To effectively perform their work, and provide a safe environment for incarcerated individuals, it is important that correctional officers feel safe. Yet, research explaining officers' subjective safety has largely overlooked the context in which these feelings arise. This study aims to explore the relative impact of shared perceptions and characteristics of incarcerated individuals (prison climate) and officers (work climate) in prison units.

Data/Methods: Data from the Dutch Life-in-Custody-Study were used. In this project, data of a national survey of 1,427 correctional officers (135 prison units) were combined with a national survey among incarcerated individuals and administrative data.

Results: Multilevel analyses showed that almost 20% of the variance in officers' subjective safety was clustered at the prison unit level, that both prison and work climate factors contributed to officers' safety, and that the relative importance of work climate was high in comparison to prison climate.

Conclusions/Implications: Findings indicate that officers' subjective safety is to a substantial extent a matter of climate rather than an individual trait.

Panel 41 - Paper 4.

Peers welcoming newly arrived prisoners: Understanding the processes behind personal development outcomes

Author(s): **Dorien Brosens**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Participation and Learning in Detention (PALD) research group

Abstract:

Prisons across the world are implementing peer-based initiatives to varying degrees. Recently, buddy-projects in which peers are trained to welcome newly arrived prisoners found entrance in 3 Flemish prisons (Belgium). Although studies on peer-based initiatives in prison mainly focus on outcomes, a fundamental understanding of how, why, for whom and under what circumstances peer-based initiatives lead to such outcomes remains an understudied topic. To fill this gap, starting from the perspective of realist evaluation, 3 interviews were conducted with program designers of the only 3 buddy-projects that currently exist in Flanders. The aim was to unravel their expectations on which personal development outcomes can be realized, as well as the mechanisms and contextual factors behind this. Program designers mainly expect to realize a development of communication skills and self-reliance for those prisoners that take up a role as peer. A mechanism behind realizing these outcomes is that prisoners are trained to replace themselves in the position of newly arrived prisoners, through which they feel more comfortable to provide support. Contextual factors associated with the realization of these outcomes and mechanisms are e.g. the support base for the peer-initiative by prison managers and officers, and the selection procedure of participants.

Panel 42: *COVID-19 - Prison policies and their impact on people living and working in prison*

Panel 42 - Paper 1.

Danish prison system during the COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020 to April 2021

Author(s): **Anette Storgaard**, University of Aarhus, **Linda Kjaer Minke**, Kjaer Minke, University of Southern Denmark

Abstract:

In Denmark, the interchange between COVID-19 related lockdowns and a somewhat normal life in society has to a large degree been mirrored in the prisons. Exceptions from general legislation and practices have been implemented during 2020 and the beginning of 2021, the intensity of the restrictions in the society and the prisons has been “turned up and down” several times. The prison system has been more or less locked down with limited possibilities for prisoners for employment, visits and prison leaves. Compensatory measures have been implemented such as extended use of telephone calls, increased use of exercise in the prison yard, hobbies that can be practised in the cell and increased access to self-study courses. Until April 2021, few prisoners and staff members have been infected by COVID-19 in prisons and

there is no COVID-19 -related deaths of prisoners or prison staff members, but the strict restrictions have caused many complaints from prisoners and their relatives to the Danish Ombudsman. The question is how the danish prison system can handle future pandemics? The answer to that question raises a dilemma: The right to stay healthy in prison towards the right to stay in contact with family and the surrounding society.

Panel 42 - Paper 2.

Prisoners' rights under pressure: Belgian prison policies and life in prison during the COVID-19 pandemic

Author(s): **Olivia Nederlandt**, Université Libre de Bruxelles & Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles, **An-Sofie Vanhouche**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

In March 2021, the coronavirus COVID-19 has hit Belgium hard. For Belgian's prisons - that traditionally face substantial challenges in relation to health care, prison overcrowding, strikes of prison officers and deteriorated material conditions – the prevention of virus outbreaks and the containment of this virus suddenly became the major priority.

In order to achieve this goal, several measures were taken: legal initiatives were taken to reduce the prison population, all interactions with the outside world were reduced to an absolute minimum (suspension of visits, of prison leaves and of court appearances) and inside prisons, sanitary measures were taken (separation of detainees in groups called 'bubbles', wearing of masks, medical or preventive isolation of detainees, suspension of all group activities, ...). In this presentation, we reflect on these measures and what they teach us about the potential of reductionist prison policies and the (lack of) protection of prisoners' rights in time of crisis. We also underline the importance of the concept of normalization in relation to the digitalization in prison, with the videoconference and online learning platforms being introduced because of the pandemic.

Panel 42 - Paper 3.

Covid-19: Concerns, impact, and preventive behavior among prison staff

Author(s): **Leonel Gonçalves**, Office of Corrections and Rehabilitation, canton Zurich, **Stéphanie Baggio**, Geneva University Hospitals & Office of Corrections and Rehabilitation, canton Zurich

Abstract:

Prison staff are at high risk of being exposed to COVID-19 and transmitting the virus inside prison. They may therefore have increased concerns related to the disease. Besides that, the adoption of preventative behaviors are important to protect detained persons. However, compliance with recommended policies and the consequences of the pandemic on the life of people working in prison have not been explored as much as in other institutions. Based on self-report data from 171prison staff (83% males and 80% prison guards) working in the most

overcrowded prison in Switzerland by June 2020, this study evidenced that all prison staff adopted preventive behaviors during the first wave of the pandemic. Most suffered from the impact of the pandemic (66%) and had worries concerning future waves of the disease (59%). Preventive behaviors were related to not being a prison guard, the pandemic impact was related to medical symptoms, and worries about the pandemic were related to not having been infected by the disease. Contrary to the results of prior studies, preventive behaviors were not associated with worries about the pandemic. Prison staff with more worries were those for whom the pandemic had a higher impact on their lives.

Panel 42 - Paper 4.

Covid-19 in an overcrowded prison: Impact of measures and consequences

Author(s): **Stéphanie Baggio**, Geneva University Hospitals & Office of Corrections and Rehabilitation, canton Zurich, **Hans Wolff, Laurent Gétaz**, Geneva University Hospitals

Abstract:

The aims of the present study were 1) to compare the seroprevalence rates of anti-SARS-CoV-2 among people living in detention (PLDs) and prison staff of the largest and more overcrowded Swiss prison with the general population and 2) to test differences in suicide attempts between the pre-pandemic and the pandemic periods. A prospective cross-sectional study was conducted in June 2020. We assessed anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies. Data from medical files were used to estimate the percentage of suicide attempts before and during the pandemic. PLDs incarcerated before the beginning of the pandemic had a significantly lower seroprevalence rate (0.9%) compared to the community (6.4%) and a marginally significant lower prevalence rate compared to PLDs incarcerated after the beginning of the pandemic (6.7%) and the prison staff (4.9%). We identified a statistically significant 56%-increase of suicide attempts. During the first wave, despite overcrowding and interaction with the community in an overcrowded prison, the prison was not a hotspot of SARS-CoV-2 infection and PLDs detained before the beginning of the pandemic had a very low rate of infection. Our finding encourages the rigorous application of control measures and access to health care to protect this vulnerable population.

Panel 43: ***Comparing punishment in England & Wales and Norway***

Panel 43 - Paper 1.

Authoritarian exclusion and laissez-faire inclusion: Comparing the punishment of men convicted of sex offences in England & Wales and Norway

Author(s): **Alice Ievins**, University of Cambridge, **Kristian Mjåland**, University of Agder

Abstract:

Comparative penologists have described social democratic jurisdictions as though they exist at opposite ends of a continuum of inclusion and exclusion, and as though neoliberal states are

inactive and social democratic states are invasive. This paper, which is based on more than 129 interviews with men convicted of sex offences in England & Wales and Norway, uses Cohen's (1985) work on inclusion and McNeill's (2014) typology of rehabilitative forms to complicate this simplistic binary. It argues that the punishment of men convicted of sex offences in England & Wales was demanding but exclusionary. It imposed strict legal restrictions on these men during and after their imprisonment, blocking them from engaging in social and moral rehabilitation and providing a limited and treacherous route to change. In Norway, punishment operated in a way that was formally inclusionary but surprisingly laissez-faire. Prisoners retained their legal rights during and after their incarceration, but the lack of opportunities to discuss their offending meant that their sentences were rarely experienced as meaningful, and their formal inclusion was not enough for them to feel substantially included after release.

Panel 43 - Paper 2.

“Thank you for having me”: The experiences and meanings of release from prison in Norway and England & Wales

Author(s): **Sarah Doxat-Pratt, Anna Schliehe, Julie Laursen**, University of Copenhagen

Abstract:

The day of release from prison is one of the most highly-anticipated events for prisoners, and one which holds a place in the public imagination as a significant and transformative moment. Yet in scholarly literature, although there is much on prisoner resettlement and reintegration (Maruna, Immarigeon & Shover, 2004; Western, 2018) the moment of release itself is seldom mentioned. Drawing on interviews (N:455) from a comparative research project in Norway and England & Wales, this paper will zoom in on the micro-processes that shape exit, capturing how prisoners prepare for release, the procedures and practices of the release day, and their first encounter with the outside world. In both countries, the data show a juxtaposition of personal significance and institutional banality around exit, which contrast sharply with the highly ritualistic processes of sentencing and entry (Maruna, 2011) and which frequently led prisoners to reflect on the nature of their punishment and the meaning of their time in prison. By highlighting the details of release, the paper will explore these ideas, probing the boundaries that exist between the inside and outside worlds (Turner, 2016) and connecting the experiences of exit with conceptual ideas of how punishment is experienced (Sexton, 2015).

Panel 43 - Paper 3.

Contrasts in freedom: Comparing the experiences of imprisonment in open and closed prisons in England & Wales and Norway

Author(s): **Kristian Mjåland**, University of Agder, **Julie Laursen, Anna Schliehe, Simon Larmour**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

Open prisons are portrayed as less harmful custodial institutions than closed prisons, and prison systems that rely more heavily on low security imprisonment are typically considered to have a more humane and less punitive approach to punishment. However, few studies have systematically compared the subjective experiences of prisoners held in open and closed prisons, and no study has yet compared the role and function of open prisons across jurisdictions. Drawing on a survey conducted with prisoners (N=1082) in 13 prisons in England & Wales and Norway, we provide the first comparative analysis of experiences of imprisonment in closed and open prisons, conducted in countries with diverging penal philosophies ('neoliberal' vs 'social democratic'). The article documents that open prisons play a much more significant role in Norway than in England & Wales; that prisoners in both countries rate their experience significantly more positively in open compared to closed prisons; and that while imprisonment seems to produce similar kinds of pains in both types of prisons, they are perceived as less severe and more manageable in open prisons. These findings suggest important implications for comparative penology, penal policy, and prison reform.

Panel 44: Contemporary Prison Issues

Panel 44 - Paper 1.

Complaining in Prison: Formal, informal and unresolved complaints in prisons

Author(s): **Sophie van der Valk, Mary Rogan**, School of Law, Trinity College Dublin

Abstract:

Recent years have seen a growth of formal complaint procedures in prisons, which are seen as widely beneficial and a key feature of enhancing the protection of rights of those in prison. However, in the prison context, complaining takes on an added significance due to the nature of the prison environment and can face significant hurdles. To date, relatively little is known about how those in prison experience complaining. This paper draws on empirical research with Irish prisoners on the experiences of having a complaint system. Through understanding how people complain in prison, as well as why some choose not to formally complain and exploring different approaches to resolving problems in prison, this paper will seek to understand how prisoners' view complaining and how they see themselves in relation to a formal complaints system. An effective complaints system takes into account the context in which it is being designed for and the importance of understanding what complaints mean to those who it is seeking to benefit cannot be ignored.

Panel 44 - Paper 2.

Responding to Prison Oversight: Prison Managers' Engagement with Inspection and Monitoring in the Irish Prison System

Author(s): **Sarah Curristan, Mary Rogan**, School of Law, Trinity College Dublin

Abstract:

Prison oversight is regarded by scholars as an essential means by which human rights and humane conditions in prison are upheld. Yet, despite the growing number of oversight bodies, significant issues regarding prison conditions and the treatment of people in custody continue to persist and oversight recommendations go unheeded. In understanding prison oversight, prison managers are a key cohort for study as they are an essential conduit by which oversight recommendations are implemented. This paper offers some insight into why engagement and compliance can vary, examining prison managers' experiences with the Irish prison inspectorate (OIP) and the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT). Grounded in the work of Braithwaite (2003), interviews (n = 35) and surveys (n = 369) were used to explore prison managers' willingness, or lack of, to engage with these inspection and monitoring bodies. The analysis reveals a diversity of responses to inspection and monitoring bodies – commitment, leverage, capitulation, indifference, defensiveness, and resistance – with varying degrees of engagement and motivation to engage. Finally, this research identifies areas by which the oversight relationship could be improved upon, with a view to fostering more positive engagement.

Panel 44 - Paper 3.

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

Author(s): **Anna Flynn**, School of Law, University of Limerick, Irish Prison Service

Abstract:

In 2017, the Irish Prison Service (IPS) published recommendations for the management of people serving life sentences (PSLS), aligning with 2003 Council of Europe guidance. My PhD objectively evaluates the implementation of key recommendations, while also informing ongoing development of policy and practice. My current aim is to support the IPS in developing sentence plan templates for PSLS.

Adopting a cross-sectional quantitative design, this research analyses various elements of prison life as experienced by PSLS. Data is collected from the IPS Prisoner Information Management System, and categorised according to the sentence stage in which it was originally recorded (early, middle, or late sentence stage). The objective is to identify critical strengths, risks, and needs trends that may arise during the different stages of a life sentence, which could either enhance or diminish sentence progression (e.g., family contact, violent behaviour, and substance use). Where stage-related strengths, risks, and needs are identified, they can be highlighted in sentence plans, discussed with PSLS, and proactively targeted by interventions to facilitate positive sentence progression. This is in addition to ensuring that sentence plans are individualised to PSLS. This research is a priority for the IPS due to its implications for the management of PSLS.

Panel 44 - Paper 4.

Examining the Impact of Violence in the Irish Prison Community

Author(s): **Beth Duane**, School of Law, University of Limerick

Abstract:

Violence in prisons has traditionally been perceived to be acts of physical abuse and force against staff and inmates. However, violence is now understood to be multi-faceted in nature, and presents itself across a spectrum of behaviours, both physical and psychological (WHO, 2001), including threats, extortion, gang violence, torture, verbal aggression, and physical harm. This paper is focused on the complex and multifaceted issue of violence in prisons - and in particular how such an issue can manifest itself in a multiplicity of behaviours which can equally result in physical and psychological harm for both inmates and prison staff. The impact that violence has on the prison community is considerable, leading to tensions within the political, economic, and personal spheres and affecting relationships within the prison and causing increased levels of tension. As such, this paper will examine the extent that violence occurs in the Irish prison system by analysing violent incidents, including deaths and suicides to address the impact that it has had on the prison community.

Panel 45: *Roundtable: Legal clinics for prisoners and their families*

Panel 45 - Paper 1.

Legal Clinic for Prison Law at the University of Bremen

Author(s): **Christine Graebisch**, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Dortmund

Abstract:

The legal clinic for prison law at the University of Bremen has been offering clinical education for law students since 1977 and is the first legal clinic in Germany. It offers legal advice for inmates of all kinds of institutions that deprive persons of their liberty in Bremen. The clinic cooperates with an NGO, the Verein für Rechtshilfe im Justizvollzug des Landes Bremen e.V., and with local lawyers.

Panel 45 - Paper 2.

The HMP Coldingley Law Clinic at Royal Holloway, University of London

Author(s): **Nicola Antoniou**, Royal Holloway, University of London

Abstract:

The HMP Coldingley Law Clinic is part of the Legal Advice Centre at Royal Holloway, University of London. The clinic is a collaboration between the Legal Advice Centre, HMP Coldingley/The Forward Trust, and Creighton and Partners Solicitors. Student volunteers at

the Legal Advice Centre work together with our partners, where legal advice on family law matters is provided to prisoners at HMP Coldingley.

Panel 45 - Paper 3.

Law Clinic at De Montfort University, Leicester

Author(s): **Sara Desforges**, De Montfort University

Abstract:

The law clinic at De Montfort Law School, Leicester, is still in its early stages. It comprises a project addressed at residents at HMP Whatton and provides a free will making service.

Panel 45 - Paper 4.

Law Clinic Post-Conviction at Freie Universitaet Berlin

Author(s): **Kirstin Drenkhahn**, Freie Universität Berlin

Abstract:

This FU Law Clinic Post-Conviction is a new addition to the FU Criminal Law Clinic. Having started in the winter term of 2020, it is still in its early stages. The clinic provides legal advice in cases of potentially wrongful conviction and for prisoners and their families from Berlin on prison law. The prison law branch is organised together with the NGO Tatort Zukunft and cooperates the NGO Freie Hilfe.

Panel 46: Everyday practices and relationships in prisons

Panel 46 - Paper 1.

Soft resistance in prisons

Author(s): **Ben Crewe**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, **Julie Laursen**, Institute of Law, University of Copenhagen

Abstract:

While the most common modes of resistance in prisons take the form of non-compliance with official rules, prisoners sometimes seek to challenge authority through acts that are neither concealed nor against the rules, as such. Such practices include mobilising the law, turning the prison's bureaucratic techniques against it, epistemic challenges to psychological labels, and acts of deliberate passivity and awkwardness, all of which have oppositional intent but are expressed in ways that cannot provoke official sanctions. Based on data collected in a range of prisons in England & Wales and Norway, this paper seeks to conceptualise these practices as forms of 'soft resistance', the terms of which are shaped by the nature of penal power. Drawing

on Mathiesen's (1965) concept of 'ensoriousness', it emphasises the conditions of relative powerlessness in which soft resistance is employed, while also highlighting its effectiveness as a means of defending against institutional power.

Panel 46 - Paper 2.

Pragmatic and Permeable Egalitarianism: Exploring Social Life in Norwegian Prisons

Author(s): **Julie Laursen**, Institute of Law, University of Copenhagen, **Kristian Mjåland**, University of Agder, Norway

Abstract:

The social world of prisons is typically described as hierarchical in the prison sociological literature where offence type, displays of (hegemonic) masculinity and involvement in the informal economy impact prisoners' social standing. Based on fieldwork and interviews (N=181) with men and women in seven different Norwegian prisons, this presentation describes prisoner cultures where such hierarchies were either absent or of little significance. Rather than pointing out differences in status and standing, the interviewees insisted that they were equal and the same. In order to make sense of this finding, which contrasts with dominant accounts in the prison sociological literature, the presentation engages with scholarship on the role and roots of egalitarianism in Norwegian society. Organizing the discussion around the concepts of 'egalitarian permeability', 'pragmatic egalitarianism' and 'social labour', we argue that the egalitarian culture of Norwegian (open) prisons is shaped by norms in the wider Norwegian society and the pragmatic choices prisoners make to cope socially in prison everyday life.

Panel 46 - Paper 3.

'You're a uniform, I'm a prisoner': Negotiating relational ambiguities between prisoners and staff in a women's prison

Author(s): **Anna Schliehe**, University of Bonn, **Ben Crewe**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, **Daria Przybylska**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

Staff-prisoner relationships have long been recognised as lying 'at the heart of the whole prison system' (Home Office 1984: para. 16). Because penal power and legitimacy are negotiated via staff-prisoner relationships, getting these relationships 'right' is essential (Auty and Liebling 2020). However, themes of authority, justice, and legitimacy have been rather neglected in studies of women's imprisonment (Liebling 2009), with relatively few exceptions. The existing scholarship on staff-prisoner relationships in women's prisons suggests a set of relational characteristics that transcend institutions and penal climates. Based on ethnographic

fieldwork, interviews (N=48) and surveys (N= 207) with women in prisons in England & Wales, this presentation describes staff prisoner relationships and the relational ambiguities that create existential challenges and generate particular pains of imprisonment. We argue that issues of embedded infantilisation alongside wider disciplinary practices, like intensive surveillance and regulation, are essential in perpetuating painful ambiguities. The inconsistent use of staff authority including shifting behavioural expectations further creates an uncertain and unpredictable environment, which can generate a considerable degree of ontological insecurity. These dynamics sit within a wider shift in penal culture in England & Wales towards 'soft power' (Crewe 2011), pointing towards a wider relevance of these relational negotiations.

Panel 47: *Prisoners' perceptions, conditions of confinement, and life in and after prison*

Panel 47 - Paper 1.

The effect of sanction severity and its interaction with procedural justice

Author(s): **Franziska M. Yasrebi-de Kom, Anja Dirkzwager, Peter van der Laan**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, **Paul Nieuwbeerta**, Leiden University

Abstract:

Recent scholarship suggests that detention may have differential effects depending on situational factors. This longitudinal study tests an integrative theoretical framework with the aim to identify the conditions under which detention deters from subsequent rule-violating behavior. We examined whether the effects of experienced sanction severity on subsequent misconduct/reoffending behavior are dependent on procedural justice perceptions among a group of Dutch detainees (N = 763 and N = 765). The deterrent effect of sanction severity on misconduct was dependent on procedural justice. Increased sanction severity only deterred detainees from subsequent misconduct when treatment was perceived as procedurally neutral to just. For first-time detainees, a similar interaction effect was observed for their reoffending behavior. The results support the added value of integrating deterrence theory with situational characteristics (i.e., procedural justice) to explain sanctioning effects and suggest that correctional staffs' relationships with detainees can contribute to order in prison and beyond.

Panel 47 - Paper 2.

Exploring the relationship between prison-based social capital, prison education and desistance

Author(s): **Geraldine Cleere**, Waterford Institute of Technology

Abstract:

This paper will present the findings of a study designed to explore the relationships between prison education, desistance and social capital, focusing in particular on the interplay between prison-based social capital, prison education and desistance from crime. It will begin with a brief overview of the relevant prison education, desistance and social capital theories. This will be followed by a detailed discussion of the research findings pertaining to the prison-based social capital levels of prisoners. Briefly, the research showed that prison-based social capital levels were much lower among those prisoners participating in prison education than those who were not. Those prisoners who were participating in education did not readily identify with common prison relationships and norms. Furthermore, their narratives contained far less evidence of prison-based social capital than those who were not participating in education. Finally, having presented the findings of the study, the paper will conclude by considering the implications for theory and practice.

Panel 47 - Paper 3.

Perception of imprisonment of older prisoners in Switzerland

Author(s): **Anna Isenhardt**, University of Bern & Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, **Conor Mangold**, **Ueli Hostettler**, University of Bern

Abstract:

The experiences of the elderly population are relatively unexplored, especially in Switzerland. Based on a survey of n = 381 prisoners from the Swiss penal system, the planned contribution investigates how older prisoners experience various aspects of everyday life in prison compared to younger prisoners. Of the 381 respondents, 45 are between 51 and 60 years old, eleven between 61 and 70, and another two are older than 70. The aim is first to explore the differences in various socio-demographic variables, including the highest level of education, nationality, housing situation before incarceration, and if they have children. Secondly, it will explore the offense for which the prisoner was incarcerated, the number of previous convictions, and variables relating to the course of incarceration, such as duration of incarceration and regime. This will be followed finally by investigating the assessment of their perceived state of health (in general and mental health), the relationship with staff and fellow prisoners, the prison climate, the experience of justice, and expectations for the time after incarceration. This research can give further insight into how a growing inmate population, specifically older inmates, experience their imprisonment compared to the younger population.

Panel 47 - Paper 4.

Prisoners' financial distress in a (digital) prison context

Author(s): **Jana Robberechts**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, **Anouk Mertens**, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, **Kristel Beyens**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

Digital technologies have the potential to change the nature of imprisonment and can therefore possibly affect prisoner experiences. This paper discusses the impact of digitalisation, and in particular the use of a digital (in-cell) platform, on the experience of imprisonment. Interviews with prisoners (n=54) in four Belgian prisons with a different extent of digitalisation, were used to determine factors that can explain the variability in prisoner experiences. This qualitative data informed a broader survey about digitalisation and its impact on the quality of prison life experienced by prisoners, which was conducted in 10 Belgian prisons. The digitalisation impacts upon various dimensions of prison life. This presentation focuses on the effect on prisoners' financial autonomy and distress in prison. Prisoners have a limited degree of choice and possibilities of how to manage their own budget. This study shows that the use of a digital platform removes certain barriers and has the potential to empower prisoners. Through digitalisation, and in particular the use of a digital in-cell platform, prisoners gain autonomy. This also increases prisoners' responsabilisation, which can create financial distress. These findings raise questions about the financial literacy of prisoners, and the support needed to improve that literacy.

Panel 48: Professional collaborations and professional support in prison

Panel 48 - Paper 1.

Individual and contextual determinants of in-prison professional support

Author(s): **Amanda Pasma, Esther van Ginneken, Hanneke Palmen, Nieuwbeerta Paul**, Leiden University

Abstract:

Prisoners often experience social and financial problems upon release, increasing the chances of recidivism. In-prison support by prison-based and community-based professionals is vital in preparing prisoners for release. The current study examines factors that relate to receiving professional support. Individual-level factors such as prisoners' human capital, risk factors, readiness to change and demographics are included. We also look at contextual barriers among community-based professionals, such as the accessibility and atmosphere of- and travel time and costs towards- prison institutions. We use data from the Dutch Prison Visitation Study, part of the Life in Custody Study 2019, which contains survey data from 4309 incarcerated individuals and 1077 community-based professionals across 28 Dutch prisons. Official records of the Dutch Custodial Agencies were added for individual and contextual-level characteristics. Multilevel regression analyses are applied. The results show the extent to which individual and contextual-level factors are related to the level of support prisoners receive from prison-based and community-based professionals. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Panel 48 - Paper 2.

Exploring interprofessional collaboration after prison in Norway - A mixed methods study

Author(s): **Bjørn Kjetil Larsen**, Molde University College

Abstract:

This study explores the phenomenon of interprofessional collaboration during the reintegration process focusing on offenders with substance abuse and mental health issues in Norway. The aim of the study is to contribute to the development of conceptual models and a theoretical framework on interprofessional collaboration in reintegration after prison. Data includes (1) In-depth interviews with nine offenders in Norway, (2) a scoping review of international empirical studies, (3) in-depth interviews with nine frontline workers in Norway and (4) a factor analysis of a questionnaire from 160 frontline workers working in prisons in Norway. Findings show that interaction between welfare services and offenders psychosocial needs in reintegration after prison is complex and multifaceted. In international research, interprofessional collaboration is viewed as a prerequisite to meet these needs, but the amount of research describing which factors influence this collaboration and implicitly welfare service provided to offenders in reintegration after prison is highly limited. Findings also suggest that there is a broad spectrum of aspects at the individual and organisational level perceived as influencing interprofessional collaboration in the reintegration process of offenders. Communication, domain and organizational culture are some of the aspects perceived as important.

Panel 48 - Paper 3.

Exploring the perception of justice and community actors on digital learning opportunities in Belgian prisons

Author(s): **Silke Marynissen, Dorien Brosens, Liesbeth De Donder**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

Digitalization has permeated society, also in the field of learning. Although it is widely recognized that prisons are lacking behind in this regard, digital learning initiatives are gradually entering Belgian prisons. As little is known about how Belgian justice and community actors experience these digital learning opportunities, this study aims to provide insight into (1) their perceptions on the existing digital opportunities for prisoners, (2) what they perceive as added values of a digital learning offer and (3) how an ideal digital learning offer should look like. A qualitative survey was completed by 19 justice actors (e.g. prison managers, members of the psychosocial service) and 43 community actors (i.e. activity organizers of formal, non-formal and informal learning activities) spread over 34 prisons. The findings of our thematic analysis suggest that the existing digital learning opportunities in Belgian prisons are experienced as inadequate, mostly because of its offline nature. Respondents emphasize that greater investments should be made in an online digital learning

offer, comprising a variety of formal, non-formal and informal learning opportunities that meet prisoners' learning needs. Furthermore, added values for prison actors (e.g. reduced inefficient workload) and society (e.g. preparation for reintegration, ecological purposes) were mentioned.

Panel 48 - Paper 4.

Ethics and the principle of equivalence in Danish prisons' health care

Author(s): **Mathilde Carøe Munkholm**, University of Southern Denmark

Abstract:

This presentation focus on the principle of equivalence in Danish prison healthcare and how ethical concerns are addressed in the healthcare professional's practices. Prisoners' right to staying healthy is based on the principle of equivalence denoting that prisoners are guaranteed access to healthcare on equal terms with the general population. The question is how healthcare professionals secure the principle of equivalence and address the ethical considerations in a prison context where penal execution is carried out juxtaposed with a healthcare ambition? First, the presentation will give a review of literature on health care and ethics in prisons. Second, the Danish legal framework of health care in Danish prisons will be explained with a focus on the principle of equivalence. Third, qualitative interviews with healthcare professionals in a closed prison will give insights to the ethical reflections inherent in their practice and how they are addressed. Finally, the insights will uncover ethical challenges through the concept of double loyalty, which will be applied to describe healthcare professionals' experienced role conflict between duties to a patient and obligations to the interest of the prison regime.

Panel 49: *Prison life and experiences of imprisonment*

Panel 49 - Paper 1.

Styles of inmates' activity and their time perspectives

Author(s): **Przemysław Piotrowski**, **Kinga Tucholska**, **Bożena Gulla**, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, **Małgorzata Wysocka-Pleczyk**, Pedagogical University of Krakow, **Stefan Florek**, **Martyna Sekulak**, **Kaja Głomb**, Jagiellonian University in Krakow

Abstract:

The study presents the patterns of activities undertaken by inmates in the context of their time perspectives. Data were collected from 140 male prisoners aged 24-55. Two self-report methods were used to measure the behavioral and mental activity of inmates - the Inmate's Activity Questionnaire (IAQ) and the Activity Sheet (AS). PS ZTPI-PL by Zimbardo and Boyd was used to assess the time perspectives. A semi-structured interview was undertaken to collect demographic and detention conditions data. On the basis of the IAQ and AS data, three profiles (styles) of activity were distinguished by means of k-means cluster analysis. For the A

style, passivity is main characteristic, for the B style - purposeful activity, for the C style - wishful activity. Activity profiles turn out to be related to a specific configuration of time perspectives adopted by inmates for whom a given style of activity is characteristic. The type A activity style applies to people significantly younger than those with type C style. Moreover, people with type A activity have a significantly longer time to apply for parole compared to inmates with type B activity, and significantly lower support received from relatives compared to inmates with type C activity.

Panel 49 - Paper 2.

The best of the worst and the still evil. Life prisoners in Poland - results of research

Author(s): **Joanna Klimczak, Maria Nielaczna**, University of Warsaw, Department of Applied Social Sciences and Resocialization, Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialization

Abstract:

There are nearly 500 life prisoners in Poland today. Despite the legal possibility of parole, none of them have yet been released from prison.

In our speech, we want to present a summary of the six-year research on life imprisonment. The study was conducted on 290 life prisoners. We studied their past, criminal files, prison files and finally talked with them about how they perceive their punishment.

Our goal was to answer the question - what is the average lifers (statistical image of a convict), and whether in the group of 290 respondents there are the best and worst ones, and what determines this.

Referring to various theories and theoretical models, incl. deprivation, import, rational choice, we examined how the prisoners adapt to the conditions of indefinite isolation, and how the prison system adapts to them.

Research shows that lifers are diverse, which does not allow them to be viewed only through the prism of murder or punishment. The research contradicted the thesis about the "civil death" of life prisoners. Their positive activity in many spheres of life was visible both in the space of prison life and in the space at the junction of the prison and freedom world.

Panel 49 - Paper 3.

Polish prisoners during pandemic time

Author(s): **Agnieszka Lewicka-Zelent**, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Department of Education and Psychology

Abstract:

In the Polish penitentiary units the percentage of the infected prisoners is at the level of 0.15%. The Prison Service has implemented an array of changes in Polish penal institutions due to the pandemic. The Prison Service operates based on algorithms developed in agreement with the Chief Sanitary Inspectorate. Prison officers

became acquainted with both the standards of the World Health Organization regarding the classification of persons being suspected of coronavirus infection and the statement of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT).

The studies were carried out in April 2021 in seven penal institutions in Poland (n=429). The cognitive objective of the conducted studies consists in assessing the selected aspects of psychosocial functioning of persons deprived of liberty during the pandemic.

The answers were given to the following detailed questions:

- In which areas do the convicts feel the most onerous effects of the pandemic?
- In what way do the convicts react more frequently in a difficult situation compared to the reality before the pandemic?
- To what extent do the convicts feel lonely?
- To what extent do the convicts are filled with the fear of COVID-19?

Panel 49 - Paper 4.

The Shallow End? Making sense of the prisoner experience in Iceland's Open Prisons

Author(s): **Francis Pakes**, University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

While criminology has rightfully concerned itself extensively with the notion of 'deep' imprisonment (where prisoners report feeling submerged, or 'buried alive' in high secure conditions) its conceptual opposite 'shallow imprisonment' has been less discussed. What would shallow prisons look like? And how do prisoners talk about life in 'shallow conditions'? To investigate this I undertook an immersive prison project during which I stayed in both of Iceland's open prisons which are small, spacious and lack many of the typical prison features such as bars, barbed wire and high walls and where prisoners are afforded relative freedoms. In this presentation I will discuss and show some of the material conditions, and present findings from interviews and observations derived from this project. It will show that 'shallow' is more than the absence of depth, but stands for a variety of ways in which the outside world enters the prison, physically, sensorily and virtually. Implications for our understanding of open prisons and punishment itself more widely will be discussed.

Panel 50: *Safety in prisons: Infractions, violence and assaults*

Panel 50 - Paper 1.

Prison misconduct in Portuguese prisons: First results of an ongoing study

Author(s): **Miriam Pina, Jorge Quintas**, University of Porto - Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Prison misconduct, defined here as behaviors of the inmates that violate the rules of the prisons in which they are confined, has been studied mainly with samples of male inmates, in prisons located in English speaking countries prisons, and using official data.

This paper presents the first results of a research currently being conducted in Portuguese prisons, including female and male inmates, and using self-reported measures as well as official data. The triangulation of methods should allow surpassing the limitations associated with each type of measure, and the inclusion of both genders should allow meaningful comparisons. The aim is to estimate the prevalence and incidence of prison misconduct, to understand the impact of individual and contextual variables in inmate experiences and behaviors, and to develop effective prevention strategies. The latter should help improving the security as well as the proper functioning of prisons, and could help reducing recidivism, as prison misconduct has been identified as a predictor of it.

Panel 50 - Paper 2.

Understanding prison violence in Chilean violent context

Author(s): **Olga Espinoza**, University of Chile

Abstract:

How to understand that one of the countries with the lowest homicide rates in Latin America has the highest rate of deaths in prison in the region (UNODC, 2019). To try to problematize this question is part of the PhD research focused on characterizing and understanding prison violence and forms of prison management in Chile. Studies related to this topic are scarce, but some quantitative analysis show that inmate-inmate violence is more likely to occur in prisons with higher concentrations of young inmates, higher proportion of inmates classified with high criminal contagion and a greater total population (Sanhueza & Miller, 2016; Sanhueza, 2019). However, information more specific that allow to know what the main causes of violence are, what are the most frequent forms of violence, in what spatial and temporal context they arise and how to explain the variation of violence in certain prisons, are topics that need to be observe. This presentation considers the use mixed methods, presenting a description of prisons though administrative data bases, and exposing a qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews to staff and prisoners from Chilean units.

Panel 50 - Paper 3.

Male prisoner on prisoner drug searches in prisons in England and Wales: 'business as usual'?

Author(s): **Jenny Fleming, Joanne Wilkinson**, University of Southampton

Abstract:

Prisoner reported drug and contraband searches in adult men's prisons in England and Wales represented almost a quarter of reported and recorded 'sexual assaults' from 2004-2014. These searches are more likely to involve multiple perpetrators and weapon use than other

types of sexual assaults and are most frequently carried out in the relative privacy of a cell. The research presented here is based on an analysis of Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (formerly the National Offender Management Service) Incident Recording System data, providing insights into the proportion of recorded sexual assaults which are related to drug searches. This analysis enables a distinction to be made between prisoner on prisoner drug and contraband searches and other sexual assaults. Analysis shows that prisoner on prisoner searches are frequent, often pre-meditated, brutal and appear to be an accepted aspect of everyday prison life.

Panel 51: Law, conditions of confinement, and economics

Panel 51 - Paper 1.

The role of Israeli judges in authorising solitary confinement placements: Balancing human rights and risk, or neutralising responsibility?

Author(s): **Netanel Dagan**, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, **Sharon Shalev**, Oxford

Abstract:

This paper explores the role of judges in authorising the extension of placements in solitary confinement in Israeli prisons for lengthy periods of time. It qualitatively examines, through content analysis of 354 Israeli court decisions, how judges negotiate and rationalise the harmful effects of solitary confinement when balanced against the prison authorities' reasoning for subjecting prisoners to it. Finding an overall tendency to defer to the expertise of prison authorities, we examine what Sykes & Matza termed 'techniques of neutralisation' used by judges to distance themselves from the responsibility for solitary confinement placements and the hardship they inflict. The paper further discusses the socio-legal and organisational structures and contexts which incentivise the prioritisation of prison security/discipline over the protection of prisoners from the 'pains of solitary confinement'.

Panel 51 - Paper 2.

Rules and practices on pre-trial and preventive detention in six Western countries. Comparing national crime control systems from the social exclusion dimension with the RIMES instrument

Author(s): **Elena Casado**, **Cristina Güerri**, University of Malaga

Abstract:

National crime control systems have often been compared according to their higher or lower level of punitiveness. The RIMES instrument was designed following the premise that social exclusion is a better guiding principle for comparing national criminal policies and, therefore, it measures nine relevant dimensions (or pools) such as the control of public spaces, prison rules or police and criminal records. The RIMES instrument has been validated by international experts from 18 countries and implemented in six Western countries: Spain, the

United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Poland and the United States (more specifically, in California and New York states).

This presentation focuses on Pool 6 - Preventive intervention, which includes two indicators: pre-trial detention of suspects and commitment of offenders after completion of the sentence due to alleged criminal dangerousness. First, we will explain the methodology used to solve the items in each country. Then, the results of the implementation of Pool 6 will be presented. Finally, the relevance of this dimension to measure and compare national crime control systems from the social exclusion perspective will be discussed.

Panel 51 - Paper 3.

In Search of Solution to the Prison Overcrowding crisis: The Iranian Approach

Author(s): **Mehri Barzegar, Hadi Rostami**, Bu-Ali Sina University

Abstract:

The number of inmates in Iran has dramatically increased in the past decades, leading to the crisis of prison overcrowding. Either being an outcome of socio-economic policies or over-criminalization, the policy makers have lately perceived the crisis and sought solutions.

Granting amnesty to the convicted has been a convenient solution, which temporarily evacuates the prisons, but has been criticized since Beccaria.

Enact of laws that allow judicial to cease the criminal claim or avoid the imprisonment penalty have been another solution. This attitude has been reflected in the 2013 Penal and Criminal Procedure Acts in which the number of such authorities has vastly increased. However, the judges are reluctant to apply them.

The 2020 Act of Reduction of the Ta'zir Imprisonment Punishments has reduced the imprisonment of some crimes, making lots of others forgivable and shrinking the minimum and maximum of the imprisonment to half and developing the mitigating conditions of punishment and applying leniencies. The Act seems too hasty to decarcerate.

The lack of theoretical basis, over-criminalization and lack of consistency in the macro policies are barriers to solve the prison overcrowding crisis in Iran which will be examined and compared with the approaches in European countries like France.

Panel 51 - Paper 4.

Analyzing the relationship between economics and imprisonment in France since the XIX century: cointegration and causality analysis as alternative approaches

Author(s): **Mélanie Tiago**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

Since the publication of Rusche and Kirchheimer's (1939) Punishment and Social Structure there has been a growing interest in the link between economics and punishment. According to the authors, when labor force is scarce, wages increase, living standards improve and

poverty decreases which will result in less severe sentences. Conversely, periods of economic stagnation are characterized by a harsher penalty and higher incarceration rates. Based on data from the 19th century to 2019, this research analyse the impact of unemployment and GDP on French imprisonment rates by using cointegration and causality analysis. The results of this research suggest the presence of a cointegration relationship between unemployment and incarceration implying an evolutionary dynamic between these two variables in such a way that any increase of the first will result in a subsequent increase of the last. On the other hand, no cointegration relationship was detected between imprisonment and GDP. Finally, there is a (Granger) causality relationship between the economic environment and imprisonment which direction depends on the economic variable considered: a decrease in unemployment will result in a subsequent decrease in the prison population while a decrease in the GDP will lead to an increase in this same population.

Panel 52: *Vulnerable prisoners and their treatment*

Panel 52 - Paper 1.

Elderly Prisoners: Falling through the crack

Author(s): **Daniela Andrea Mardones Bravo**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Elderly prisoners are constantly excluded from most prisons activities, including reintegration programs, as the vast majority of care and resources are focused on people with work capacity (young men, first-time offenders). This results in the older population being more excluded and isolated than the youth group.

The lack of activities, the inaccessible infrastructure and the absence of specialised health and mental health care are common problems, although minor changes in prison policy could help improve the general conditions of this group. However, a structural change is also necessary to make the prison more inclusive and provide a comprehensive health system to support this demographic group.

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

Panel 52 - Paper 2.

Where is the queer in penology? Focusing on LGBTI people in prisons

Author(s): **Aurore Vanliefde**, Leuven Institute of Criminology (KU Leuven)

Abstract:

During the past decade, criminological research on LGBTI people has boomed. This presentation focuses on this increased attention for LGBTI people in prison studies. First, the renewed focus on LGBTI people in criminology will be discussed from a historical perspective. While the attention for LGBTI people is not new in criminology, the focus on this group has shifted over time. Where criminology once contributed to labeling parts of the LGBTI population as 'deviant', they are now often considered as a 'vulnerable population'. This trend has to be nuanced however, since LGBTI people form a very heterogeneous group. Second, the findings from scientific research on LGBTI people in prisons will be presented, based on a thorough literature review. In addition to providing an overview of what has already been described in literature concerning LGBTI people in prison, the main gaps and pitfalls of this research field will be discussed as well. To conclude, this presentation will build up to the future of researching LGBTI and queer people in prison studies. Inspired by Pat Carlen's plea for a women-wise penology - with attention for the specific experiences and needs of women in prison - are we heading towards a LGBTI-wise penological framework?

Panel 52 - Paper 3.

The impact of Covid-19 measures on persons deprived of liberty with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities

Author(s): **Melanie Schorsch**, University of Applied Sciences and Arts; Strafvollzugsarchiv, **Nora Katona**, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Fundamental and Human Rights, **Christine Graebisch**, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Dortmund; Strafvollzugsarchiv

Abstract:

During the Covid-19 pandemic, persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities who are deprived of liberty are in a particularly vulnerable situation. On the one hand, they depend on the state to ensure their well-being; on the other, closed institutions' restrictions included the widespread suspension of visits and rehabilitative measures and, hence, caused further isolation for persons deprived of liberty.

The project "Open Research Behind Closed Doors" was conducted by the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Fundamental and Human Rights and its partners Selbst- und Interessenvertretung zum Maßnahmenvollzug (Austria), Associazione Antigone (Italy) and the Strafvollzugsarchiv (Germany). The project's goal was to gain insight into the experiences of persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities who are detained as a result of their criminal behaviour and/or as a result of exemption of criminal responsibility. It aimed to develop recommendations on how their situation can be improved and their rights strengthened in times of pandemics.

The presentation will discuss the restrictive measures closed institutions implemented in the face of the pandemic in Austria and Germany and the impact on the rights of the persons concerned; specifically regarding contacts with the outside world and relaxations. It will also display some identified promising practices for the future.

Panel 53: *Effects of imprisonment and the reintegration process*

Panel 53 - Paper 1.

Measuring social exclusion by prison regulation and practice from a comparative perspective

Author(s): **Lorea Arenas**, University of Extremadura

Abstract:

Ample evidence documents the exclusionary effects of prisons, as well as international variety on the regulatory frameworks and practice by country that may temper these effects. This paper aims to describe efforts to characterize variety along this dimension through the RIMES instrument (Díez-Ripollés & García-España, 2019), a tool for comparative analysis of social exclusion through the criminal justice, that conceptualise prison regimes as one of its nine dimensions. The tool has been created and validated to compare national criminal justice policies in 18 different Western industrialized countries using a double process of validation by inter-judge agreement with the collaboration of 100 international experts. This contribution analyzes the results obtained from the application of RIMES in five countries (Spain, England and Wales, Germany, Italy and Poland) and two states of the United States (New York and California) in the pool five. We analyze the process of construction of the pool, the methodology used to solve each item in each country and its main results. The latter show that, when it comes to prison regimes, New York and California are the most social exclusionary states followed by England and Wales.

Panel 53 - Paper 2.

Instruments and Challenges of Measuring the Outcomes of Imprisonment in Lithuania

Author(s): **Jolanta Aleknevičienė**, Vilnius University

Abstract:

The presentation addresses the issue of conceptualizing and measuring the impact of imprisonment in Lithuania. It analyses the existing approaches towards penitentiary system: administrative and critical criminology, as well as the different types of data and sources. There were 220 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in Lithuania in January 2020 and that is approximately twice as the average of the European Union countries (Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics 2020). The questions are quite controversial: what is to be measured and how? The presentation discusses the possibilities and difficulties that measuring of the outcomes of imprisonment presents and offers global and national examples to illustrate that.

Panel 53 - Paper 3.

Post-Prison Re/integration: A new conceptualisation

Author(s): **Alejandro Rubio Arnal, Fergus McNeill**, University of Glasgow

Abstract:

One of us has previously argued that the personal, legal, social and moral aspects of re/habilitation and re/integration are often inter-dependent (McNeill, 2012, 2014). More generally, theory and research all refer to the salience of social reaction for life after punishment. In this chapter, relying on findings from a recent participative study on men's post-prison re/integration in Glasgow, we further develop understandings of the importance of social reaction to rehabilitation and re/integration. We do so primarily by exploring two specific and contrasting local examples of social reaction to returning prisoners. The first concerns the stigmatizing, degrading and inefficient process of seeking support from the Community Homeless Service. The second concerns the re/integrative, empowering, and supportive process of entering, becoming part of, and contributing to a community called 'A Place to Change'. Our exploration of these two contrasting examples reveals how the ways in which these services engage with punished people are shaped by and affects other domains of their re/integration, such as the material, the judicial-legal, the personal, the civic-political and the moral. From this analysis, we develop and propose a six-form model of re/integration which supports but extends current models, highlighting the interactive and temporal character of this phenomenon.

Panel 53 - Paper 4.

Looking for legitimacy: prison in dispute between organised crime and model experiences

Author(s): **Sergio Grossi**, University of Padua - Italy / Universidade Federal Fluminense - Brazil

Abstract:

In spite of national and international laws that provide for social reintegration and education of people who are incarcerated, we are facing a failure, which contributes to the legitimization of criminal organizations, which are born and grow in prisons, in Brazil.

Nevertheless, individual examples described as progress in education and reintegration exist: the "prisons without police" in Brazil; the autonomous areas managed by "universities in prison" in Argentina; the Bollate model prison in Italy; the "prison town" of Punta de Rieles, Uruguay; the Grendon Prison with the Cambridge-based Learning Together experience; the "island prison" of Bastøy, Norway; and the "respect modules" in Spain.

This study aimed to compare different model experiences of education and reintegration that can dispute legitimacy with criminal organizations. For this purpose, a review of the literature concerning these experiences was carried out.

Among the results, the importance of the experiences of the Global South and the limitations indicated in models from the Global North emerge. For example, we find in the Norwegian

experience an isolation from society not found in the Uruguayan and Brazilian experiences. There is a need to deepen this comparison with poorly studied models from the Global South.

Panel 54: *Effects of prison programs and policies on rehabilitation*

Panel 54 - Paper 1.

Education and Animal-based Prison Programming in the United States: A Comparative Analysis and Examination of its International Potential

Author(s): **Emma Lauter**, University of Louisville

Abstract:

An analysis of existing research and data comparing animal-based prison programming to educational and vocational programming within the United States on measurements of misconduct while incarcerated and recidivism after participation. For the purposes of this abstract, animal-based programming is defined as any programming within a correctional facility that uses animals to help provide skills-based training to inmates, such as dog training programs. The current application and distribution of these programs across the United States and between facility types will be addressed, as well as suggestions for furthering the use of these programs both within the United States as well as in international facilities where applicable. There will be a focus on the policy implications of these types of programming, as well as legal issues and IRB concerns relevant to the studies referenced. These concerns will be addressed to make suggestions for further research and implementation of these programs. The goal of this presentation is to provide data that encourages the use of prison programming in the United States as a global example of the possibilities of prison programming as well as the use of traditionally “unconventional” programming types as a way to improve inmate success and wellbeing.

Panel 54 - Paper 2.

"Urgent! I have a question": Respondents' (talk backers) perception regarding the Gahalet rehabilitation project operating in Israeli military prison

Author(s): **Lea Itzik**, Ashkelon Academic College

Abstract:

The Gahalet rehabilitation project operates in military prisons in Israel. Its role is to examine the difficulties that lead soldiers to incarceration and build a 'rehabilitative suit' that can influence how soldiers can continue to serve upon completion of their sentence. The purpose of the present study is to examine how the Gahalet project is perceived by respondents (talk backers) in an open forum on military and security. To this end, 373 responses were sampled in 34 different discussions in the last decade regarding the Gahalet project. A qualitative and quantitative content analysis was conducted under three categories: the type of discussion,

comments content, and writing style (talkbacks). Findings show that soldiers use the forum primarily to search for a source of help and consultation. In addition, it appears that soldiers view the Gachelet project as a tool to achieve their personal goals concerning their military service. As a result, a soldier may commit an offense punishable by imprisonment to be treated by Gachelet. In conclusion, there is a need to establish a parallel system for the civilian prisoner rehabilitation authority, which will operate in the IDF independent of military prisons to reduce recidivism in the future.

Panel 54 - Paper 3.

A systematic review on the effects of prison-based reward systems

Author(s): **Jan Maarten Elbers, Esther van Ginneken, Miranda Boone, Paul Nieuwbeerta, Hanneke Palmen**, Leiden University

Abstract:

The Dutch system of Promotion and Demotion (PD), which was implemented in 2014, is an example of a prison-based reward system (Elbers et al., forthcoming). The system of PD is similar to the UK's Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) scheme (Liebling 2008). This type of Contingency Management (CM) systems emphasize systematically rewarding good behavior of offenders in order to decrease misconduct, responsabilize offenders, increase their engagement in rehabilitation courses and instigate motivation to develop prosocial behavior. Unfortunately, there is no overview of studies on the effectiveness of prison-based reward systems. Therefore, the goal of this study is to identify, synthesize and summarize the empirical quantitative and qualitative research on the effects of reward systems applied in prisons or jails on offenders' behavior and attitudes, by means of a systematic review. Results show mixed findings regarding reported effects of prison-based reward systems on offenders' behavior and attitudes, linked to different target behaviors, target groups and settings. Based on this study's findings, recommendations to practitioners and criminal justice policymakers are provided, and avenues for future research are outlined.

Panel 55: *Working in prisons: Opportunities, challenges and dilemmas*

Panel 55 - Paper 1.

Aligning the goals of detention and rehabilitation with recruitment, retention and professional development strategies in European prisons

Author(s): **Rhianon Williams**, Bremen Ministry of Justice and Constitution, Germany, **Daiana Huber**, CPIP, **Dorin Muresan**, ICPA, **Clara Müller**, **Ivo Lisitzki**, **Alexander Vollbach**, Bremen Ministry of Justice and Constitution

Abstract:

In 2020, partners of the Erasmus+ project Corrections Careers surveyed over 500 correctional officers on career guidance, opportunities for professional development and access to

leadership development programmes in their prisons. Questions were developed collaboratively between prison staff, prison trade union staff, prison administration staff and adult education professionals. Our aim was to identify effective career development initiatives that help correctional officers to keep working in their institution and to feel that they are doing their duties effectively. The authors present quantitative data on correctional officers' training and career development needs at different points in their careers, and according to whether prison was their first or subsequent choice of career. We analyse the availability of different opportunities for guidance and training within the respondents' prison recruitment and retention strategy, and respondent's personal tendency to seek out career guidance. We overlay these findings with qualitative feedback on additional factors influencing retention, such as perceived risk factors of daily work and perceived stigma of the correctional officer's role within the respondent's wider community. We will conclude with how findings could be used to support greater alignment of the goals of detention and rehabilitation with recruitment, retention and professional development strategies in prisons.

Panel 55 - Paper 2.

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

Author(s): **Simone Santorso**, University of Hull

Abstract:

Drawing on prison officers' accounts, this presentation addresses the extent to which the implementation of dynamic security and the open-cell regime has been successful in reforming Italian prisons. The presentation, based on semi-ethnographic research in two male prisons, sheds light on how the prison officers' cope with the new rehabilitation-oriented role. The uniformed staff's perceptions and experiences of the new regime are analysed, with a focus on the symbolic order produced over the rehabilitation and the effect of the complexity of the prison's setting. The presentation highlights how the reform programme, which focuses on engaging prison officers in rehabilitation ideals, fails in considering the complexity of the prison population composition and places emphasises on the need for more human law-and-order idea of security. Along with deepening understandings about the humanisation of prison security, this article explores how the prison officers' role and attitudes might impact and shape the idea of rehabilitation, bending it to the order needs.

Panel 55 - Paper 3.

Beyond custody versus care: A new categorization for prison officer ethical dilemmas using Moral Foundations Theory in a Belgian case study

Author(s): **Milou van Dijk**, KU Leuven

Abstract:

Existing studies have pointed out the many value tensions involved in prison work. The conceptualizations of these tensions, however, leave room for improvement. We currently identify three issues. First, the tensions are often presented as binary. The most well-known example of this is probably the 'custody versus care' tension that is identified in many studies. Although this is indeed an important tension, its binary representation runs the risk of oversimplifying the reasoning prison officers use. Second, operationalization of the values is inconsistent, with different labels being given to similar concepts. Third, the tensions may remain abstract and are not always clearly linked to the everyday situations in which officers encounter them. Building on previous work, this study reconceptualized value tensions as ethical dilemmas, identifying seven common themes of those dilemmas. It then used Moral Foundations Theory to further look at which values prison officers use when they solve those dilemmas. This was done using interview data from a Belgian case study. The presentation will explain how the data show that ethical dilemmas can be more complex than a binary value tension would suggest. It also shows that different prison officers use different values when looking at the same ethical dilemma.

Panel 55 - Paper 4.

The work of the Prison Service in the context of the social climate of their workplace and sense of security

Author(s): **Katarzyna Korona, Agnieszka Lewicka-Zelent**, Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Faculty of Education and Psychology

Abstract:

The article aims to provide an opinion of SW officials on the social climate in the workplace in the context of their sense of security. Working under conditions of service under current rules has been considered special, also taking into account direct contact with detainees. Subjective assessment of the social climate is important not only for the perceived level of safety, but also for the effectiveness of the rehabilitation effects carried out.

13. Organizational Crime (ESC WG) (EUROC)

Panel 56: *Corruption: structures and interventions*

Panel 56 - Paper 1.

Practicalities of reducing the level of corruption in Ukraine

Author(s): **Anna Markovska**, Anglia Ruskin University, UK, **Alexey Serdyuk**, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, **Iryna Soldatenko**, Karazin Kharkiv National University

Abstract:

Drawing on two research projects completed in Ukraine in 2020 this presentation discusses the role of official communication channels in disabling corruption and reducing misinformation. During 2019-2020 The Islands of Integrity Anti-Corruption Programme delivered two projects in Eastern Ukraine. The results of the corruption survey in the Eastern region suggest that the most corrupt spheres of public sector have the largest deficit of official information, and the opposite was true in that the more transparent and communicative sectors were seen to be less corrupt. The 2013-20 Corruption Project in Kharkiv reported an increase in self-reporting by respondents participating in bribery and corruption. In this presentation we discuss the role of official communication channels in breaking ingrained stereotypes and illegal activity at the local and regional levels.

Panel 56 - Paper 2.

Public reactions to obfuscated political corruption: a randomised vignette study

Author(s): **Justice Tankebe**, University of Cambridge, UK

Abstract:

Schilke and Rossman have shown that parties to morally disreputable exchanges often deploy various obfuscated structures—bundling, brokerage, gift exchange, and pawning—to mitigate public disapproval. They hypothesise that attributional opacity, transactionalism, and collective validity mediate the effects of obfuscated structures. This paper presents findings from a study testing the effects of these structures and mechanisms on public reactions to procurement corruption in Ghana. The study also extends Schilke and Rossman's work by testing the effects of obfuscated structures on corruption reporting intentions. The data come from a random sample of 423 people in Accra (Ghana) who were randomly assigned to react to vignettes depicting different obfuscated structures. Each vignette was followed by a set of questions measuring moral disapproval, the hypothesised mechanisms, and corruption reporting.

Panel 56 - Paper 3.

Carceral Experiences of White-Collar Offenders. Qualitative Research Design Applying the Offender-Based Definition and Capital Theory by Pierre Bourdieu

Author(s): **Andrzej Uhl**, Heidelberg University

Abstract:

As the awareness and extent of white-collar crime increases, the number of prison inmates from the middle and upper classes can be expected to grow. However, existing scholarship on the imprisoned white-collar offenders has geographical and methodological limits, is of a predominantly explorative nature and often employs definitions focused on the offence rather than the perpetrator. This study attempts to advance the current state of research by utilising Bourdieu's capital theory in the description and explanation of the prison experience of a sample of 13 politicians, businesspersons, and lawyers serving prison terms for corruption and embezzlement in Poland. Deductive analysis of semi-structured interviews reveals how participants used social, cultural, and symbolic capital to secure an advantageous position whilst in prison. Due to varied assets such as their non-criminal identity, interpersonal skills and legal knowledge, the incarcerated elites studied were able to curry favour with guards, win recognition from fellow inmates and, unlike most prisoners, maintain supportive connections with the outside world. When considered within Bourdieu's framework, these results provide an insight into the workings of capital in carceral settings, support the special resiliency hypothesis and explain it through differences in the social situation of inmates.

Panel 56 - Paper 4.

Fresh laws on civil confiscation in Lithuania and Ukraine: common issues, different approaches, disputable solutions

Author(s): **Skirmantas Bikelis**, Law Institute at the Lithuanian Center for Social Sciences

Abstract:

The presentation focuses on the recent developments in the policies aimed at the prevention of illicit enrichment, corruption and organized crime in Central and Eastern European countries – Lithuania and Ukraine.

Ukraine and Lithuania adopted laws on civil confiscation in 2019 and 2020 respectively that are deemed to be the advanced instruments for tackling the gains from corruption and other criminal activities. Both countries are rather exceptional on the European level as they both employ two specific legal instruments for the same aim – criminalization of the illicit enrichment and civil confiscation. The multi-instrumental approach causes systemic issues of concurrence between these instruments. Both jurisdictions have chosen different solutions that apparently both undermine the potential of the civil confiscation and the chances for successful confiscation of illicit gains.

Another issue – the time limits for the application of the civil confiscation laws. Both countries addressed it in different ways and both did it in a disputable manner. In Ukraine, the law has the provision that critically shrinks the chances for the functioning of the law in this jurisdiction. In Lithuania, the law provides for unique thou disputable limitation in time that significantly postpones the effect of the new law.

Panel 57: *New perspectives on organization, agency and social status in white-collar crime*

Panel 57 - Paper 1.

Observing, Bystanding, Tolerating - Explaining Organizational Failure in Dealing with Criminal Offenses

Author(s): **Kristina Höly, Markus Pohlmann**, Max-Weber-Institute of Sociology, Heidelberg University

Abstract:

In our presentation, we will address the observation that organizational wrongdoing, even in the case of serious crimes such as sexual abuse in the Catholic Church or patient killings at hospitals, is often accompanied by forms of collective silence in organizations and thus can remain undetected by the public for a long time. This behavior seems counter-intuitive since - besides the enormous pain inflicted on the victims and their relatives - organizations regularly also do harm to themselves, when the ongoings are uncovered and prosecuted. To provide answers to this, we analytically differentiate between individual and organizational deviance on the one hand and individual and organizational silence on the other hand. By analyzing case studies, we firstly show that it is central to understand silence in organizations always in regard to its interconnection with the kind of wrongdoings such silence covers up. Secondly, we draw the conclusion that the specific type of organization with its informal norms influences the corresponding dynamics of silence by making collective forms of silence appear as normal and justified within that organizational setting.

Panel 57 - Paper 2.

Developing a more comprehensive understanding of elite social status: An intersectional perspective

Author(s): **Joe McGrath, Deirdre Healy**, Sutherland School of Law, University College Dublin

Abstract:

Many white-collar and critical criminologists argue that elite social status is the defining characteristic of white-collar criminals. Nevertheless, given its prominence in the white-collar crime literature, it is surprising that the concept of 'elite status' has received little theoretical attention. In contrast, social and political scientists have been studying elites since the mid-nineteenth century and their work provides important insights into their nature and characteristics. This literature explores how individuals are endowed with elite status by virtue of their institutional position and the extent to which they can be characterised as a close-knit and cohesive group. This paper draws on elite theory and research to develop a more comprehensive and intersectional understanding of elite social status within the context of white-collar crime research. While most white-collar crime research focuses on the economic/class dimensions of elite status, elite studies suggest that other dimensions such as maleness

and whiteness are also relevant. However, 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. By opening a dialogue between the two literatures, this paper hopes to provide a deeper understanding of elite status and white-collar criminality.

Panel 57 - Paper 3.

Conspiracy to Corrupt: The Structure and Dynamics of Corporate Bribery Networks

Author(s): **Nicholas Lord, Tomáš Diviák**, University of Manchester

Abstract:

Bribery is an inherently relational phenomenon as involved actors exchange information, resources, and favours. These exchanges give rise to a network in which the actors are embedded. In this paper we analyse the structural properties of transnational corporate bribery networks based on data extracted from Statements of Fact from Deferred Prosecution Agreements negotiated by the UK's Serious Fraud Office in nine cases. We extract information about relations and interactions among involved actors, including individual attributes, timestamps and institutional contexts. Using SNA, we construct nine bribery networks, describing the structure and resilience of each network, its evolution of over time, and identify key actors in each case. Preliminary findings indicate that the bribery networks resemble core-periphery structure networks with ties predominantly concentrated between a few very central actors (core), who ad hoc engage with actors from the periphery. Moreover, we also see a strong tendency of actors to reciprocate recent interactions and to accumulate interactions between certain dyads of actors. In terms of temporal dynamics, we observe periods of relative inaction alternating with periods of frequent and repeated contacts triggered by the presence of contracts susceptible to corruption.

Panel 57 - Paper 4.

Misconduct and unethical pro-organizational behaviours in entrepreneurship

Author(s): **Tânia Gouveia, Ângela Peixoto, Rita Faria, José Cruz, Inês Guedes, Jorge Quintas, Pedro Almeida, Pedro Sousa**, School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal

Abstract:

Several scandals have been damaging the reputation of some entrepreneurial initiatives. The present work is part of a study designed to prevent misconduct in entrepreneurship, supported by literature centered on entrepreneurship's potential damaging features prone to produce harmful outcomes and victims. This range of harmful consequences appears to be connected to contra-productive behavior patterns of managers and founders that might occur in several forms. However, misconduct in entrepreneurship is not clearly defined in the literature,

requiring an exploratory qualitative stage, searching participants' views on which behaviors might constitute misconduct. Results from these interviews with entrepreneurs and investors provided a foundation to build the "Misconduct in entrepreneurship scale (MES)." The scale comprises 44 behaviors (e.g., Hide the company's financial information) presented in two forms – one addressing if entrepreneurs find the behaviors acceptable, and the other if they had adopted such behaviors. Two hundred and one entrepreneurs completed the MES and Unethical pro-organizational behavior scale (Umphress et al., 2010). Our findings reveal that a favorable attitude towards misconduct in entrepreneurship is positively related to the adoption of unethical pro-organizational behaviors. Furthermore, entrepreneurs with a positive attitude concerning unethical pro-organizational behaviors report the adoption of conducts considered as misconduct in entrepreneurship.

Panel 57 - Paper 5.

Deviant algorithms? Constructing agency in the ethnographic study of algorithmic market manipulation

Author(s): **Csaba Gyóry**, Centre for Social Studies, Institute of Legal Studies, HAS Centre of Excellence

Abstract:

Today, an estimated 75% of daily financial transactions are initiated by trading algorithms. This challenges the most fundamental categories of criminological and socio-legal research on criminal law: agency, and with that, moral authorship, and criminal responsibility.

Sophisticated algorithms, however, are not programmed simply to commit market manipulation but to execute or cancel certain otherwise legitimate transaction the legality or illegality of which hinges on complex constellation of market circumstances. To establish authorship of the offense one either must prove the manipulative intent in the design of the algorithm or in the use of it. An algorithm, however, is not simply a thing: it learns, reasons, and makes autonomous decisions. Thus, not only the act (the manipulative transaction) is committed by the algorithm, but also the intent to engage in the transaction is, at least in the practical sense, the algorithm's own.

Capitalizing on insights from the emerging field of critical algorithm studies, as well science and technology studies and the anthropology of finance, this paper will look at the methodological challenges of constructing agency in the research of sophisticated trading algorithms.

The study is part of an ongoing ethnographic study conducted in the compliance departments of two global investment banks.

Panel 58: Preventing and detecting fraud

Panel 58 - Paper 1.

Working Apart Together - the public-private LAT relationship with regard to internal financial crime

Author(s): **Clarissa Meerts**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam / Criminology

Abstract:

The expectations are high when it comes to public-private cooperation. When we zoom in on attempts of cooperation with regard to financial crime, we find that they usually do not reach the level of actual cooperation. Rather, public-private relationships are more diffuse and move along a continuum. In this presentation we focus on internal financial crime, investigated by corporate investigators. Most corporate investigations seem to remain in the private sphere. When there is criminal justice system involvement, relations often stay at the level of private-to-public information transfer. The public-private relationship is therefore often one of 'working apart together', rather than of cooperation. In this context it is important to explore which factors make cooperation more difficult or, conversely, have a beneficial effect on cooperation attempts. This question is addressed, based on recent qualitative work in the Netherlands. The data gathered consists of expert interviews (N=30) and case file research (N=7). The findings are discussed in the context of how to conceptualise public-private relationships. In addition, focusing specifically on cooperation, we discuss the bottlenecks and factors for success that are involved in public-private relationships around internal financial crime.

Panel 58 - Paper 2.

Prevention and control of financial fraud: A scoping review

Author(s): **Sofie Gotelaere, Letizia Paoli**, KU Leuven

Abstract:

Fraud is, according to several scholars (e.g., Albanese, 2005), the characteristic crime of the twenty-first century. Through its numerous, wide-ranging manifestations, fraud affects governments, businesses and NGOs as well as millions of individuals worldwide. There is, however, scarce systematic information on the efforts made by state and non-state actors to prevent and control fraud. Given the numerous manifestations of fraud and the extensive role played by private organisations in the prevention and control of fraud, the literature on the latter topics is also wide-ranging and somewhat unstructured. The study underlying our presentation provides a structured overview of the literature on the prevention and control of financial fraud using a systematic search strategy. Based on the six-steps framework of Arksey and O'Malley (2005), we conduct a scoping review to identify and analyse academic and grey literature on the measures taken by both state and non-state actors to prevent and control financial fraud, including what is known about the implementation challenges, effectiveness and costs of these measures.

Panel 58 - Paper 3.

Much ado about “best practices” – The relevance and perceived effectiveness of compliance measures in the context of corporate crime

Author(s): **Laura Sophia Hauck**, Heidelberg University, **Sebastian Starystach**, Charité Berlin, **Markus Pohlmann**, Heidelberg University

Abstract:

Although compliance departments with comprehensive systems to combat corporate crime are firmly established in multinational companies, the scandals are not subsiding. Many preventive measures are recommended as so-called “best practices”, even though there is still insufficient evidence as to whether and to what extent they have any preventive effect at all. Via 30 expert interviews – using vignette based factorial surveys – we identify which anti-bribery and corruption measures are considered effective by senior compliance professionals concerning the identification, prevention, and prosecution of corporate crime. Using four different fictional cases, we focus on different forms of corporate crime such as antitrust violations, fraud, and bribery. A significant variance in recommended measures by the type of rule violation can be observed. We further explore the implied causal mechanisms behind the recommended measures. Senior compliance officers mainly focus on three causal pathways to influence employee behavior: fear and deterrence, fostering a pro compliance culture, and improvement of employee knowledge concerning compliance issues. To uncover blind spots, we contrast these causal pathways with the current state of research on effective ways to influence employee behavior. On this basis, we show how evidence-based compliance could be achieved with the help of intervention studies.

Panel 58 - Paper 4.

Is it time to push for whistleblowing channels into academia?

Author(s): **Francisco Valente Goncalves**, EY, Forensic & Integrity Services; University of Leicester, Department of Criminology, **Stéphanie Coutinho**, EY, **Mariana Alves**, EY, **Susana de Lencastre**, EY, José Fontão, PwC

Abstract:

The concept of Whistleblowing is a broad concept, which is used to qualify the act of reporting any type of irregularity found within an organization, which could harm the organization itself, its employees and / or society (Brennan & Kelly, 2007; Rehg, Miceli, Near & Van Scotter, 2008). Even though employees within a management level may be afraid of the real numbers, organisations should be more preoccupied with the capacity of their human and technological resources to investigate tips from reporting lines. We analysed whistleblowing hotlines from a sample 98 universities and investigated whether these were (1) available and (2) allowed the reports to be confidential. Furthermore, we have applied a survey to 185 academic students and staff to observe which were the main characteristics these individuals would appreciate in whistleblowing channels. Our results show that despite the rank that one university has, there are universities that still miss whistleblowing channels, allowing harmful events such as fraud

or harassment. Insights from our survey provide orientations to what universities in particular, and organisations in general should address before the European Directive of Whistleblowing is fully implemented across all European countries.

Panel 59: Roundtable: Critical Reflections on Money Laundering Research and Policy

Author(s): **Katie Benson**, Lancaster University, **Michael Levi**, Cardiff University, **Nicholas Lord**, University of Manchester, **Michele Riccardi**, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, **Karin van Wingerde**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

This roundtable discussion will bring together scholars of money laundering and related fields to critically reflect on the current state of knowledge and understanding on money laundering; the diversity of laundering activity and factors that shape this; and the implications of this diversity for research and policy priorities. Money laundering remains a priority concern for the international community and individual nation states, and regulatory frameworks, criminal law and other anti-money laundering policies continue to develop. These policies should be grounded in empirical evidence and supported by theoretical understandings, and criminology has an important role to play in shaping research and policy agendas. The panel will begin by considering where the gaps are in money laundering research and analysis and where criminological (and other disciplinary) attention should be focused. It will then consider whether the term ‘money laundering’, and current ‘anti-money laundering’ policies, can take account of the various actors and activities involved in generating and managing criminal proceeds and other forms of illicit finance, and reflect on the implications of this variation for research and policy priorities.

Panel 60: State-corporate crime and the regulation of markets

Panel 60 - Paper 1.

The devil we know and the devils we don't know: A historical analysis of DuPont's PFOA-scandal in the Netherlands as a (state-)corporate crime

Author(s): **Sammie Verbeek**, **Lieselot Bisschop**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

In 1946, the American chemical company DuPont introduced Teflon, using perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). Internal research showed that this ‘forever chemical’ was toxic, but production continued until the phasing-out was started in 2002, one year after the American PFOA-scandal. However, the Dutch subsidiary in Dordrecht (Chemours/DuPont) continued production until 2012. To understand how this could continue this long this study examines the Chemours/DuPont case using (state-)corporate crime literature. A historical analysis was

carried out based on newspaper articles, internal documents, government and NGO reports, historical images, a former employee's memoir and seven interviews with (former) government officials. The results indicate that meso- and macro-level factors contributed to continued PFOA-production: DuPont's positive reputation, close ties between the multinational and local government and fragmented regulatory supervision. The most prominent factor is the legislation, which places the responsibility to disclose the toxicity with companies, thereby strengthening their information monopoly and weakening the position of supervisory authorities. PFOA is now prohibited and a restriction for all forever chemicals is in the works, but the true challenge is not the devil we know, but the devils we don't. This study discusses the implications of these findings for (state-)corporate crime literature.

Panel 60 - Paper 2.

Cartel cases from state negligence until the direct political interest

Author(s): **Eva Inzelt**, Eotvos Lorand University, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to elucidate the characteristics of cartels as a type of corporate crime in Hungary and consider the implications of such corporate crimes for the European region. It is of the utmost importance to understand the circumstances which promote cartels and corporate crime, as associated behaviours, such as restrictive agreements and unfair competition practices, generate significant harms to the morals of society and to victim organisations (those businesses which lose out due to cartel activities), as well as damaging public confidence. We analyze cartel cases from the Hungarian Competition Authority to answer the following core question: what is the role of the state in responding to cartel cases and in ensuring the freedom of competition in the market? Our analysis reveals that the state has different approaches to dealing with corporate crime, like cartels. In some cases, the state itself initiates the cartel, in other incidents, the state facilitates the process. In light of such state involvement, in the paper we draw on the theoretical framework of 'state-corporate crime' (Aulette - Michalowski, 1993) to inform our contribution.

Panel 60 - Paper 3.

Dual-speed, single outcome- regulating legal professional misconduct in Ireland

Author(s): **Brian Moss**, University of Southampton

Abstract:

Recently, the horizons of white-collar crime and deviance have widened to include a range of previously unaccountable or overlooked professions. In the Irish case, the misconduct of the two legal practitioner groups, barristers and solicitors, have been partly unified under a new, single regulatory regime. This paper highlights the different statutory governance

arrangements prior to and the professions' submissions on the new regime as well as outstanding structural critiques against it. Thereafter, the paper examines how, while the new regulatory apparatus is still in its formative stage, a reduction in punishment, increase in impediments against complaint-making, and loss of transparency characterise its operation so far. The Irish regulatory regime's performance is situated in terms of existing comparative literature on the roles and performance of regulators and ombudsmen in legal and other sectors. In doing so, the paper concludes with arguments on the position of the consumer as complainant, the stress laid on a 'lesson-learning' approach, the power of elite groups, and notions of justice.

Panel 60 - Paper 4.

Fifty shades of blacklists (reprise). What do the country ratings of money laundering risk really measure?

Author(s): **Michele Riccardi**, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Abstract:

This paper is based on a review of extant blacklists, grey lists and ratings of risk of money laundering across countries. It starts from an analysis of the composition and of the evolution of FATF lists of 'non-cooperative jurisdictions', of the US INCSR list of 'Major money laundering countries' and of the EU AML list of 'high-risk third countries'. It then discusses what are the countries at highest risk according to media investigations and leaks such as Panama Papers, Paradise Papers and FinCEN files; then, it reviews estimates and ratings produced by scholarly papers from both the economic and the criminology field. Finally, it carries out an analysis of all these measures, identifying underlying components and relations among them, so as to try understand 'what they measure' and 'whether they measure the same thing'. It concludes stressing the weaknesses and myths behind most of these ratings, and underlines the contribution that crime studies (especially empirical ones) could provide in this domain.

Panel 61: *Challenges and solutions in compliance research*

Panel 61 - Paper 1.

Facts and Figures of The Spanish illegal economy

Author(s): **Armando Fernández-Steinko**, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Abstract:

We have calculated the value and flows of the Spanish illicit economy from primary sources : the proven facts of 500 sentencing cases and other judicial documents, 120 interviews, as well as 45 official databases and solvent international quantitative studies. Quantitative data have

been statistically treated using Excel. When not mentioned in sentencing cases, economic values of incriminated assets have been estimated according to market prizes. Estimations and calculation have been made also according to qualitative research outcomes based on interviews and scientific publications. The annual illegal income amounted to a minimum of € 70,000million in Spain in the years 2000 to 2015. 88% of this amount is generated with white collar crime while the remaining 12% is the result of blue collar crime. Three quarters are hidden and transformed - or “bleached” - within Spanish territory, a third of this amount does so after making a trip back and forth abroad. At least 14,000million euros of illicit money are transformed into current and luxury consumption. Approximately 70% of the illicit money is self-laundered by the ‘predicate criminals’.

Panel 61 - Paper 2.

Compliance in the Shadow of Integrity. A Comparative Mind-Set-Analysis of Senior Compliance Professionals in Germany and the U.S.

Author(s): **Sebastian Starystach**, Charité - University Medicine Berlin, Institute of Medical Sociology and Rehabilitation Science, **Markus Pohlmann**, Heidelberg University, Max Weber Institute of Sociology

Abstract:

Due to increased enforcement of anti-corruption and competition law, multinational companies are under immense pressure to develop effective compliance management systems (CMS) for the prevention, identification, and prosecution of corporate crime. Simultaneously, business ethics are gaining importance in compliance. Based on 27 interviews with high-ranking compliance officers of multinational companies and 4 organizational case studies in Germany and the U.S., we reconstruct which function(s) these professionals attribute conceptually to CMS. Our results show that despite major regulatory differences in the U.S. and Germany, a mainstreaming in the collective mindsets of compliance experts can be observed: The main adjustment to the new regulatory environment consists in a conceptual shift from direct audit and control to the dissemination of corporate values and the implementation of integrity-based CMS. However, the results show that integrity-based CMS has to be classified as a facade at the level of prevention and as rational business strategy at the level of identification and prosecution and not as an effective way of combating corporate crime: The dissemination of corporate values allows to label rule violations as the result of individual (unethical) decisions and not as due to (informal) organizational structure(s) and therefore avoids the application of corporate criminal law.

Panel 61 - Paper 3.

Compliance as an anti-corruption preventive tool – Polish perspective

Author(s): **Celina Nowak**, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

Abstract:

Compliance as an anti-corruption preventive tool relates to the process of creating, adopting and applying norms (rules and procedures) within organisations (public and private sector institutions) which ensure the compliance of their activity with legal provisions. The research at hand is devoted to the analysis of the development and application of compliance policies in Poland. The main thesis presented by the research is that the compliance policies constitute a means to control behavior of individuals submitted to these policies, and as such a normative system. The goal of the paper is to point out to the challenges related to the implementation of compliance policies by Polish economic entities, as perceived by their representatives and identified in the framework of the research.

14.Sentencing and Penal Decision-Making (ESC WG)

Panel 62: *Understanding the Dynamics of Decision-Making Consistency and Disparity*

Panel 62 - Paper 1.

How Chinese courts respond to COVID-19: Consistency and regionalism in criminal

Author(s): **Qi Chen**, University of Hertfordshire

Abstract:

Between March and April 2020, the Supreme People's Court (SPC) of China published a series of 'guiding cases' to deter the public and mentor the lower courts on how to handle pandemic-related offences. This study explores whether local courts in China followed the precedents set by the SPC. It analysed 1,979 criminal judgements passed by local courts in East China (Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangdong), Central China (Henan and Hubei), and West China (Yunnan) during the pandemic. Findings suggest that courts in Beijing fell on the punitive end. They were also more susceptible to political pressure. More than a third of the sampled cases in Beijing were about lockdown violations. In contrast, courts in Shanghai and Guangdong focused more on economic cases such as selling counterfeit medical products and PPE-related frauds. They also gave lesser sentences to defendants who violated lockdown rules. In Hubei where the pandemic hit the hardest, community sentences were most frequently used, potentially because COVID-19 reduced the capacity of prisons. The empathy of judges could also be a contributing factor. In Yunnan, there were conflicts between lockdown rules and the customs of ethnic minority groups. Offences arose from such conflicts were not treated differently by sentencers.

Panel 62 - Paper 2.

Role of parole in control of prison overcrowding

Author(s): **Anna Bulina**, Institute for Interdisciplinary Health Research (European University at Saint Petersburg), **Ksenia Runova**, Institute for the Rule of Law (European University at Saint Petersburg)

Abstract:

The decision on parole in Russia is made by the court based on prisoner's petition and profile prepared by the administration of correctional institution. We see variability among regions in rates of petition approval: from 7% to 75%. We hypothesize that there are some regional factors influencing court "softness". To test this assumption empirically we collected data on petitions, their approval, and alternative sentencing from regional court statistics, enriched them with regional numbers for limits for prison with different strictness, social and economic indicators for the regions studied. We use fixed-effects panel regression that showed that the fullness of prisons is an important predictor of the rate of parole approval in the region. Research in the USA suggests that fullness of prisons is associated with an increased likelihood of early release (Ulmer et al. 2004). In Russia, formally, regional courts have no connections with federal penal service. So the fullness of correctional facilities cannot influence the decisions of the courts, because this problem does not directly concern the courts. Nevertheless, our result may indicate that at the regional level there is informal cooperation between the judicial system and the prison service to solve the problem of overcrowding.

Panel 62 - Paper 3.

Decision not to prosecute on the basis of unreasonableness or inappropriateness in animal welfare offences

Author(s): **Tarja Koskela**, University of Eastern Finland

Abstract:

In Finland, the prosecutor shall bring a charge for a suspected offence if the prosecutor deems that: (1) it is punishable according to law; (2) the right for prosecution is not time-barred; and (3) probable grounds exist to support the guilt of the suspect. Even though there are probable grounds to support the guilt of the suspected person, the prosecutor may waive prosecution on the grounds laid down in law.

According to Criminal Procedure Act, unless an important public or private interest requires otherwise, the prosecutor may decide not to prosecute if criminal proceedings and punishment are to be deemed unreasonable or purposeless in view of a settlement reached by the suspect in the offence and the injured party, the other action of the suspect in the offence to prevent or remove the effects of the offence, the personal circumstances of the suspect in the offence, the other consequences of the act to the suspected person, the welfare and health care measures undertaken and the other circumstances. This means that there will be no consequences for a suspected offence. In my research, I analyze decisions not to prosecute made on the basis described above in relation to crimes against animals.

Panel 63: *Understanding Penal Trends in Decision-Making in Changing (Post-Communist) Regimes*

Panel 63 - Paper 1.

Structuring sentencing discretion »Elsewhere«

Author(s): **Mojca Plesničar**, The Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana; Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of State and Law, **Jakub Drápal**, Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of State and Law

Abstract:

The comparative aspect of sentencing research has long been relatively narrow, focusing on common law based systems and a handful of other western countries. This has slowly been changing in the past decade, however many of the sentencing systems from “elsewhere” remain uncharted. In this presentation we focus on a limited number of post-communist European countries, seeking commonalities among them and finding differences as well. We focus on the question of how sentencing discretion is structured and how that differs from or equates to what we know from the more studied systems. In doing so we try to understand where the systemic features come from and how they relate to societal features more broadly. Finally, we try to understand what does and what doesn't work in sentencing in these countries, again looking for reasons and answers as to how to improve it.

Panel 63 - Paper 2.

70 Years of Penal Policy in Slovenia

Author(s): **Rok Hacin**, University of Maribor, **Gorazd Meško**, University of Maribor, **Marcelo F. Aebi**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

The penal policy can be described as a “living” organism that reacts to impulses from broader economic, social, and political events. Historically, imprisonment rates are lower in democracies than in countries with other [authoritarian] political systems. A comprehensive view of the penal policy in Slovenia in the last 70 years reveals that criminal legislation in the socialist era was not harsh or backward but relatively modern and progressive. After democratization, the tightening of the criminal legislation took place, but Slovenia managed to avoid the general punitive trends characterized by the era of penal state and culture of control. However, the treatment ideology lost importance, and the emphasis shifted to safety and security due to the rising number of imprisoned persons and overcrowding. Based on the in-depth analysis of legislative changes and statistical data on crime, convictions, and prison populations, it can be concluded that there was and is such a thing as Slovenian penal moderation or penal exceptionalism.

Panel 63 - Paper 3.

Do Judges Punish the Defendant's Choice of the Trial by Jury? : Evidences from Recent Jury Reform in Russia

Author(s): **Ekaterina Khodzhaeva**, European University at Saint Petersburg

Abstract:

In Summer 2018, jury trials began to cover the district courts in Russia. Before juries might be acted only in regional courts and dealt with a very small quota of criminal cases. Despite similar strong limitations of the jury's jurisdiction, the district courts are overloaded and underfunded. Moreover, in the situation of the accusatorial bias of the Russian criminal system, when the judiciary acts together with the prosecution party, juries are considered by the defense as a unique opportunity to get an acquittal: juries grant it a hundred times more frequent than professional judge.

On the district level, every unique success of the defense party in some trial by jury leads to a high flow of appeal to be trialed by jury. The paper is focused on the judiciary's reaction to jury reform. Basing on the criminal statistics and qualitative data (108 interviews with judges, prosecutors, and defenders collected in small Russian cities) we show how the more severe sentencing is used to stop the flow of appeals to juries. That provides a high disproportion in sentencing when some defendants suffer from the jury penalty.

Panel 63 - Paper 4.

The changing nature of suspended prison sentences: Development in Czechia in 1919-2018

Author(s): **Jakub Drápal**, Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Suspended sentences were enacted across Europe at the turn of the 19th century. They were aimed to be applied in exceptional cases in systems in which intermediate sanctions were non-existent. In Czechia suspended sentence became the most popular sanction a year from its introduction in 1919. They replaced primarily very short prison sentences (up to 1 month). Currently, a suspended prison sentence is the most frequently imposed sanction in post-communist Europe. This is true even though a wide array of intermediate sanctions exists and very short prison sentences are virtually non-existent. Even long prison sentences (up to 3 years) are in their majority suspended. How did it happen?

Based on the use of suspended prison sentences in Czechia in 1919-1931 and 1955-2018 their changing nature is documented and discussed. The lack of a theoretical framework for the new nature of suspended prison sentence is emphasized by demonstrating that the conditions to suspend prison sentences were gradually loosened without sufficient justification. The easiness of suspending a prison sentence lead to its wide over-use especially in times of unrest, e.g. following the Velvet revolution. The need to re-think the use of suspended prison sentences especially in post-communist countries is emphasized.

Panel 64: *Parole: international perspectives and possible futures*

Panel 64 - Paper 1.

The possible futures of parole in England and Wales

Author(s): **Harry Annison**, Southampton Law School

Abstract:

Parole in England and Wales has become a high profile political issue, where dominant voices have increasingly asserted that the parole system is not sufficiently transparent, accountable or effective. A government 'Root and Branch Review of the Parole System' is the latest development in an array of recent inquiries, controversies, reviews, policy changes and political rhetoric. This paper will critically discuss the proposals emerging from this Root and Branch review, informed in part by JUSTICE's parallel Working Party on 'A Parole System Fit for Purpose'. I will build on this analysis by considering possible futures for the parole system, its shifting place within the wider penal landscape and its relationship, therefore, with broader socio-political currents.

Panel 64 - Paper 2.

Parole on Probation: Public opinion, public confidence and parole decision-making

Author(s): **Arie Freiberg**, Monash University

Abstract:

Parole and parole boards play critical roles in criminal justice systems. With parolee numbers and imprisonment rates increasing in many countries, parole decision-making is a crucial contributor to prison populations sizes and, more broadly, public confidence in the operation of correctional systems. This article examines public understanding of and confidence in parole from the perspectives of parole board members and other parole authority staff. It aims to determine whether and, if so, how, public opinion influences parole decision-making and how parole boards feel they can or should respond to this. It draws on in-depth interviews with 80 parole board members and other relevant staff from 14 jurisdictions in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Scotland.

Panel 64 - Paper 3.

Prisoner early release and community supervision in France: A McDonaldised system

Author(s): **Martine Herzog-Evans**, University of Rheims

Abstract:

The literature relative to the McDonaldisation of society, New Public Management and managerialism converge when they describe public sector agencies: the focus is now on efficiency as opposed to efficacy; cost reduction is achieved via various forms of privatisation; practitioners and service users are submitted to smothering monitoring and control with the help of bureaucratic rules and processes; the result of all of this being a complete loss of the ultimate goals and values of what the public sector should stand for. This presentation shall describe how these phenomena manifest themselves in the context of French early release and offender supervision. In the recent past France could pride itself for having had a quasi-problem-solving court system which had been mainstreamed since 1945. Today, sentences' implementation is rapidly losing sight of its ultimate goals and values (desistance and treatment of the causes of delinquency) in favour of accelerated and superficial factory-line processing.

Panel 64 - Paper 4.

Does Parole Have a Future?

Author(s): **Dirk van Zyl Smit**, University of Nottingham

Abstract:

This paper will engage with the justifications for the early conditional release of prisoners in the face of arguments from the 'truth in sentencing' movement in the United States and elsewhere. It will argue that conditional release can continue to be supported but that 'parole boards' may not be the appropriate instruments for deciding on when such release should be allowed. Particular attention will be paid to the challenges posed by indeterminate sentences, where eventual release is not assured but where persons serving them are to be guaranteed a reasonable prospect of release.

Panel 65: *Experiences of Penal Subjects: Legitimacy, Violence & Compliance*

Panel 65 - Paper 1.

Recall to prison through the eyes of detainees: literature review and preliminary results

Author(s): **Audrey Teugels**, KU Leuven (Linc)

Abstract:

In the recent penological literature, considerable attention has been paid to different explanations for growing prison populations worldwide. Recent research points inter alia to the influence of the so-called 'recall to prison' on the rise of prison populations. However, little is known about the practice of the 'recall'. Since the revocation of a modality (such as parole or

release under electronic monitoring) might affect the reintegration, a careful balance is needed between proportionality, risks, the possibility of behavioural change and the opportunities for reintegration. In other words, the impact on detainees should not be underestimated if a decision to recall is being taken. In this paper we will present the results of an extensive literature review which forms part of a larger research project which focuses on prisoners' experience with the process of revocation and its impact on reintegration, as well as their view on the imposed conditions and the (non) compliance of these conditions. In addition, a number of preliminary results will be discussed.

Panel 65 - Paper 2.

Legal consciousness and symbolic violence in Thailand's summary criminal proceedings

Author(s): **Thanyanuch Tantikul**, University of Strathclyde

Abstract:

Thailand's criminal justice system has been criticised for treating defendants harshly; imprisonment for fine-default is one example. Judges' indifference to criticisms reflects their belief in its fairness and their perception of defendants being cunning and unscrupulous. This stereotype underpins judges' risk-averse preference for guaranteeing punishment lest shrewd defendants be unpunished. Nevertheless, conventional postulates have hardly been tested. The dearth of study about defendants' experiences perpetuates judges' uncontested assumptions and their ambivalence towards any proposed changes.

To fill this gap, this presentation is based on ethnographic data of fifteen defendants who were undergoing the summary criminal process in one trial court in Thailand. It depicts defendants' journey in an unconventional light which coincides with 'the process is the punishment' thesis. It also reports the dominant form of legal consciousness to be mostly deferential, notwithstanding defendants' experiences within the process. The uncritical acceptance of the criminal justice system usually comes with the internalisation of all the blame. Such embrace of problematic practices is conceivably a symptom of symbolic violence, as conceptualised by Pierre Bourdieu. It is thus argued here that defendants' complicity in their own mistreatments tacitly but powerfully supports judges' legitimacy claim and greatly complicates efforts on system improvement.

Panel 65 - Paper 3.

Criminal Investigation in Portugal: Constraints associated with preserving the chain of custody and its integrity.

Author(s): **Eder Silva**, University Institute of Maia (ISMAI), Portugal, **Susana Costa**, Center for Social Studies (CES), University of Coimbra; University Institute of Maia (ISMAI), Portugal

Abstract:

The success of the criminal investigation depends on a correct chain of custody followed by ethical, scientific and professional procedures. If the chain of custody is broken and creates doubts regarding the evidence retrieved from the crime scene, will impact negatively the justice system, since we cannot guarantee that the evidence is secured and authentic.

This presentation is part of a study being developed within a master, regarding the constraints associated with preserving the chain of custody and its integrity in Portugal. Using a qualitative methodological approach, 20 semi-structured interviews to lawyer and prosecutors were done. Even though the research isn't completed yet, it's possible to withdraw some preliminary results. Although the interviewees considered that the chain of custody in Portugal is very important to guarantee a fair judgement without constraints and the procedures are followed. However, some showed some problems and flaws in this process. The problems are related to the professional formation of the parties involved and the lack of knowledge, economical and human resources regarding the chain of custody. Also, the lack of a specific law in Portugal that regulates the chain of custody constitute a problem, this should be resolved to have a fair process.

Panel 65 - Paper 4.

How are 'Ideal' Penal Subjects Generated?

Author(s): **Cyrus Tata**, University of Strathclyde

Abstract:

My aim is to develop the idea of the criminal process as a journey generating the manifestation of 'ideal' criminal subjects. However, in contrast to the conventional view of the criminal justice process portrayed by unidirectional flowcharts, the process is marked by temporal and professional dis-connections, especially between what is deemed 'legal' work (conviction and sentencing) and the 'therapeutic' work done to implement that sentence. What are these disconnections and what role do they play in generating the presentation of 'ideal' criminal subjects?

How do justice processes cultivate 'ideal' subjects without doing so deliberately, and without any controlling mind or plan? I will argue that it is precisely the absence of any conspiracy or controlling mind, the absence of any coherent or cohesive system, which makes criminal justice processes so effective in reproducing its 'ideal' clientele (e.g. accepting individual culpability).

Panel 66: *Reconceptualising Sentencing & Penal Theory*

Panel 66 - Paper 1.

New Research Directions in Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making Research

Author(s): **Cyrus Tata**, University of Strathclyde

Abstract:

How should research and policy understand sentencing and penal decision-making? Although there is much scholarship which debates the rights and wrongs of decision-making, relatively little work has been dedicated to thinking about how we should conceive of and study discretionary decision-making. In this paper, I reveal how policy and research thinking has been dominated by the projection of and fixation with property-owning autonomous individualism. Not only are defendants, judges and others so conceived, but so too all elements ('things') of the 'universe' of sentencing – from case 'factors' to rules versus discretion. I suggest instead that close empirical research into the social processes of sentencing offers a different account. In this paper I develop a research agenda which conceives of decision-making practice as an inescapably social process.

This is based on three inter-related propositions.

1. In daily operation, rules and discretion become practically indistinguishable.
2. Sentencing is a process of case-making. 'Process' means that the study of the social production of knowledge should be central to research.
3. Sentencing is inescapably performative.

The implications for new research agendas are unravelled.

Panel 66 - Paper 2.

Empirical methods in penal theory

Author(s): **Natalia Vibla**, Liverpool Hope University

Abstract:

Penal theory is intrinsically related to criminal law and legal philosophy which ultimately determine its direction, range, principles and methods. As such, it is often assumed research in penal theory is conducted by lawyers and philosophers via methods bound up by their respective disciplines, including the analyses of statute law, case law and legal doctrine as well as various methods of normative theorising. Social scientists though do not contribute much to the development of penal theory. But do social scientists and empirical methodologies have anything to offer to the realm thought to belong predominantly to lawyers and philosophers? This paper argues that they do. It aims to demonstrate how an empirical study in sentencing can add to the development of a normative theory in penology by using an example of a sentencing exercise. The exercise consisted of 19 hypothetical scenarios, involved 12 practicing judges and was conducted in the jurisdiction of Sweden. The results of the study, in combination with the analyses of the relevant provisions of the Swedish penal code, case law

and legal guidance were used to (a) reconstruct judicial thinking in sentencing decisions; and (b) inform the development of certain theoretical propositions.

Panel 66 - Paper 3.

Simplified procedures: Penal orders and the risk of wrongful conviction

Author(s): **Raluca Enescu**, Humboldt University - Centre Marc Bloch

Abstract:

The number of activities labelled as criminal increased greatly with modern law-making. For a long time, courts can no longer guarantee a complete trial for every criminal case. Simplified procedures have become an effective way to unburden courts by means of procedural economy. Minor infractions punished by fines but also by suspended or short prison terms represent the majority of criminal cases. Penal orders as simplified procedures address specifically this category of crimes. Because of reduced requirements for the case to be adjudicated, the procedural economy comes usually to the cost of defendants. The most important feature of penal orders consists in the fact that they rely on the tacit agreement of defendants. This presentation addresses the delicate balance between procedural economy and the risks of wrongful convictions when using penal orders in Germany and Switzerland. I discuss further how penal orders challenge important procedural principles and threaten the rights of individuals subject to criminal charges. Finally, I present the difficulties related to the compensation of wrongfully convicted individuals. The conclusion presents a set of recommendations to improve the practice of penal orders and assist in the amendments of simplified procedures, which could in turn prevent successfully wrongful convictions.

Panel 66 - Paper 4.

Different But Equal? Exploring Potential Catalysts of Disparity in Remand Decision-Making in The Youth Court

Author(s): **Yannick van den Brink**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

The disproportionate use of remand detention (i.e. pre-trial detention) for vulnerable and marginalized youth is an issue of concern globally and demographic disparities in youth remand decision outcomes have been found in many jurisdictions, including England and the Netherlands. This paper aims to explore and identify potential catalysts of disparity in the collective process of remand decision-making in youth courts. Drawing from Ulmer's (2019) 'inhabited institutions' perspective, and the related 'court community model' and 'focal concerns model', and empirical findings from research in Dutch and English youth remand courts, this paper suggests that several distinctive mechanisms and features of the youth remand decision-making process might function as catalysts of disparity. The findings indicate that the focus on 'risk' and 'welfare needs', the distinctive context defined by time constraints,

limited information, shortages of readily available services, interdependency and interdisciplinary, and high stakes, combined with the profoundly human nature of courtroom workgroup decision-making, make the remand decision-making process in youth courts particularly prone to producing unwarranted disparities. Ultimately, informed by the theoretical perspectives and empirical findings, the paper provides insights into how and why disparities might occur in youth remand decisions and offers suggestions for policy, practice and future research.

Panel 20: *Recidivism, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Social Justice in Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making*

Note: this panel is a joint panel with the ESC Community Sanctions & Measures WG.

Please see the abstracts in the ESC Community Sanctions & Measures WG category.

Panel 22: *Financial Decision-Making & Supervision*

Note: this panel is a joint panel with the ESC Community Sanctions & Measures WG.

Please see the abstracts in the ESC Community Sanctions & Measures WG category.

15. Gender, Crime and Justice (ESC WG)

Panel 67: *Sanctions/Re-entry/Desistance*

Panel 67 - Paper 1.

Life After Prison – Reentry experiences and reentry barriers of women in Portugal

Author(s): **Silvia Gomes**, Nottingham Trent University, **Dixie Rocker**, Florida State University

Abstract:

Understanding how prisoners perceive their lives and the potential opportunities and constraints within their environments provide important insight into their eventual future involvement in crime. This paper is based on the results of a qualitative longitudinal study on

prison(er) reentry in Portugal, which aims to examine the reentry process of male and female (ex)prisoners with different socio-economic and criminal backgrounds.

Acknowledging that reentry experiences of women remain largely understudied and undertheorized, this paper focuses specifically on the female ex-prisoners reentry process. Barriers to the reentry process are analyzed 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 analyzed the 1) role of the criminal and social system in preparing individuals to live as law-abiding citizens, 2) the challenges these women face during the post-release period, and 3) the strategies used to cope with the re-entry into the community. In the end, barriers to the reentry process are identified through the lens of the female ex-prisoners themselves, while it is critically debated on how violence, incarceration, and other forms of 'continuous punishment' are recurring in their testimonies, ultimately interfering in their trajectories.

Panel 67 - Paper 2.

Motherhood in women's desistance from crime in New Zealand

Author(s): **Grace Low**, University of Auckland

Abstract:

This presentation explores preliminary findings from a PhD project regarding the role of motherhood in women's desistance from crime in New Zealand. The findings are based on narrative interviews with 13 mothers with histories of incarceration. This presentation argues that for most of the women in the sample becoming a mother for the first time was not sufficient by itself to initiate the desistance process. However, adopting the role of mother became important later in the women's journeys, once they had experienced cognitive shifts towards more pro-social (and drug and crime free) identities. The presentation first examines the women's early experiences of motherhood and the many personal, social and structural circumstances that could complicate the women's potential to perceive motherhood as an opportunity for change. It then examines the participants' experiences of motherhood later in life following their conscious efforts towards desistance.

Panel 67 - Paper 3.

Female offenders in custodial and non-custodial penalties: characterization and perceptions about penal sanctions

Author(s): **Andreia de Castro Rodrigues**, ISPA & William James Center for Research, **Olga Cunha**, Faculty of Psychology, Education, and Sports, Lusófona University of Porto, HEI-Lab: Digital Human-Environment Interaction Lab, Porto, Portugal, **Ana Rita Cruz**, Lusófona University, Hei-Lab, Lisboa, Portugal, **Joana Andrade**, **Marta Sousa**, **Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves**, School of Psychology, University of Minho, CIPsi, Braga, Portugal

Abstract:

Female offenders are distinct from men in aspects such as the age of onset, duration of criminal career, and development pathways. Nevertheless, most research within criminal justice focuses on male offenders. Additionally, rates of female incarceration have been increasing. Since the effects of penalties are linked to the way offenders experience them, exploring how women interpret their penal sanctions is needed. This study describes a 152 Portuguese female offenders' sample, serving a custodial or a non-custodial sentence, in terms of sociodemographic characteristics and perceptions about the penalties. Data was collected through a self-report questionnaire. The results allow for a characterization of these judicially sanctioned women, namely the fact that, contrary to the literature, married women and with childcare responsibilities were not spared from prison and more than half of the women in prison said they were serving a first sentence. Besides they reveal important features of the impact of penal sanctions over female offenders, such as rehabilitation being the most devalued penal purpose for sentences, and the majority not considering their sentence a fair one. Although preliminary, these results bring important implications for the implementation of a justice that intends to deter individuals from committing crimes, through a rehabilitative approach.

Panel 68: *Rape*

Panel 68 - Paper 1.

Naming Injustice, Reimagining Justice: How Victim-Survivors of Sexual Violence in Portugal Perceive Criminal Justice and its Alternatives

Author(s): **Juliana Senra**, Lund University

Abstract:

This paper addresses the sexual violence justice gap in Portugal through victim-survivors' experience and perception of criminal justice, including those that have not resorted to formal law. Normatively, it illustrates their justice needs in relation to the restorative justice movement - an umbrella term for non-carceral responses to crime, including inputs from feminism, abolitionism and social harm theory.

The data was collected through 7 in-depth semi-structured interviews with female victim-survivors of sexual violence. Liz Kelly's continuum of sexual violence was used to describe the range of their experiences. The theoretical framework centers on Bourdieu's theory of law's symbolic power, reflecting on how the juridical field and other social fields impact the victimological experience of sexual violence.

The research found that, in the Portuguese context, a lack of awareness of gender-based violence contributes to the normalization of violence. In crimes of sexual violence, law's symbolic power is eroded due to a widespread notion of their impunity, affecting law's legitimacy and normativity, leading to disbelief in punishment as a solution for crime. The research finds that victim-survivors already fulfill some of their justice needs through means beyond the law, showing how these should be further investigated as models of survivor-centered justice.

Panel 68 - Paper 2.

The void of the victim story – doubt and certainty in rape cases with missing victim stories

Author(s): **Sara Uhnöo, Åsa Wettergren**, Dept. of sociology and work science, University of Gothenburg, **Moa Bladini**, Dept. of Law, University of Gothenburg

Abstract:

This paper analyses epistemic emotions in legal evaluation of rape cases. A rape legislation requiring voluntariness, effective in Sweden since 2018, widens the criminalization of sexual acts to where an active party fails to secure consent, leading to an increase in 'word-against-word' cases. The legal method of evaluation then begins with the victim's story, tested against: 1. Assumptions about 'credible story-telling'; 2. Assumptions about victim-adequate post-event behaviour, evidenced by a) objective circumstances like calling 112, or b) witness testimonies. If the victim's story is deemed credible/reliable, it becomes a baseline for the court's evaluation of the defendant's story. With an emotion-sociological framework, we interpret the chain of evaluation in terms of according 'ontological trust' by submitting the victim's story to a 'certainty-doubt-test'. Flawed victim stories, where there is no memory of the event, may per se indicate rape because the accused has taken advantage of a victim in 'a vulnerable state'. However, when a story is flawed, 'ontological trust' cannot be secured. For lack of supporting evidence, the defendant's claim that sex was voluntary can only be refuted if the victim claims to remember. The analysis highlights emotional orientations of the rational legal evaluation method and its sometimes irrational consequences.

Panel 68 - Paper 3.

What does Justice mean to the rape survivors in India?

Author(s): **Garima Jain**, O.P. Jindal Global University

Abstract:

Justice is largely understood as the binary of conviction and non-conviction by the formal justice system. In India, rape cases are marked by low reporting and conviction rates. Ineffective police investigations, pending cases, longer trials, stigma, and a patriarchal mindset fail to meet the rape survivors' needs for justice. This paper provides ethnographic accounts of the rape survivors and barriers in accessing formal justice system. The importance of survivor's testimony, agency, voice, and communion in the formal justice system is highlighted using a theoretical framework derived from narrative victimology, psychology, and feminist lens. This paper addresses how 'justice' is understood, sought and experienced by rape survivors within India. The key aim of the paper is to explore (a) Firsthand narratives of rape survivors, (b) their experiences and perception of justice, and (c) factors enabling or posing barriers to justice in the formal justice system. It was found that women belonging to marginalized communities lack access to social capital, which makes access to justice particularly challenging. Presence of victim-blaming, rape myths and secondary victimization poses

barriers in accessing justice. The study situates the rape survivor's conceptualization of justice within an ecological approach.

Panel 69: Gender based violence

Panel 69 - Paper 1.

Gender Violence in Universities: criminological perspectives for prevention and punishment

Author(s): **Iliana Galilea Cariño Cepeda**, Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla (Mexico)

Abstract:

In Mexico there is little research on violence in universities (Carrillo, 2015). The most recent ones address Gender-Based Violence, above all, from the complaints of students initiated in 2018 about harassment (#MeTooAcademicos and "tendederos").

This research, started in January 2020 at Ibero Puebla University, also contributes to answering various questions from this student movement, focusing on the complaints made by students of the Iberoamericana Puebla University. Therefore, in addition to analyzing violence, its causes and the places of occurrence, the effectiveness of institutional mechanisms to prevent, address and punish such behaviors was also explored.

A mixed methodology was used that included quantitative and qualitative techniques such as the questionnaire instrument (n = 425 people) and in-depth interviews with university authorities and students. The information was coded with the Atlas.ti program. Three perspectives guided the analysis of the information: feminist criminology, gender and intersectionality.

Harassment, psychological and intimate partner violence were the most prevalent types of violence, especially expressions of sexism, androcentrism and misogyny; 60% of the participants considered that sanctions are not effective and 52% perceive that there should be more severe penalties (punitivism).

Proposals are made regarding prevention, sanctions, victim recovery in these experiences of victimization and school justice.

Panel 69 - Paper 2.

Sexual violence against women in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

Author(s): **Maike Meyer**, State Office of Criminal Investigation North-Rhine-Westphalia, **Daniela Pollich**, University of Applied Sciences for Police and Public Administration in North Rhine-Westphalia

Abstract:

The Criminological Research Department of the State Office of Criminal Investigation North Rhine-Westphalia and the University of Applied Sciences for Police and Public Administration in North Rhine-Westphalia are currently conducting a research project dealing with sexual

assaults and rapes against women by male perpetrators. The project is focusing on cases in which the perpetrator and the victim did not know each other or only briefly knew each other before the offence. It investigates questions regarding the general crime situation and its development, characteristics of the crime, the victims and the perpetrators, policing in the field of sexual violence and victim protection. First results of the project relate to the general crime situation and its development between 2008 and 2019 in North Rhine-Westphalia. For this purpose, official police data were analysed and qualitative interviews with police officers were conducted. In this talk, these first results are presented and also placed in the broader social and legal context of the current situation in Germany.

Panel 69 - Paper 3.

Behind Closed Doors: The Effects of Third-Party Presence on Disclosure of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women Experiences in a Face-to-Face Interview

Author(s): **Carmen M. Leon**, University of Castilla-La Mancha, **Eva Aizpurua**, City, University of London and Trinity College Dublin

Abstract:

Research shows third-party presence may compromise data quality, as respondents may refuse to answer sensitive questions or provide responses that are not accurate. The aim of this study is to analyze the effects of third-party presence on respondents' answers to a survey on gender-based violence (GBV). Using data from the most recent Violence against Women Macro-Survey conducted in Spain (2019; N = 6,563), this study identifies some of the factors associated with the disclosure of GBV experiences. A series of logistic regression models were estimated, using each type of violence (i.e., physical, emotional, and sexual violence as well as controlling behaviors) as outcome variables. Correlates included factors concerning both the location where the survey took place and the person(s) present, a series of personal characteristics of the respondents, their partners, and their relationships. Results show that reporting GBV experiences was influenced by the location where the interview took place and the presence of children. It was also found that the interviewers more frequently recorded that they suspected situations of under-reporting when children were present, and when controlling behaviors and/or psychological violence had been disclosed. Findings can be used to improve the training that interviewers receive when sensitive data is collected.

Panel 70: *Domestic violence/abuse*

Panel 70 - Paper 1.

Policing domestic abuse in Scotland: the three tier approach

Author(s): **Ruth Friskney**, **Michele Burman**, **Oona Brooks-Hay**, University of Glasgow

Abstract:

Domestic abuse has been identified as a strategic priority for Police Scotland. Yet there has been relatively little academic consideration of how the policing of domestic abuse operates in Scotland and discussion of police practices often characterises 'the police' as a homogenous entity. This paper examines how the policing of domestic abuse operates across Scotland's 'three tier' response by drawing upon qualitative interviews with 40 officers: frontline officers responding to initial reports; specialist officers who provide victim safety planning and undertake complex investigations; and the national Domestic Abuse Taskforce responsible for investigations into perpetrators posing the greatest threat of harm. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, new legislation aimed at transforming Scotland's response to domestic abuse from being 'incident-based' to understanding coercive control as a course of conduct. We describe officers' understandings of the nature and characteristics of domestic abuse and the benefits and challenges of implementing this legislation at each tier. Findings indicate that there are varied understandings of, and responses to, domestic abuse by police officers operating at each tier, with implications not only for the organisational and operational response, but also for the experience of those reporting domestic abuse.

Panel 70 - Paper 2.

The role of children in intimate partner violence victims' decision-making: a comparative study of Portugal and England

Author(s): **Joana Ferreira**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

This article explores the role of children in women's separation and help-seeking decisions within abusive relationships. It draws from the findings of a larger doctoral comparative study of victims' perceptions of criminal justice interventions in Portugal and England. The research involved in-depth interviews with twenty-nine women in Portugal and twenty-seven women in England. The findings reinforce the multifaceted role of children in both prompting and discouraging separation and disclosure and help-seeking to the police. Participants described how fears regarding children's safety and well-being and keeping the family together shaped their responses to the abuse. Particularly in England, the fear of losing custody strongly inhibited contact with the police. This study highlights the need for a clear understanding of women's circumstances to better frame their responses to abuse and provide adequate support to them and their children.

Panel 70 - Paper 3.

Experiences of Stalking in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence

Author(s): **Liubove Jarutiene**, Law Institute of Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, **Ilona Laurinaityte**, **Ilona Michailovich**, Law Institute of Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Vilnius University

Abstract:

It is widely recognized that intimate partner violence may occur in various dangerous and disturbing forms including intimate partner stalking (Senkans et al., 2021). Despite the existence of different stalker typologies, it has been repeatedly acknowledged that intimate partner stalkers are one of the largest and most dangerous groups, who may pose a serious threat to their victims (McEwan et al., 2009; Mohandie et al., 2006). Therefore, not only should the victim protection be discussed in terms of physical intimate partner violence, but it is also worth to explore this question in terms of stalking. The aim of this study is to present the survey results of the representative Lithuanian sample (N=1517) with the special focus on the prevalence as well as main characteristics of the intimate partner stalking cases. Preliminary research results indicate that as many as 17 per cent of respondents have experienced stalking, while intimate partner stalking made up 39 per cent of those cases. Survey results will be discussed in light of the existing response options to stalking in Lithuanian and foreign context.

Panel 70 - Paper 4.

Northern Ireland's New Offence of Domestic Abuse

Author(s): **Ronagh McQuigg**. School of Law, Queen's University Belfast

Abstract:

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

Panel 71: *Interrogating Belgian public policies on domestic violence from various glances*

Panel 71 - Paper 1.

Intimate partner violence and Intimate partner violence policies in Belgium : crossed insights based on discourses of key actors ...?

Author(s): **Valentine Mahieu**, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, **Anne Lemonne**, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, **Charlotte Vanneste**, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology and University of Liège

Abstract:

The first paper (Mahieu, Lemonne & Vanneste) deals with the results of an inductive analysis of 50 interviews conducted with key-actors from the judicial (including the police), the para-judicial, the psycho-social and medical fields who deal with victims and/or perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) in the French speaking part of the country. The latter provide an important insight into the implementation of public policies on IPV in Belgium since these key actors are at the heart of their "implementation". In this framework, the intervention will focus on the way in which the various National Action Plans have been able to generate, as planned, a truly transversal approach of IPV and modulate - or not - discourses and practices. In this respect a particular attention will also be devoted on the abilities of these key-actors to influence this policy, according to their position and the various resources, concepts and instruments that they manage to mobilize. The questions raised by the actors will make it possible to identify obstacles and avenues for reflection, in particular regarding the balance between judicial and psycho-social-medical approaches on IPV in the French speaking part of the country.

Panel 71 - Paper 2.

Reporting Intimate Partner Violence to the Justice System : hopes and expectations of victims confronting the judicial strait-jacket. An analysis of judicial files of the public prosecutor in Belgium

Author(s): **Sarah Van Praet**, **Isabelle Ravier**, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology

Abstract:

The second paper (Van Praet & Ravier) presents the final results of part of the IPV-PRO&POL research, namely the analysis of 142 judicial files featuring diverse forms of IPV in Belgium (in mainly 2010 and 2018). This presentation puts an analytical focus on the expectations of the protagonists regarding the judicial response and the legitimisation of certain contexts of vulnerability by the judicial response. The criminal justice model demand offers a very strict framework, that appears throughout the many cases as a difficult match with the complexity of violent interaction and the context of the couple's life, the ambivalence of the victims, their expectations or the vulnerability of the perpetrators. The police and judicial actors appear to

be ill-equipped to distinguish between conflict and violence. Some of the cases evoke the hypothesis that the justice system is sometimes instrumentalised in a struggle for power and control within a couple. Other case put forward victims refusing to file complaints. These are examples of the hopes and expectations that will be presented and discussed during this presentation.

Panel 71 - Paper 3.

Recent evolution of IPV public policy instruments in Belgium: results of a Delphi survey

Author(s): **Catherine Fallon, Aline Thiry**, SPIRAL, Université de Liège (ULiège)

Abstract:

The third paper (Fallon & Thiry) will present an analysis of the evolution of a certain number of public policy instruments that have been developed in recent years and the effects they produce. Belgian policy frameworks do not offer a stabilised and shared reference framework, but rather a mosaic of frameworks in tension, which is difficult to understand for aid seekers as well as for analysts in the sector. The instruments will be chosen on the basis of the Delphi survey, and we propose to take as case studies: 1. the role of the police/justice services through the 'Zero tolerance' directive ; 2. the 'chain approach' and case consultations which allow multidisciplinary approaches; 3. the 'ITR' instrument as a non-criminal treatment of perpetrators.

Starting from the analysis and discourse of the other parts of the IPV-PRO&POL research, a series of experts have been consulted online through a Delphi survey. This specific methodology allowed the authors to combine the different analyses of the other parts of the research consortium with the in-depth reactions and revisions by the experts.

Panel 72: Crime & Justice

Panel 72 - Paper 1.

Gender and corruption in Italy. Three cases studies on women involved in grand corruption

Author(s): **Ombretta Ingrascì**, University of Milan

Abstract:

The paper presents the outcome of a research on gender and corruption in Italy, which is based on the analysis of three case studies related to women's involvement in grand corruption. The analysis of the cases has been carried out thorough judicial files and in-depth interviews with Public prosecutors and LEAs that have carried out investigations on the three cases. Grounded on feminist criminology approach, the research uses socio-criminological theories - such as differential association and control/conformity theories-, in order to go beyond the so-called 'fair sex theory', that has been traditionally proposed to read the gender gap in corruption

(David Dollar et al., 2001; Swamy et al. 2001), and to put forward a multifaceted understanding of corrupt women.

Panel 72 - Paper 2.

The Accommodation and Recognition of Female-Perpetrated Sex Offending in Irish Law

Author(s): **Dara O'Dwyer**, University of Limerick

Abstract:

This paper will reflect upon the Irish law pertaining to sexual offences, considering how female offenders have been accommodated within the existing definitions. This paper will consider the manner in which we identify and define sex offenders in Ireland, to assess whether or not our current approaches have been framed in a manner which acknowledges the reality of female-perpetrated sex offending.

It can be argued that the Irish law on sexual offences has been constructed in such a way that minimises the reality of this offending cohort, either excluding women as perpetrators, or lessening the gravity of their conduct. When the law is framed in this manner, it serves to reduce both their culpability and capacity as sex offenders. Furthermore, there has often been greater paternalism towards women and girls, thereby dismissing female agency and failing to acknowledge their capacity to perpetrate these offences. In doing so, this shrouds the reality of female-perpetrated sexual offences, which creates a barrier to the recognition and detection of these offenders, reinforcing the belief that women do not engage in these offences. It is argued that this underlying belief that sexual offences are not characteristic of female crime that has informed the legislative provisions.

Panel 72 - Paper 3.

Feminizing the judiciary? Progress and limitations in Spain

Author(s): **Ester Blay, Ignacio González Sánchez**, University of Girona

Abstract:

This research focuses on the feminization of the judiciary in Spain and aims at contributing to explain why, although women constitute 70% of judges at the basis of the judiciary, they only constitute a minority of the members of higher courts.

We present basic statistical data describing the incorporation of women into the judiciary since the 1980s and the current situation. Most of our work, however, is based on documentary analysis and the qualitative study of professional trajectories of women with long careers as judges. Thus, semi-structured biographical interviews with 20 retired or late-career female judges have been conducted.

Our results point to at least three possible explanations for the exclusion of women at the top of the profession: the first one, favoured by female judges themselves, is that women exclude

themselves from opting to higher posts; the second one is that the definition of what constitutes “merit” is gendered and tends to exclude women; finally, and also in connection with the previous one, other explanations might have to do with how those who elect the members of higher organs ultimately decide who is eligible.

Panel 73: Women & Health/Substance abuse

Panel 73 - Paper 1.

The Relationship between Substance Abuse-related Crimes and Gender based on the Convicts’ Narratives

Author(s): **Gonul Demez**, Akdeniz University, **Meral Timurturkan**, Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, **Tugce Tunca**, **Bahar Ozkan**, **Damla Tanal Tatar**, **Selim Cankurtaran**, Akdeniz University

Abstract:

In this study, it is aimed to discuss the criminal stories of individuals who are liable for crimes related to substance abuse in probation in the context of gender. Considering the gender patterns, it can be stated from the relevant literature that crime is associated with masculinity and that those who tend to crime are statistically mostly male. In this framework, when biological reductionist comments are left out; this situation needs to be discussed with reference to the routines of daily life shaped within the framework of social structure and gender stereotypes. In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between substance abuse and crime, based on the convicts’ own narratives, in the presence of social stereotypes about femininity and masculinity, and based on research findings.

From this point of view, the subject will be discussed based on the focus group discussions with the convicts in Antalya and the notes of 68 face-to-face in-depth interviews. The aforementioned study includes the examination of the relevant findings of the project titled “Socio-Cultural, Economic and Spatial Dynamics of Substance Abuse in the Narratives of Convicts” and supported by TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey).

Panel 73 - Paper 2.

Exploring the promise of intersectionality for advancing justice-involved women's health research and policy

Author(s): **Keren Gueta**, Bar-Ilan University

Abstract:

The perspective of intersectionality focuses on interlocking systems of oppression and the need to work toward structural changes to promote social justice and equity. The potential of intersectionality for advancing health research and policy regarding justice-involved women, based on the extant literature will be presented. First, employing an intersectional approach

to analyze the issue of health during the pre-incarceration period may facilitate the identification of the structural and representational factors underlying the barriers that women face in obtaining health services, which elevates the risk to their health. Furthermore, adopting an intersectionality perspective to explore women's health during incarceration may shed light on vulnerable, invisible subpopulations of women such as incarcerated older women and their health problems, and help identify the structural barriers to carceral health services. Last, an intersectionality perspective can be used to examine gender-sensitive re-entry services that ignore other axes of marginalization, such as class generating a powerful dynamic that results in partial service, denial of access to therapeutic resources, and possible exposure to health-damaging environments. Through an exploration of the extant literature on justice-involved women, I endeavored to demonstrate that an intersectional framework offers powerful tools to both challenges and strengthen gender frameworks within criminology.

Panel 73 - Paper 3.

What works with women serving community sentences in Catalonia?

Author(s): **Cristina Vasilescu**, University of Girona

Abstract:

Unlike in other jurisdictions, in Catalonia there has been no specific evaluation of women's experiences regarding community sentences. A qualitative research in Barcelona and Girona analysing the experiences of women serving community sentences was carried out to contribute to filling this gap. To this end, 23 semi-structured interviews with women offenders were analysed. The results follow the trend found in research conducted in other jurisdictions and show that women have multiple issues, responsibilities and needs in comparison with men, and what works with female offenders is different from what works with male offenders with regard to supervision style, relationship with professionals and unpaid work or therapy environments. The findings make it possible to identify alternative responses that offer appropriate support and interventions to address women's underlying problems and reduce reoffending. The research underscores the importance of listening to women's voices in order to achieve a gender-sensitive criminal justice system.

Panel 73 - Paper 4.

Exploring female agency and structural influences in the development, maintenance and reduction of problem drug use among women accessing treatment

Author(s): **Laura Adnum**, Liverpool Hope University

Abstract:

This paper explores agency and structure among 21 women accessing treatment services for problem drug use. The qualitative research design allowed for life choices and experiences to

be prioritised. The results revealed that problem drug use was explained as an 'addiction' and an apparent 'loss of control', denying autonomy over action. Structural disadvantage was also implicitly felt. This paper highlights the purposeful and meaningful ways in which women used drugs in their lives. In this sense, drug use can be seen as both rational and normal when understood from the perspectives of the women. Women showed an awareness of drugs and explained using them with resolve. Furthermore, they were able to adapt to their structural conditions and were knowledgeable on drug policy and accessing drug treatment programmes. The findings illuminate the ways in which problem drug use develops and is maintained and demonstrates a woman's ability to take control over their lives, despite harsh structural conditions. This study offers an alternative framework for understanding drug using behaviours by positioning them in the realm of both structure and agency. This step, though seemingly small, is significant as it orients the field towards a more critical perspective, steering away from reductionism and determinism

Panel 74: *Stalking/Sex harassment*

Panel 74 - Paper 1.

Harassment on the street: what does the police data say?

Author(s): **Christine Burkhardt, Stefano Caneppele**, School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

In recent years, concern about street harassment has grown a lot. Several sexual harassment cases in Europe, as well as awareness campaigns, have received a great deal of media attention and have affected public opinion. In Switzerland, although some serious acts are punishable under the criminal law, street harassment is not a criminal offence per se. The question is whether these situations are reported to the police?

This paper presents the results of an exploratory research of police data on street harassment in a Swiss middle-size city. We analysed the events recorded by the police between 2015 and 2019. In total, 218 events have been identified using keywords. Our findings highlight (1) the type of behaviour most committed, (2) the place of commission, (3) the day of the week, as well as (4) the age and gender of the perpetrator and the victim. Generally, the results suggest that street harassment is mainly reported to the police when the behaviour is serious and can be punished under the criminal law.

Panel 74 - Paper 2.

Sexual harassment in Iceland: Comparing models predicting sexual harassment victimization using self-label and multiple-item behavioral measures

Author(s): **Margrét Valdimarsdóttir**, University of Akureyri, **Ásta Snorradóttir**, University of Iceland

Abstract:

While research on workplace sexual harassment (WSH) in Iceland has been important, it also has limitations. The research literature is dominated by prevalence studies, using convenient samples focusing almost exclusively on a specific workplace or occupation. The current study adds to existing research on WSH by using a large random sample across different job sectors. This study examines the victim and organizational risk factors associated with WSH, specifically testing two opposing models (vulnerable victim vs. power threat) using a form of triangulation that includes both self-label and a multiple-item behavioral measure. The results are generally more supportive of vulnerable victim hypotheses, but are contingent on the measurement method. For example, education is significantly associated with decreased odds of experiencing unwelcomed and offensive sexual behaviors at work, but increased odds of labeling such behaviors as SH. Having a disability is, however, associated with increased odds of experiencing SH independent of the measurement method. The results also indicate that SH has similar negative outcomes for both females and males who label their experience as WSH and those who do not. Thus, this study does not support the proposition that rejecting the (victim) label is associated with less harmful outcomes.

Panel 74 - Paper 3.

Criminological analysis of stalking in the Andalusian university context

Author(s): **Cristian Sánchez Benítez**, **Noelia Valenzuela García**, University of Cádiz

Abstract:

Stalking or predatory harassment refers to a series of repeated harassment behaviors with the capacity to seriously alter the development of the victim's daily life. This study aims to analyze and understand the characteristics of this phenomenon in the Andalusian university community.

A quantitative methodology has been applied. An online questionnaire was designed and distributed via institutional mail to the entire university population of the eleven Andalusian universities. The sample consisted of 778 respondents, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%.

The results reflect a clear gender difference between victims and perpetrators since while the majority of the victimized sex is female, the sex of the harasser is male in more than half of the cases. In terms of the relationship between victim and offender, horizontal relationships predominate. There is a high rate of unrecorded crime, as less than a quarter of those victimized reported the behavior they experienced. Among the main reasons, the lack of trust in the University and the Justice System and the fear of possible reprisals after the report stand out.

Panel 74 - Paper 4.

Non-Consensual Pornography: a new form of technology facilitated sexual violence

Author(s): **Edel Margherita Beckman**, PermessoNegato

Abstract:

The use of technology and devices as forms of sexual exploitation and criminal victimisation in people's relationships and intimacy is growing day by day. One of these is Non-Consensual Pornography, that can be defined as the sharing of private materials with sexual content, either photos or videos, without the consent of the individual involved, in order to harm the victim. Most of the times there are two main consequences: on one hand the viral and uncontrolled diffusion of private material and on the other hand, the related crimes that can be committed. The aim of the research is to explore the phenomenon from two different points of view: the social reaction and some gaps in technology that have not been either solved or investigated yet, since damages are socially considered less serious because of the distance the web creates between the perpetrator and the victim. Important data are provided by PermessoNegato, a non-profit advocacy organization, based in Milan, that provides technological support to the victims of Non-Consensual Pornography, online violence and hate crimes, with a stay-down instead of take-down approach. The ultimate purpose of the present work is to shed light on facts in order to prevent such crimes.

Panel 75: Violence / Exploitation

Panel 75 - Paper 1.

First Results from the Empirical Study on Investigation and Trial of Rape Cases in Three States of Eastern India

Author(s): **Paromita Chatteraj**, School of Law, KIIT deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India, **Sonali Swetpadma**, School of Law, KIIT deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India

Abstract:

A horrific gangrape of a woman in the capital city of India in December 2012 witnessed unprecedented public outrage and overhauling of the rape laws in India in 2013. Apart from widening the definition of rape and more stringent punishment, some procedural amendments were introduced in investigation and trial processes. However, since the law reforms much of the scenario remained the same which was evident from the high pendency (30% investigations and 87% trials pending) and low conviction rate (25%). In India rape is a sensitive issue and in a closed society and even more closed Criminal Justice System, it was necessary to understand the lacunas in the existing order. This paper presents the first results of the first ever empirical study with representative samples (130 courts and 211 police stations) on the investigation and trial of rape cases, with investigating officers and trial judges as respondents. The results have been categorized as -1) Mode of reporting 2) Mode of

investigation 3) case progression during trial and 4) Treatment of rape victims at each of the stages of Criminal Justice Process. We found that there are substantial gaps in the implementation of the laws by the stakeholders involved.

Panel 75 - Paper 2.

Procedural protection for victims of human trafficking. Spanish perspective

Author(s): **Andrea Planchadell-Gargallo**, University Jaume I

Abstract:

The investigation and prosecution of the trafficking presents important procedural challenges; one of them, object of this presentation, is the dual role of the trafficked person, since in addition to being a passive subject of the crime, he or she is a witness of the criminal acts, a witness specially qualified by the direct knowledge he or she has acquired of the facts. Alongside this circumstance, it is not surprising that "obtaining" the victim's collaboration in this type of crime, for example, through his or her statement during the investigation and prosecution phase of the crime, is extremely complex in practice, mainly due to the fear that the victim is instilled in him or her by human trafficking networks. Well, this brief work aims to highlight the measures that the Statute of the Victim of Crime provides to protect the victim of crime in Spain by helping to ensure that their collaboration in the process does not aggravate their victimization; and this is also based on the fact that, in the case of the victim of trafficking, we are dealing with a particularly vulnerable victim.

Panel 75 - Paper 3.

Media Representation of Brothel-based Sex Workers in India: A Qualitative Document Analysis

Author(s): **Popy Begum**, Rutgers University-Newark, **Rachel Rosado**, New York University

Abstract:

Social scientists who study brothel-based sex work in India argue that contemporary scholarship can be divided into two major themes: sex trafficking and public health. This proposition suggests that journalists' stories on sex work will follow similar suit and fall within these twin themes. We collated newspaper articles about brothel-based sex work (n=220) that were published between 2010 and 2021 in popular media outlets in India and employed Altheide's approach to document analysis. There were few articles that fell outside of those two major themes, but our findings reveal that journalists reporting on brothel-based sex workers prior to the pandemic largely focused on narratives around human trafficking, rescue and rehabilitation and much less on public health--the spread on sexually transmitted disease and infections. However, at the onset of the pandemic, journalists shifted from trafficking

narratives to reporting mostly on public health, but these themes did not focus on sexual transmitted infections and diseases, but rather the dangers of selling sex amidst a global pandemic and the impact of the novel coronavirus on brothel-based sex workers. We discuss the implications of these findings on both policy and practice.

Panel 75 - Paper 4.

Contextualizing gender-based children's murder

Author(s): **Ana María Peligero Molina**, UNIR

Abstract:

When gender violence happens, its extension or displacement to others loved by the victim it is not infrequent. In these cases, the children become an easy target to harm the victim. Since 2003, the Spanish government's delegation against gender violence collects data of gender-based murder of women by their male partners. However, this delegation only started registering data of children killed by their fathers or their mother's partners from 2013. From January 2013 until June 2021, 440 women have been killed by their partners, 278 children became orphans and 44 children have been killed for gender-based violence. This paper aims to contextualize children's gender-based murder within a broader context of children's murder in Spain. The Spanish's statistics available focus on gender violence, but there is no evidence of the number of children killed by their mothers or by others. With this objective the statistics of death's causes published by the National Institute of Statistics are analyzed. Among health problems, accidental deaths and suicides, the statistic also includes homicides. Special attention is paid to the victim's gender to answer the question to what extent children's murder may be also considered gender violence from a statistical perspective.

Panel 76: *Violence in the Home and the New Private: Prevention and Intervention in the Age of Forced Cohabitation*

Panel 76 - Paper 1.

Home, Covid-19 and new forms of coercive control: Paradoxes of gendered violence in Nordic countries

Author(s): **Marita Husso**, Tampere University

Abstract:

Nordic countries have been found to be affluent and equal in terms of gender and many other comparative identity variables. However, the levels of intimate partner violence (IPV) and gender based violence (GBV), and especially violence against women (VAW) is high in relation to many other Western countries. Furthermore, even if violence has been recognized as a

serious societal problem that should be condemned and prevented all its existing forms, new forms of violence and coercive control have emerged especially during the lock down related to Covid-19. Recently, especially different forms and quantity of digital violence have increased, and it has become increasingly difficult to figure the distinctions between public and private spheres as well as life's online and offline dimensions. The paper deals with new forms of GBV, impacts of Covid-19, and the challenges and possibilities in recognizing, addressing and intervening different forms of violence and coercive control in everyday life at home as well as in Finish welfare services.

Panel 76 - Paper 2.

Violence against Women in Times of Pandemic. A Blurred Public/Private Dichotomy in the Italian Context

Author(s): **Costanza Nardocci**, University of Milan

Abstract:

As States strived to contain the spread of the Covid-19 Pandemic resorting to nation-based strategies, public policies enacted across Europe shared a perilous trait in common.

They highly interfere in the private sphere. Such a conquest of the private sphere, overturning the principle of non-interference underpinning national Constitutions and human rights law treaties, severely impacted on women's human rights. One of the major effect dealt with violence against women and domestic violence.

Moving from the broader discourse of the impact of the Pandemic on violence against women, the speech aims at investigating the phenomenon on a national scale, examining the Italian case. Italy has been severely hit by the Pandemic and it progressively enacted legal provisions for the purpose of avoiding contacts among human beings and preserving social distances, weakening the fine line between the public and private dimensions. The speech will depart from the data gathered during lockdown and non-lockdown months, to then look at the legal provisions on violence against women with the ultimate goals of describing the specifics of the Italian case and challenging the legislative strategies in terms of their (in)adequacy to tackle violence against women and domestic violence.

Panel 76 - Paper 3.

From impunity to justice: strategies to address online and ICT facilitated violence against women

Author(s): **Julia Wojnowska-Radzińska**, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Abstract:

The internet and information and communication technologies (ICT) have become central to our social, economic and political lives. Digital technologies offer opportunities to empower individuals, but have also enabled new emerging threats, such as technology facilitated sexual

and gender-based violence (GBV). Online environments are increasingly mirroring and amplifying the violence and discrimination that women face offline. Online gender-based violence extends to offline environments, inflicting psychological, financial, economic and physical harm. Quarantine measures and self-isolation policies during COVID-19 pandemic have increased internet usage between 50% and 70%, as women and men turn to the Internet for work, learning and social activities. In this context, ICT facilitated violence has spread under the shadow pandemic of violence against women during Covid-19. Bearing in mind the pace at which online acts of violence against women can be committed, victims require prompt relief from effective legal protection mechanisms, remedies and redress. The interaction between technology and women's human rights standards is marked by the recognition of the principle that human rights protected offline must also be protected online. Therefore, the key question is what obligations for States in this regard derive from international and European human rights law.

Panel 77: *Victimisation/ Resilience/ Agency*

Panel 77 - Paper 1.

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

Author(s): **Annie Crowley**, University of Stirling

Abstract:

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

Panel 77 - Paper 2.

Being a girl in the Belgian Youth Court

Author(s): **Sofie De Bus**, Department of Private and Economic Law, Free University of Brussels / Researcher

Abstract:

Previous research suggests an alleged gendered orientation of the Youth Justice System implying that during decision-making practices different attitudes and perceptions would exist regarding girls and boys. International and national research has indicated a persistence of controlling the sexual behaviour of girls, concerns that hardly exist towards boys. In addition, significant differences are found between girls and boys in the reporting documents of the court case files.

In own research, we explored the gendered orientation of two Dutch-speaking Youth Courts by analysing 120 Youth Court case files (delinquent and non-delinquent cases), 56 Youth Court hearings and 10 semi-structured interviews with Youth Judges and Youth Public Prosecutors. In this paper, we specifically focus on the construction and problematisation of girls who appear before the Belgian Youth Court. Our analysis indicates that girls are entering the Youth Justice System and appear in the Youth Court on different grounds than boys. We reflect on how 'being a girl' affects the construction and problematisation of girls in the Youth Court and question concerns about sexuality as a 'girls matter'.

Panel 77 - Paper 3.

The pre-incarceration experiences of victimisation among imprisoned women in South Africa

Author(s): **Bianca van der Westhuizen, Francois Steyn**, University of Pretoria

Abstract:

Due to the small proportion (3%) of women making up South Africa's prison population, female offenders are often neglected in research. This paper reports on the experiences of victimisation among incarcerated women, specifically regarding childhood abuse and community and partner violence. Standardised scales (including the Woman Abuse Screening Tool) were used to gather data from 85 women who served sentences in three local prisons. Nearly a third of respondents grew up with a household member who had a substance use problem (31%) or served a prison sentence (32%). Nearly half saw or heard a household member who has been subjected to physical violence (44%). Two in five respondents personally experienced physical violence (41%) while growing up and 49% have been injured with an object by a household member. A quarter experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18 years. In their intimate partnerships, 50% of respondents experienced physical abuse and 53% have been subjected to emotional abuse. The results of a Spearman's correlation analysis will be presented to demonstrate associations between the different victimisation scales. Overall, imprisoned women's experiences of victimisation appear higher than those of the general population.

Panel 77 - Paper 4.

Behind the masc: The role of Childhood Experiences and Conformity to Masculine Norms in Deviant Behavior

Author(s): **Afonso Borja Santos**, ISPA - Instituto Universitário, **Andreia Castro Rodrigues**, ISPA - Instituto Universitário, William James Center for Research

Abstract:

The literature shows us crime is - and has always been - a disproportionately male phenomenon. In recent years, the importance of understanding if and how masculinity is associated with maladjusted behaviors has risen notably. Accordingly, the main objective for this paper was to explore the association between conformity to masculine gender norms and deviant behavior. The secondary purpose was to explore the association between both negative and positive childhood experiences and deviant behavior. The sample consisted of 231 Portuguese adolescents of 18 and 19 years of age. Participants answered an online questionnaire that included four scales [Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Scale; Benevolent Childhood Experiences (BCEs) Scale; Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory (CMNI-22) and Deviant Behavior Variety Scale (DBVS)] and a sociodemographic questionnaire. Experiences of adversity and conformity to masculine norms were both significantly positively associated with deviant behavior: [$r = .341, p = <.001$] and [$r = .302, p = <.001$], respectively. Benevolent experiences, however, had a statistically significant, albeit weak, negative correlation with deviant behavior [$r = -.139, p = .035$]. Finally, the implications of these findings are considered.

16. Victimology (ESC WG)

Panel 78: *Special issues in victimology: consequences of crimes*

Panel 78 - Paper 1.

Victimology of State Repression - Turkey Case

Author(s): **Fikret Demircivi**, Ghent University Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law

Abstract:

Victimizations of state crimes have been systemic in Turkey historically. State criminal justice agencies repressed and continues to target political dissidents and various ethnic groups. This qualitative research focuses on victimizations of state repression in Turkey, explores the experiences of victims of state repression and impact of state repression on the victims. A grounded theory approach is used to develop a theory on victimizations of state repression. Semi-structure interviews were conducted with victims of state repression from various professional, ethnic and political backgrounds. After the coup attempt in 2016, victimizations

of state repression raised to a new level and state criminal justice agencies targeted markedly higher numbers of political dissidents from a wider spectrum of the society. Victims and in many cases their family members are repeatedly victimized by the criminal justice process. Arbitrary detentions for extremely long durations, solitary confinement, torture, enforced disappearances, overcrowded conditions and negligence of health needs in prison settings, and asset seizures have been the hallmark of the last 5 years. A typology of victimizations of state crime has been developed. In this presentation I will present experiences of victims of state repression, impact on victims and some key findings of the research.

Panel 78 - Paper 2.

Burying Vicarious Trauma: Ethnography of Mass Grave Exhumation and Exposure to Survivors Testimony

Author(s): **Natalie Maystorovich Chulio**, The University of Sydney

Abstract:

This paper examines experiences of vicarious trauma associated with ethnographic fieldwork exhuming mass graves and interviewing survivors of Francoist Repression. Following the completion of fieldwork and the return home, the gravity of the research had not hit me. It was during the transcription process that research fatigue set in, however, at the time I just felt guilty for being lazy. The importance of reflection in ethnographic research has long been lauded by experts in the field. But how can one reflect on their research while they do not have the adequate distance to do so? The privileged position of reflection is only possible once the research and write up process is completed. This may have the unwanted side effect of leaving the researcher at risk. Due to the isolated nature of the ethnographic method particularly that conducted by doctoral or novice researchers, when observations take place in other countries reducing access to institutional support. This paper aims to raise awareness of vicarious trauma for participant observation in exhuming mass graves and close contact with survivors of repression and violence. It examines the experience of living between two worlds one of violence and the other relativ

Panel 78 - Paper 3.

The German mask scandal: Victimization processes in the context of White-collar crime

Author(s): **Pamela Kerschke-Risch**, University of Hamburg

Abstract:

In connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, a so-called mask scandal has occurred in Germany, which can be seen as a typical example of white-collar and state-corporate crime. The aim of the presentation is to show the different victimization consequences of this scandal. It will be shown that this scandal had not only financial consequences for the German tax

payer, but might have had also health effects for certain vulnerable groups as well as for employees within the health care sector.

Although the government is required to stock certain materials for emergencies, there was insufficient protective clothing at the outbreak of the pandemic. Therefore, the ministry bought extortionately priced substandard masks. Large proportions of these masks ordered had no or only low protective effects and often emanated a strong chemical odor which deemed them unusable. It could be assumed that due to this fact more COVID-19 cases which may have been prevented occurred. After it had become obvious that these masks were insufficient, the health minister wanted to distribute them to homeless and handicapped people. By this example could be demonstrated that WCC may have unforeseen serious life-threatening consequences which have individual as well as mass victimization effects.

Panel 79: *Issues on intimate partner violence (I)*

Panel 79 - Paper 1.

Patterns of intimate partner violence against women

Author(s): **Zuzana Podaná**, Charles University

Abstract:

The paper focuses on different forms of intimate partner violence (IPV) against women. It advocates that rather than considering IPV to be a unidimensional phenomenon, it comprises qualitatively distinct subtypes. The paper presents results of a latent class analysis of the data from the Violence against women: an EU-wide survey conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2012 and limits the sample to women who have a partner (N=30,675). The analysis focuses on the frequency of different forms of violence committed by current partners, including four forms of psychological abuse, three forms of physical violence ordered by severity, and sexual violence. Four patterns of IPV are identified. Two of them comprise frequent severe abuse—the first one is most extreme and corresponds to Johnson's intimate terrorism (1.5% of women); the second one does not comprise severe physical violence but is characterized by intensive coercive control (2.0%). The findings support the importance of differentiation between IPV types, highlight the relevance of non-physical coercive violence, and, last but not least, estimate the prevalence of IPV types among women living in the European Union.

Panel 79 - Paper 2.

Towards effective protection of domestic violence victims: the importance of batterer intervention programmes within the coordinated community response

Author(s): **Ilona Michailovič, Rūta Vaičiūnienė**, Law Institute of the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences

Abstract:

Coordinated community responses to intimate partner violence have been shown to improve batterer intervention programmes outcomes and be more effective in reducing recidivism. The previous studies suggest that the efficacy of batterer intervention programmes can be improved when various key actors are involved and integrated services for victims of domestic violence are offered (Cannon et al., 2016; Kelly and Westmarland, 2015; Pallatino et al., 2019). The presentation is based on the results of the project "The Change of Domestic Violent Behaviour: Perspectives of Development of Work with Perpetrators at Institutional and Community Levels" funded by the Research Council of Lithuania. The results of qualitative study, which comprised semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with professionals and representatives from various institutions, will be discussed throughout the presentation. According to the aforementioned research, the greatest need for collaboration is between victim-assistance organisations and those working on batterer intervention programmes. These two entities' activities must be integrated, consistent, and transparent to both victims and perpetrators. Participants in this study also stressed the importance of active collaboration between women's advocacy and batterer intervention programmes in preventing secondary victimisation of victims and holding each institution accountable for their role in preventing domestic violence.

Panel 79 - Paper 3.

Media Representation of Female Victims: The Nabila Rifo Case

Author(s): **Daniela Andrea Mardones Bravo**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Nabila Rifo was attacked on the street in 2016 in Chile. She was beaten in the skull, and her eyeballs were removed. It was determined that the author of these acts was her partner and the father of two of her children. Her case was exposed by the media for more than two years, including the transmission of the trial and continues to have news coverage nowadays. This presentation summarises the published results of a case study. The research was made from the perspective of the criminological theories related to the media and victimology in order to explain how and why the image of Nabila was transformed as a victim and how the news value was changing to maintain its newsworthiness. To do so, the case was divided into three key stages: firstly, Research, where it is associated with the concepts of the ideal victim, blaming the victim and personalisation. Secondly, Trial, related to the trial by the media and the news value. Thirdly, Post-trial developing theories about the scandal and institutional failure.

Panel 79 - Paper 4.

Surveying couples in the Intimate partner violence study

Author(s): **Jiri Burianek**, Charles University Prague

Abstract:

The paper presents the results of a unique IPV survey conducted in the Czech Republic in 2019. The survey interviewed 517 couples and 665 individuals. We can therefore compare the prevalence of victimization and admitted offending found in both groups, when controlling the gender variable. The differences were not very different, with some exceptions. Although these are sensitive topics, we have verified the possibility of questioning the couple in a way that does not reduce the validity of the answers obtained and allows the analysis of the situation in a particular partner configuration.

Panel 80: Issues on intimate partner violence (II)

Panel 80 - Paper 1.

Experiences of Portuguese male victims of intimate partner violence in shelters

Author(s): **Andreia Machado, Andreia Matos**, Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologia

Abstract:

Intimate partner violence is a public health problem that affects society on a global scale. There has been a recent increase in the amount of research on male victims of intimate partner violence, however, at an international level, there are only a few studies that portray their experience in shelters, and in Portugal, there is a total absence of research in this subject. Exploring the meanings and how male victims rate their experiences in shelters is critical to public policies and for the services available, as well as for other victims. Therefore, in this study, in order to explore male victims experiences and meanings, data was collected through a semi-structured interview and a demographic form to obtain information about demographic data and relationships characteristic's (ex: past or current relationship, average length of the relationship, children, and complaints). A thematic analysis was performed using QSR NVivo 11 to analyse the interview transcripts. The findings will be presented and it is expected that this in-depth knowledge allows us to gather the practical implications arising therefrom in terms of policy, practice, awareness, and prevention. The suggestions for future research will be put forward.

Panel 80 - Paper 2.

Remote Support to Victims of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic Period

Author(s): **Sónia Caridade**, Universidade Fernando Pessoa and Centro Interdisciplinar de Estudos de Género, Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas, Universidade de Lisboa (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), **Rosa Saavedra**, Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima, **Rita**

Ribeiro, Instituto Universitário Egas Moniz, **Ana Oliveira**, Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima, **Iris Almeida**, **Cristina Soeiro**, Instituto Universitário Egas Moniz

Abstract:

The pandemic situation generated by COVID-19 has increased VAWDV, requiring a restructuring of the support providers. Remote Support (RS) emerge as an important resource in supporting victims of VAWDV, presenting numerous advantages. This study, involved a sample of 196 support professionals, mainly women (91.8%) and who integrate the Portuguese National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence (NSNVDV) (Mean = 36.49; SD = 10.52), aimed to characterize the type of support provided to victims of VAWDV during the first lockdown, as well as the degree of training of professionals to use remote support (RS). Telephone emerges as the main media of RS used in the lockdown (43.9%) and during the emergency state period (57.1%). Participants reported to have never used any social applications (41.8% vs 41.8%) or videoconference (46.4% vs 58.2%), in both periods assessed, and 82.7% assumed to have no training with RS to victims of VAWDV. However, the support professionals recognized several advantages in using RS, e.g., dealing with isolation, reducing inhibition, fear and shame. Because the use of digital solutions could be a complementary strategy to respond to VAWDV, it is therefore necessary to develop financing policies that can increase this type of RS response.

Panel 80 - Paper 3.

Ruled by fear or survivor empowerment: a qualitative study on experiences and meaning of living in fear and the contribution of penal protection orders to survivor empowerment

Author(s): **Irma Cleven**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

This study explores how intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors experience fear and the penal protection orders (PPO) role in the wider process of recovery and moving beyond the victimization they have endured. The theoretical framework draws upon the perspectives of fear of crime (Spithoven, 2017), empowerment process model (Cattaneo & Goodman, 2015) and the agency and communion framework (Pemberton et al., 2017). Ten in-depth interviews were conducted with IPV survivors who were protected by a PPO after report of stalking and/or violent threats. The interviews show that living in fear of contact with the former partner and the contribution of PPO to enhancing the experience of safety can be understood from an empowerment perspective. A sense of self-efficacy, and received and expected social support are key. Subsequently, the meaning of living in fear and the contribution of PPO to victim empowerment can be understood in terms of agency and communion. Specifically, the power to resist the demands of the former partner, enhanced sense of autonomy to shape one's life and identity, and enhanced sense of status (agency), an enhanced sense of support and togetherness with the wider society (communion). Implications for practice and research will be discussed.

Panel 80 - Paper 4.

Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (VMVD) in Times of Pandemic: Characterization, challenges and opportunities in distance support (AaD) in portuguese victims support context

Author(s): **Cristina Soeiro**, Portuguese Association of Victims Support- APAV, **Iris Almeida**, Egas Moniz Higher Institute of Health Science, **Sónia Caridade**, University Fernando Pessoa, **Ana Oliveira**, **Rosa Saavedra**, **Manuela Santos**, Portuguese Association of Victims Support-APAV

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic forced unpredictable and unplanned changes to support victims of violence against women and domestic violence (VMVD), imposing the use of distance support tools. Distance Support (AaD) is a support provider that uses alternative tools to support or face-to-face assistance (eg., telephone). However, this approach focused on the use of AaD as a complement to classroom support, in general, more conventional. In the confinement context, AaD with the use of telephone and/or online tools as an alternative to face-to-face support showed a potential, until then, undervalued. It is, therefore, urgent to restructure technical training in this field, training support organizations and their professionals for AaD in all its valences. There is also an urgent need to create mechanisms for the assessment of psychosocial risks that may result from the work carried out by the victim support officers in support of VMVD. In order to achieve these goals, this communication presents the research project results regarding 1) Characterization of the patterns and dynamics of VMVD during the pandemic period (before, during and after confinement); 2) characterization of the Distance Support provided by the RNAVVD; 3) Identification of the psychosocial risks of professionals inherent in supporting VMVD during the pandemic.

Panel 81: Roundtable: Towards an EU victims' rights survey

Author(s): **Joris Beijers**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Jan van Dijk**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Marcelo Aebi**, University of Lausanne, **Fernando Miró Llinares**, CRÍMINA, Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche, **Beata Gruszczyńska**, University of Warsaw, **Tommaso Comunale**, Center for the Study of Democracy

Abstract:

According to the EU Victims' Rights Directive (2012), victims reporting crimes to law enforcement must be treated with consideration and respect, be informed about progress in their case, and receive compensation for incurred damages from the offender and/or the State. In the past, implementation has been monitored through desk research and questionnaires among the member states. To build a more compelling evidence base for monitoring the Strategy's practical implementation it seems vital to conduct surveys among EU residents who

have personally been victimised by crime about the impact of the crime and their experiences with services from relevant state and civil society institutions.

In conclusion: if we want to be able to measure crime victimisation in all EU member states, to compare crime victimisation trends among countries, and to assess to what extent national governments are progressing in the national implementation of the victims' rights directive, we need a regularly conducted EU-wide victims' rights survey.

In this round table session we will discuss the necessity of an EU victims' rights survey, and the possibility to draft a position paper. All interested (victimologists) are invited!

Panel 82: *The RE-TREAT EU funded project – Reshaping treatment approaches towards victims of sexual violence within criminal proceedings.*

Panel 82 - Paper 1.

Criminal Justice Systems and sexual crimes in Southern Europe. The case of Greece, Italy and Spain

Author(s): **Sabela Oubinna**, Autonomous University of Madrid, Faculty of Law, Spain, **Nieves Pérez-Mata**, Autonomous University of Madrid, Faculty of Psychology, Spain, **Daniel Rodríguez Horcajo**, Autonomous University of Madrid, Faculty of Law, Spain

Abstract:

This study shows the gap between the law in the book and the law in action. Almost a decade ago, the Directive 2012/29/EU envisages an individual assessment for all victims, considering his/her personal circumstances and the nature and special characteristics of the crime, expressly mentioning sexual violence. This report explores how well do criminal justice system (CJS) treat victims of sexual violence in Greece, Italy and Spain. Although the implementation of the Directive lead to some improvements in certain areas, many challenges remain as acute as ever. Therefore, in practice, some of the victims' rights are not real and others are not sufficiently guaranteed.

Our study draw a general evolution and approach of sexual violence crimes in these three criminal codes, identifies general features and specific-national differences. The research seeks also the obstacles that sexual victims face when they go to the Greek, Italian or Spanish criminal justice. From a directive-based perspective the results indicates a contrast between theory and practice, as well as between the perceptions of victims and CJS professionals. The analysis victims of sexual crime continue to be re-victimised by justice systems that are not adapted to their rights and needs.

Panel 82 - Paper 2.

Recommendations on policy development: treatment of women victims of sexual violence in the criminal justice system

Author(s): **Monique Anderson, Evelien Claes**, Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:

Sexual violence perpetrated against women is a pressing problem for society which, evidence increasingly indicates, has been exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. Sexual violence victims experience many barriers to engaging with criminal justice processes, and front-line judicial actors play a crucial role in shaping the experiences of and justice outcomes for such women. Justice professionals can be supported in their role through training and guidance frameworks. The policy context that surrounds the work of these judicial actors can either facilitate or hinder effective practices when working with woman victims of sexual violence. Based on previous papers from the authors on good practices in the treatment of woman victims of sexual violence within the CJS, and also on practice standards for judicial professionals, this paper presents initial findings regarding policy recommendations for criminal justice professionals. The recommendations presented contribute to the implementation of the Directive 2012/29/EU.

Panel 82 - Paper 3.

The RE-TREAT Training Modules for professionals. From theory to practice

Author(s): **Silvia Ciotti**, EuroCrime - Research, Training & Consulting, Italy

Abstract:

The EU funded project “RE-TREAT - Reshaping treatment approaches towards victims of sexual violence within criminal proceedings” already delivered relevant results, based on the researches carried out at a national level regarding victims of sexual crimes in Italy, Spain, and Greece. The results of those researches have been analysed and compared in a Transnational Report, including also Good Practices in the field at international level; policy recommendations have been developed as well. Those documents are at the basis of an intensive training activities addressing professional dealing with victims of sexual crimes before, during, and after criminal proceedings – prosecutors, lawyers, judges, police officer, forensic psychologists, and professional working with victims’ support services. These training will start in Autumn 2021 in Italy, Spain, and Greece, and will support the professional knowledge and the empirical approach towards victims of the abovementioned professionals and stakeholders. During this presentation, we will describe the training programme, its training modules, contents, and methodology, and its potential to be replicated in other EU countries.

Panel 83: *Online victimization*

Panel 83 - Paper 1.

Online victimisation: the impact on victims and implications for crime prevention

Author(s): **Maria Bada**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

This research aims to explore the impact of cybercrime on victims and understand the role, challenges, and capacity of the police, the judiciary and other authorities in dealing with such crimes. This has been achieved through a literature review, interviews with representatives from academia, the private sector, law enforcement, Government and prosecution and also by analysing statements by victims of a data breach. Overall, this research has shown that online victimisation is a potentially traumatizing experience which can be linked to a myriad of negative effects. The impact of a data breach on an individual can cause different levels of psychological/emotional harm. In contrast to physical cyber harm, psychological/emotional cyber harm can be both the primary harm of an incident and have a long-term and indirect cascading effect, which either follows other types of harm or occurs in parallel. Psychological harm can be a secondary or subsequent type of harm for victims who have suffered another type of direct or primary harm, e.g. economic harm in the form of financial losses of fraud victims. Lastly, this research identified the need for setting guidelines for training law enforcement and the judiciary on basic cybercrime related aspects and on the victims' needs.

Panel 83 - Paper 2.

Cyberbullying and cyberstalking in Higher education: A Systematic review

Author(s): **Anna Bussu**, Edge Hill University, **Ellie Molloy**, Edge Hill University, **Marta Mangiarulo**, Edge Hill University, **Manuela Pulina**, Università di Sassari (Italy) , **Sally-Ann Ashthon**, Edge Hill University

Abstract:

Background: "Students", but also "academic staff", present an increased risk regarding cybervictimisation(Nahn, 2018); therefore, understanding more about this phenomenon within a university campus will enhance identification and support of victimisation.

Research Aims: 1)Explore risk factors that predispose or mediate an individual's (students or staff) experience of cyberbullying and/or cyberstalking as a victim; 2)The impact cyberbullying and cyberstalking have on individuals; 3)Explore best practices and intervention Strategies in the academic context.

Methodology: Scoping searches were conducted in February 2021 using several electronic databases.

7269 articles, following removal of 249 duplicates, these were screened via title, abstract and full text. A total of 176 were eligible for full text, of these articles 61 were deemed eligible for

inclusion in the review. Of the 61 articles 48 examined cyberbullying, 10 examined cyberstalking and 3 articles examined both crimes.

Data analysis: A narrative synthesis of studies overall and summary current evidence for each of our research aims was planned. We have also conducted a logit panel data analysis based on the meta data from the review. Main results: Our analysis contributes additional evidence concerning the prevalence of cyberbullying and cyberbullying in higher education. The data inform best-practices and policy for victims of cyberbullying/cyberstalking.

Panel 83 - Paper 3.

Image Based Sexual Abuse: Victims' Experiences

Author(s): **Antoinette Huber**, Liverpool Hope University

Abstract:

This paper outlines the impact of image based sexual abuse on women's everyday lives. In depth interviews were conducted with victims, activists, and police officers to uncover the emotional, physical, and social impact of this online victimisation. The findings reveal that, as a result of our increasing use of technology in society, the consequential trauma of image based sexual abuse has become particularly severe. These findings, therefore, ask us to consider how technology is changing the nature and impact of victimisation more broadly, and the increasing irrelevance of the online and offline divide.

Panel 83 - Paper 4.

A vulnerability framework for the digital society

Author(s): **Sara Correia**, Swansea University

Abstract:

Initiatives in England and Wales have sought to 'put the victim first' within the criminal justice system (Hall, 2018). At the same time, the needs of victims are changing in what is increasingly a 'Digital Society' (Powell et al. 2018). While the concept of 'vulnerability' is used widely by criminal justice agencies and stakeholders to determine response, it is also inconsistently defined and operationalised (Correia, 2021; Skidmore, Goldstraw-White, & Gill, 2020). Based on a mixed methods analysis of computer misuse and frauds reported in Wales over a period of two years (ending September 2016) and drawing on Fineman's (2008, 2017) vulnerability theory, as well as Sen (1999) and Nussbaum's (2011) capabilities approach, this paper proposes a new multi-dimensional vulnerability framework which goes beyond narrow conceptualisations of vulnerability currently found in law, policy and practice. Through this lens, attention is shifted away from concerns about what laws have been broken, by whom and what punishment they deserve, and towards a focus on what harms have been suffered, by whom and who has the ability and responsibility to address them (Zehr, 1990). It is suggested that this approach is better suited to identify and respond to victims' needs in the digital age.

Panel 84: *Trafficking in human beings: results of a research conducted in Spain*

Panel 84 - Paper 1.

Institutional response to trafficking in human beings: are all victims equally protected?

Author(s): **Carolina Villacampa, Clàudia Torres, Xavier Miranda, Maria Jesús Gómez**, Universitat de Lleida

Abstract:

Trafficking in human beings is closely related to the cross-border movements of people and smuggling of migrants. However, the victim-centred regulatory approach to this reality adopted internationally places the protection of victims' human rights at the centre and demands an institutional response focused on their detection and protection. In order to determine whether this type of approach is being adopted in Spain, an online survey was conducted of 757 bodies, units and organisations that may have come into contact with such victims. The research results obtained from the 150 answered surveys make it possible to determine how cases of trafficking are brought to light and which bodies are most effective at detecting them. They also offer information about the type of assistance offered to victims and the protection measures provided for under immigration law that are used depending on the type of trafficking suffered. These findings confirm that the institutional response to trafficking in human beings in Spain remains too focused on the trafficking of foreign women for sexual exploitation. Alternatives are proposed to overcome this highly biased response to the phenomenon.

Panel 84 - Paper 2.

The intersection of trafficking in human beings and forced marriage

Author(s): **Núria Torres**, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, **Carolina Villacampa**, Universitat de Lleida

Abstract:

The regulation of forced marriages as one of the purposes of exploitation to which victims of trafficking in human beings may be destined poses a major challenge both in terms of criminal law and in terms of protection and assistance to the victims of this phenomenon. In addition to the still very limited knowledge about the causes and dynamics of forced marriage occurring in Western countries, there is now a need to determine when the operation can be considered a trafficking process. In order to provide further insight into the intersection between the two phenomena, the results of an empirical research with a qualitative methodology are presented, in which in-depth interviews were conducted with 34 professionals active in the criminal justice system (14) and in the field of victim assistance (20). The aim of the research is to contribute to the development of an appropriate framework for the identification of victims of

forced marriage in the context of trafficking that will result in their proper assistance and protection.

Panel 84 - Paper 3.

Case law on trafficking in human beings: convictions explained

Author(s): **Marc Salat**, Universitat de Lleida

Abstract:

This paper is based on the lack of data on factors influencing criminal convictions for trafficking in human beings. In order to fill this gap, the total number of human trafficking sentences handed down by the Spanish Provincial Courts from 2011 to 2019 are analysed. For this purpose, a quantitative analysis has been carried out on a set of dependent variables which the literature has previously associated with the two dependent variables of the study: the conviction and the length of the sentence imposed. Among the results, the percentage of convictions in cases of trafficking for labour exploitation is 20% lower compared to cases of sexual exploitation, as well as the fact that penalties are higher in cases where human trafficking is for sexual exploitation and against defendants of certain nationalities. The main conclusion of this research is that there is a bias against certain forms of trafficking in human beings in cases where defendants come from certain geographical areas.

Panel 84 - Paper 4.

Trafficking in human beings and migration: an exploration of the Spanish protection system through comparative perspective

Author(s): **Xavier Miranda, Carolina Villacampa**, Universitat de Lleida

Abstract:

Spain has a large number of migrants among victims of human trafficking. Thus, this research provides a critical approach to the Spanish protection system aimed at such victims. A comparative analysis with five European countries -United Kingdom, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy and Portugal- was performed to this end. The results show that Spain has a poor infrastructure to conduct the identification process. As a result, undetected victims are prevented from accessing formal protection coverage and access to the recovery and reflection period, as well as a residence permit, is blocked. To ensure victims' rights and assistance, Spain should articulate an identification system made up of a more significant number of specialised agents, as seen in the British, Portuguese and Dutch model. Given the high migration component of human trafficking, such system should be particularly qualified in cultural diversity.

Panel 85: *Victimization during childhood*

Panel 85 - Paper 1.

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

Author(s): **Hannah Marshall**, Institute of Criminology

Abstract:

Drawing on qualitative research with young people affected by child criminal exploitation (CCE) in the context of county lines drug networks, and the professionals working to support them, this presentation will examine how young people attain the status of CCE victims. Engaging with insights from Critical Victimology, this presentation will explore how young people's status as CCE victims is offered, negotiated, and produced in contexts of youth work and youth justice in one English county. In addition, this presentation will draw on insights from Relational Sociology to answer long-standing calls to better understand the 'interactional practices through which persons come to be known and understood as victims (Holstein and Miller, 1990: 120). Placing young people's voices at the centre of the analysis, this presentation will explore the ways in which relationships between young people and the professionals and peers in their lives can serve to facilitate, and more often than not to inhibit, the emergence of their status as victims of CCE.

Panel 85 - Paper 2.

Minors who are victims of gender violence: vicarious violence

Author(s): **Larrosa Ivana**, USJ University

Abstract:

This paper will explain what is understood by vicarious violence, which are the main international and national instruments that recognize and protect the child victim of gender violence, as well as the assessment of the child's risk as a means to protect him/her in such situations.

Vicarious violence arises in those cases of gender violence in which the man, in his desire to be superior, mistreats and seeks the subjugation of the victim, the woman. For this purpose, in many cases he uses his children as the most effective and painful means. And in this crazed search for subjugation of the woman to his desires, is where he extends the violence to minors, often his children, leaving them locked, with no way out in the circle of violence of the couple, assaulting them, injuring them, sometimes even, unfortunately, murdering them. They are used as mere instruments to attack and damage them psychologically and to continue to inflict violence on them, "vicarious violence".

The main international normative instrument that recognizes and protects minors in cases of gender violence is the Istanbul Convention, which protects children from abuse, whatever its form, whether perpetrated by fathers, mothers or other persons responsible for them.

Panel 85 - Paper 3.

Child Sexual Abuse: The detrimental impact of its specific features

Author(s): **Laura Maciel, Miguel Basto-Pereira**, William James Center for Research, ISPA

Abstract:

Child sexual abuse (CSA) has been linked to several negative outcomes in its victims. However, the specific impact of its different features has not been sufficiently studied. This research addressed the impact of CSA on psychosocial outcomes in young adulthood, and the differential effect of a range of CSA features (e.g., age of onset) in deviant behavior and psychopathological symptoms, in male and female victims. Our sample comprised 617 young adults and data was collected using the ACE Study Questionnaire, the Deviant Behavior Variety Scale and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale. Pearson correlations, point-biserial correlations were used to test the associations between CSA and psychosocial outcomes. We then analyzed CSA's capacity to predict these outcomes using multiple linear regressions. Participants with a CSA experience ($n = 76$) were selected and we carried out separate analyses for males and females using point-biserial correlations and calculating Cohen's d . Our findings support the hypothesis that CSA is associated with negative psychosocial outcomes in young adulthood, and suggest that specific features of CSA are positively associated with psychopathological symptoms and/or deviant behavior. Furthermore, gender differences were found. This research underlines the clinical benefits of exploring the effect of specific characteristics of CSA.

Panel 85 - Paper 4.

The Universal Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Self-Reported Criminal Behaviour: A Cross-National Study across Five Continents

Author(s): **Miguel Basto-Pereira**, William James Center for Research, ISPA, Lisbon, Portugal and the **SOCIALDEVIANCE1820 Global Research Group**

Abstract:

Research about the link between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and criminal offending has been primarily conducted in Western developed countries and truly cross-cultural studies are rare. This study examined the relationship between ACE and criminal behaviours in young adults living in 10 countries located in five continents. In total, 3797 young adults aged between 18-20 years were assessed in community settings. The ACE Questionnaire was used to assess maltreatment and household dysfunction during childhood, and a modified version of the Deviant Behavior Variety Scale was used to determine past-year criminal variety. Sexual abuse, physical abuse and neglect, and household substance abuse were related to criminal variety, globally, and independently across sexes and, across countries with different levels of human development. Three out of five experiences of household dysfunction were related to criminal variety, but subsequent analyses indicate that some forms of household dysfunction only hold statistical significance among males or females, or in countries with

lower levels of development. This research strengthens the finding that there are universal mechanisms perpetuating the cycle of violence. It also suggests that forms of household dysfunction have an impact on criminal behavior that is shaped by gender and the country's level of development.

Panel 86: *Victimization in various fields*

Panel 86 - Paper 1.

A Qualitative Analysis of Grandparent Experiences of Parental Alienation

Author(s): **Inna Levy**, Ariel University, Ariel and Zefat Academic College, Zefat, Israel, **Hila Avieli**, Ariel University, Israel

Abstract:

This study explores the lived experience of grandparents involved in parental alienation (PA) situations, viewed through the life-course perspective. PA is a type of abuse that creates multiple circles of victimization, including grandparents, who are denied contact with their grandchildren. A multigenerational understanding of PA is critical for creating designated treatment programs for families and older adults facing PA-related victimization. Thirteen grandparents aged 63–83 were interviewed, using an interpretive phenomenological analysis approach to analyze their narratives. Participant interviews revealed four superordinate themes: (1) The race against time; (2) Denial of grandparents' victim status; (3) Health and functioning implications of alienation from grandchildren, and (4) Reflections on being a grandparent suffering from PA and insights at this stage of life. The findings point that alienation from grandchildren impacts grandparents' daily functioning, perception, and well-being. Ageing characteristics collide with these effects to form an experience unique to grandparents in these vulnerable situations. Practitioners treating older adults require awareness of PA's adverse effects on grandparents to address their specific needs and hardships. Additionally, it is incumbent on the legal system and practitioners involved in PA cases to consider grandparent victimization, allow them to voice their pain, and take their interests into account.

Panel 86 - Paper 2.

Assessing the predictive validity of a risk assessment instrument for repeat victimization in The Netherlands using prior police contacts

Author(s): **Niels Raaijmakers**, Tilburg University/Praktikon, **Roos Geurts**, **Marc Delsing**, **Alice Bosma**, **Jacqueline Wientjes**, **Toine Spapens**, **Ron Scholte**

Abstract:

Since 2018, Dutch police officers are required to assess a victim's vulnerability to repeat victimization. This assessment, however, is complex since (a) only a small percentage of victims experience repeat victimization and (b) this group is highly heterogeneous in terms of

the frequency and severity of their victimization experiences. To support police officers in this assessment, the current study examined to what extent a valid instrument that predicts repeat victimization can be based on a victim's prior police contacts. Police records between 2010-2017 were retrieved for a sample of 68,229 victims. The data was split into a training set (n = 34,224) and test set (n = 34,005). Using logistic regression analyses in the training set, three models were developed linking prior police contacts to repeat victimization. The predictive validity was assessed in the test set. Results indicated that (a) several prior police contacts were associated with an elevated risk of repeat victimization and (b) the model correctly classified a majority of both repeat victims and non-repeat victims across various cut-off points. Findings demonstrated moderate to acceptable predictive validity, thereby suggesting that there is considerable room for improvement.

Panel 86 - Paper 3.

Recidivist victims: Exploring patterns of repeated violence using hospital records in Scotland

Author(s): **Ana Morales, Fernando Pantoja, Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Victimization is not equally shared across society or amongst victims themselves, as repeated victimization accounts for a large share of all crimes. Many studies show that victimization is associated with an increased risk of future victimization and recidivist victims differ in many ways from victims of a single episode. This is usually assessed through survey and police data, but they may suffer from limitations mainly due to low sample size and underreporting.

Using linked data from emergency services and hospital records, we will analyse patterns of repeated violent incidents in Scotland to ascertain the extent to which individual and contextual characteristics account for differences in the risk of subsequent victimization. We also analyse how underlying vulnerabilities such as mental health, alcohol consumption and substance misuse are associated with repeated victimization risk.

We argue that administrative data from hospital records could help to fill gaps in knowledge, and address some of the limitations of police and survey data, in studying recidivist victims. Our study provides new evidence of repeated victimization and its association with vulnerabilities, inequalities and protected characteristics from an underused data source. We discuss the challenges and limitations of using hospital data and the opportunities for future research.

Panel 87: *Victims' voices in criminal courts*

Panel 87 - Paper 1.

Sounds of Silence: A Thematic Analysis of Victim Impact Statements

Author(s): **Tali Gal**, University of Haifa, **Ruthy Lowestein Lazar**, College of Management Academic Studies

Abstract:

Background and goal: Victim Impact Statements (VIS) are a legal document which crime victims submit to court as part of the sentencing stage, informing the court about the harms they have suffered. VIS enhances victims' sense of procedural justice, voice, and inclusion in the process, as well as their overall wellbeing. At the same time, their use raises concerns about defendants' due process rights. Given this tension, the present study aims to examine their actual importance and meaning for victims of serious crimes, and explore the ways in which victims chose to use them.

Method: 25 VIS submitted by victims of sexual, physical and property offences as well as by relatives of homicide victims were analyzed thematically.

Findings: Four shared themes emerged: the offence as a life-changing event; the challenges of the criminal justice process; wanting to be 'more than just a name'; and using the VIS to deliver a message or request.

Contribution: The study contributes to the scarce academic knowledge about the actual involvement of victims in criminal trials. It may promote law enforcement agencies' awareness about the importance of VIS for crime victims and improve the ways victims are treated by law enforcement.

Panel 87 - Paper 2.

Listening to unheard voices: telling stateless stories in the courtroom

Author(s): Nicoletta Policek, University of Salford, Manchester

Abstract:

Testimony is the discursive way to gather the truth. In its most traditional customary use in the legal context, that is in the courtroom, testimony is offered and is called for when the facts upon which justice must articulate its verdict are not clear, when historical accuracy is in doubt, and when both the truth and its supporting elements of evidence are called into question. The testimonies of those who are stateless take central stage in this contribution which is concerned with the criminal justice response to violence when victims are stateless women. Drawing on interviews and mini case studies with stateless women in Italy, Slovenia, and Croatia, it is contended here that when telling stateless stories in the courtroom, to some who listens to such stories, the event that is being statelessness will seem quite unnatural, to others all but incredible. The performative act of storytelling is supported by the flexibility of memory and the engraving of trauma particularly in the context of statelessness because it rests on the dichotomy between longing to have borders and the restriction of having borders.. This contribution finally explores opportunities for the emotional recovery of victims of violence and abuse.

Panel 87 - Paper 3.

Toward the creation of a model of victims' participation based on citizenship

Author(s): **Beatrice Coscas-Williams**, Bar-Ilan faculty of Law, Israel, **Jo-Anne Wemmers**, School of Criminology at the University of Montreal

Abstract:

Our paper will examine applying the notion of citizenship regarding victim participation in different criminal justice models. In countries that follow the continental law tradition, victim involvement as citizens is part of the judicial system since the French revolution. It has been associated with the exercise of people's (Le Peuple) sovereignty over State institutions. Conversely, in Common law countries, victims' participation decreased over time. The victim had become the forgotten person who functioned most as a source of evidence. While in the last fifty years, Common law countries have begun to recognize the importance of victim participation in criminal justice and introduced victim impact statements at sentencing, victims remain excluded from the criminal justice process. We suggest creating a model based on citizenship that recognizes victims as persons before the law and offers them a legitimate role throughout this contemporary criminal judicial process.

Panel 87 - Paper 4.

Interpreting for Victims of Crime - Challenges and Experiences

Author(s): **Monika Stempkowski**, University of Vienna, Department for Criminal Law and Criminology, **Ivana Havelka**, University of Vienna, Centre for Translation Studies

Abstract:

Following a long process of development in this field both based on empirical research and European as well as national legislation, victims of crime are nowadays no longer reduced to their role as witnesses but are seen as an important party in criminal proceedings, thereby acknowledging both their specific role and the strains they are exposed to. In order to enable victims to participate actively, they need to be able to understand the proceedings. Consequently, for victims not capable of speaking the language of service, an interpreter has to be appointed.

Through a transdisciplinary study in Austria experiences of both interpreters and victim support organisations concerning specific challenges in this field were examined. The results indicated that although both groups assessed the legal and practical framework for interpreters as rather good, specific deficits could be identified. These concerned for example the insufficient number of high-quality interpreters, cultural barriers and different perceptions concerning issues such as domestic abuse or sexual offences as well as situations in which interpreters and victim both come from the same ethnical community, leading to a lack of trust from the victims concerning the confidentiality of the interpreters. Possible solutions to these challenges are discussed.

Panel 88: *Current issues in victimology*

Panel 88 - Paper 1.

Serious Gaming as Crime Prevention?

Author(s): **Fabian Muhly**, Université de Lausanne

Abstract:

Social engineering fraud relies on offenders deceiving their targets utilizing human psychology rationales with the aim to gain access to personal or confidential information. Generating resilience against these frauds is still challenging. Based on a Routine Activity theoretical approach, the effectiveness in decreasing people's proneness towards social engineering deception is evaluated with a tabletop serious game intervention. Serious gaming as an interactive, experiential learning approach imparts knowledge in a way that fosters retention. Literature shows that those learning approaches are used more frequently to instill lasting retention effects. In three field observations and totally 97 participants a serious gaming approach was evaluated for participants' involvement and instruction compliance. The findings uncovered procedural and conceptual improvement potentials that will foster participants' involvement with the topic and suggest it to be a reasonable instructional instrument for social engineering awareness creation. Moreover, in two samples deviant tendencies among a participant were observed that hint on the game's probable usefulness as a risk assessment tool. The derived improved tabletop serious gaming approach will be experimentally tested by comparing the results of the experimental group to those of a control group without treatment and a control group receiving an online administered workshop.

Panel 88 - Paper 2.

Intimate partner violence among men: Polyvictimization, polyperpetration and victim-perpetrator overlap

Author(s): **Janneke M. Schokkenbroek**, 1) imec-mict, Department of Communication Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; 2) IRCP, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law, Social Law, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium, **Koen Ponnet**, imec-mict, Department of Communication Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium, **Wim Hardyns**, IRCP, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:

We examined men's experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) and associated mental health problems. Specifically, we investigated men's (poly)victimization, (poly)perpetration, and victim-perpetrator overlap experiences of physical, sexual, psychological, and cyber IPV, and associations with anxiety and depression. Data were collected via survey among a representative sample (n = 1587) in Ghent, Belgium. For this study, the sample consisted of 557 men in a romantic relationship. We found that all types of IPV experiences were significantly positively correlated, indicating the co-occurrence of different types of IPV, and of victimization and perpetration overlap. Indeed, among men who had experienced IPV, we

found high prevalence rates of male polyvictimization, polyperpetration, and victim-perpetrator overlap. Also, with regard to mental health issues, polyvictims and/or polyperpetrators of multiple IPV types and victim-perpetrators of psychological and cyber IPV reported the highest levels of anxiety and depression compared to men who experienced one type of partner violence and/or were either victim or perpetrator instead of victim-perpetrator. Our findings indicate that partner violence research and practice should move beyond examinations of unidirectional IPV patterns by exploring reciprocal relationship dynamics. Further study implications as well as limitations will be discussed at the conference.

Panel 88 - Paper 3.

Negotiating care, post-trafficking needs and gender in understanding help-seeking behaviour of trafficked victims

Author(s): **Polina Smiragina-Ingelström**, Stockholm University/Criminology department

Abstract:

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

Panel 88 - Paper 4.

Typologies and psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect among adolescents from the UK

Author(s): **Samantha (Sam) Mason, Kathryn Sharratt**, University of Huddersfield

Abstract:

Child abuse and neglect can be extremely detrimental to those who have been victimised and has a variety of harmful implications for mental health, with the most common psychological issues being depression and anxiety. This study is the largest maltreatment LCA study of UK

adolescents and is the first to include all five types of maltreatment (physical, sexual and emotional abuse, neglect, and exposure to domestic violence) as indicators.

This research analyses cross-sectional survey data collected as part of the None-in-Three project. Participants (aged 10-17) included 1,499 females and 1,313 males. Questionnaires were mostly administered using an online survey (85%), though a small number of paper surveys were completed (15%).

LCA was used to determine the optimal number of classes based on self-reported maltreatment and household dysfunction. Multinomial logistic regression examined associations between class membership, sociodemographic characteristics and psychological outcomes. Significant associations were observed between class membership and gender, ethnicity, anxiety and non-suicidal self-injury.

This research provides valuable insight into how forms of child abuse and neglect intersect and the patterns of victimisation UK adolescents have been subjected to at home. These findings emphasise the requirement to focus on multi-maltreatment classes of abuse, rather than forms of maltreatment in isolation.

Panel 89: *Sexual harassments and sexual crimes in different scenes*

Panel 89 - Paper 1.

Sexual Harassment in Nightlife Entertainment Spots in Ljubljana, Slovenia – A Pilot Study

Author(s): **Tinkara Bulovec, Katja Eman**, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Abstract:

Engaging in the nightlife represents a vital leisure activity, but different risks, including sexual harassment, can accompany it. This paper aims to present an insight into sexual harassment in nightlife entertainment spots in Ljubljana, Slovenia, based on interviews with six victims and twenty-one stakeholders (representatives of the Police, Ljubljana Municipality within Municipality police, and nightlife entertainment spot managers).

Most stakeholders agree that sexual harassment can be a problem in Ljubljana as well. Still, there are no official data of the analysed issue. Besides, victims are usually not willing to report those incidents. Interviewed police officers pointed out that is not the rule, but younger men are the perpetrators in most cases, which coincide with victim's reports. Stakeholders noticed some connection between sexual harassment and drug or alcohol consumption. Later was observed by almost all perpetrators. Oppositely, only two victims had a few alcoholic drinks before the incident. Besides, they assumed that they were drugged. Bystander's or present friend's intervention in cases of sexual harassment is crucial to prevent more severe victimisation. A significant contribution to the nightlife's safety can be achieved with better information transfer and collaboration between stakeholders, especially nightlife entertainment spot managers and police.

Panel 89 - Paper 2.

Sexual violence at universities :from survey to evidence - based policy change

Author(s): **Vesna Nikolic Ristanovic**, Belgrade University/Victimology Society of Serbia, **Sanja Copic**, Institute for criminological and sociological research/Victimology Society of Serbia, **Milica Lukovic Radakovic**, Victimology Society of Serbia

Abstract:

The paper aims to present so far results of the on going project Sexual violence at the universities in Serbia: Raising awareness and developing innovative mechanisms of victim support, implemented by Victimology Society of Serbia. The project consists of two parts: 1. Review of so far survey findings worldwide and conducting of victimisation survey in Serbia aimed at gathering data on the extent and forms of sexual violence against students as well as existing university policies and victim support; 2. Evidence-based intervention aimed at building capacity of university staff for proper response to sexual violence against students, strengthening existing policies and practices at the universities related to sexual violence, and establishing cooperation among universities and victim support services in order to secure timely support for victims. Victimisation survey was conducted online from March to May 2021 on a sample of 1597 students from four university centers in Serbia. Main findings of previous surveys conducted worldwide, as well as methodology, challenges in conducting the survey during pandemic and preliminary findings of the survey in Serbia will be presented. The focus will be on findings about prevalence, forms of violence and particularly vulnerable groups of students.

Panel 89 - Paper 3.

Sexual harassment at nightlife entertainment spots: legal conceptualization, social perception and premises for prevention in Lithuania

Author(s): **Aušra Pocienė**, Vilnius University

Abstract:

The presentation is based on the results of an exploratory study carried out under the project "Sexual Harassment in Nightlife: Control and Prevention". The project takes place in Ljubljana (Slovenia) and Vilnius (Lithuania). This report focuses on the case of Lithuania. It reviews the legal framework and concludes that the legislation covers only a small part of the phenomenon of sexual harassment. As a result, these cases, especially in nightlife spots, become invisible to criminal justice authorities and control and prevention through criminal law measures are difficult to achieve. The latency of these offences also means that the prevention of sexual harassment is not on the agenda in the development of the concept of "nightlife economy" in Vilnius City Municipality. In contrast, sexual harassment is well known to ordinary citizens - nightlife entertainment spots clientele. Pilot interviews show that perceptions range from a normal or, unfortunately, unavoidable attribute of nightlife to the realization that such "normalization" is no longer tolerable. The presentation also raises the question of who (which

stakeholders) and how could and should take on the duty of sexual harassment prevention in nightlife: the police, the municipality, the owners of nightclubs / clubs or the general public.

17. Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (ESC WG)

Panel 90: *Transitional Justice, quo vadis? New directions, perspectives, challenges and approaches in Transitional Justice?*

Panel 90 - Paper 1.

Quo vadis, atrocity criminologists?

Author(s): **Andy Aydın-Aitchison**, University of Edinburgh, School of Law, **Barbora Holá**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & NSCR, **Mirza Buljubašić**, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies

Abstract:

With sincere apologies to Jasmila Zbanić and her colleagues, the authors, currently writing a chapter length overview of atrocity criminologies, contemplate 3 questions:

- * Where did we start? (origins)
- * Where are we now? (state of the art), and
- * Where are we heading? (gaps, potential and challenges)

In presenting the paper, we aim to sharpen our own sense of the condition and achievements of the field, while promoting reflection on how to build its academic and practical contributions for the future.

Panel 90 - Paper 2.

The 'Hauntings' of Legal Atrocity Archives: Memory, Sensory Experiences and Others

Author(s): **Benjamin Thorne**, Independent Scholar

Abstract:

International criminal courts and tribunals generate, through their extensive and often long legal processes, diverse archives relating to conflict/atrocity. This material includes witness testimonies, photographs, videos, audio, letters and diaries. However, the potential value of this material for post conflict communities to aid plural dialogue about contested pasts and intergenerational transmission of memory has received little attention. Taking the archive of the international criminal tribunal for Rwanda as its case study, this paper frames legal atrocity archives as 'hauntings' and constructs an original conceptual framework using insights from memory studies (Wang, Ricoeur) and sensory criminology theory. It uses this lens to

conceptualise the plural stories within legal archival material to interrogate whether these can contribute to plural dialogue about past events and contribute to the intergenerational transmission of memories. In doing so it also investigates the interplays between memory and the human senses, and how the senses interact and contribute towards shaping experiences of interacting with legal atrocity archives and their materials: what atrocity archive material means, 'looks' and 'feels' like to individuals and for Other people.

Panel 90 - Paper 3.

Indigenization of Transitional Justice in Islamic Countries; Opportunities and Challenges of Integrating Islam into Liberal Transitional Justice

Author(s): **Mohammad Hossein Mojtahedi**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

Building trust within the community, gaining public support and increasing the participation of different stakeholders in the aftermath of conflict are all contingent on localization, indigenization and perceived legitimacy of the designed and implemented transitional justice model. Despite the growing interest in the internationalization of transitional justice, it is still questionable if - and to what extent - the implementation of this primarily liberal approach to post-conflict situations is also applicable, possible - let alone desirable - in (conservative) non-western countries, notably Islamic ones. Based on a literature review and expert interviews, we will in this presentation discuss the desirability and essentiality of integrating Islam into liberal transitional justice and explore some of the key opportunities and challenges of formulating an Islamic model of transitional justice. We argue that, no matter how challenging it may be, integrating Islamic law into the existing models is not only desirable but also essential.

Panel 90 - Paper 4.

Apology, perpetrator rank and trial location: a vignette study on international crimes

Author(s): **Margareta Blazevic**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, **Diana Bociga Gelvez**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, **Catrien Bijleveld**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam / NSCR Netherlands Institute for the study of Crime and Law Enforcement

Abstract:

Little research has been devoted to the impact of apology on the perceived justness of sentences for international crimes. We presented 500+ respondents with a vignette in which a hypothetical atrocity crime was described, as well as some characteristics of the perpetrator; in the vignette, the perpetrator received a sentence that was based on similar real cases. We had manipulated perpetrator rank, apology by the perpetrator and the location of the trial (in the country where the crime was committed or at the ICC).

We asked respondents a. whether they believed the sentence was just and b. whether they would hand down a different sentence. Qualitative questions were included to elucidate respondents' choices.

Our mixed methods analyses reveal how apology plays a significant role. In addition, we discuss differences for respondents from different countries.

Panel 91: *Domestic, national and oversea approaches of Transitional Justice*

Panel 91 - Paper 1.

Belgium's "truth commission" on its overseas colonial legacy An expressivist analysis of transitional justice in consolidated democracies

Author(s): **Tine Destrooper**, Ghent University

Abstract:

In the Summer of 2020, the Belgian Parliament established a Special Parliamentary Commission tasked with launching an enquiry into Belgium's overseas colonial legacy and reflecting on appropriate reparations. It was the first consolidated democracy to establish a truth commission to investigate the historical and ongoing injustices related to overseas colonialism. In this paper, I argue in favour of treating this commission as a truth commission and focus on the extra-legal and expressivist functions of truth commissions to understand potential long-term and indirect effects of this initiative. I use primary sources to examine the genesis, mandate, composition, first steps and reception of the commission's work. Through an expressivist analysis I examine whether the commission is furthering a thick kind of accountability or whether, instead, it risks cementing epistemic injustice. To do so, I juxtapose arguments about the potential for rhetorical entrapment with arguments about the risks of erasure and invisibilization. As such the paper provides both a rich overview of a commission that has been scantily covered in academic literature so far, as well as contributing to the debate about the meaning and potentially unforeseen effects of using transitional justice processes in general, and truth commissions in specific, in consolidated democracies.

Panel 91 - Paper 2.

The Role of Civil Society in Advancing Domestic Accountability Efforts for Atrocity Crimes

Author(s): **Brianne McGonigle Leyh**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

Victims of atrocity crimes often desire criminal accountability. Yet, traditional international criminal law infrastructures, including the International Criminal Court (ICC), have struggled to deliver on demands for justice. The ICC, for example, lacks jurisdiction of over crimes in

China, Syria, Yemen, and elsewhere. And there are drawbacks to an expensive and cumbersome court. In response to these shortcomings, there have been growing calls for revisiting and strengthening domestic prosecutions for atrocity crimes. These calls have resulted in exciting and innovative legal developments, as well as more robust transnational networks of cooperation, taking shape at the UN, state, and civil society levels. There is now a move away from traditional international criminal law infrastructures to a complementary transnational networked approach. This new landscape of international criminal justice means that civil society actors, working in partnership with one another as well as with technology companies, universities, and UN bodies, are spearheading prosecutions for atrocity crimes domestically. Universal jurisdiction cases across Europe are increasing. This paper addresses what this new role for civil society in international criminal justice means, including the opportunities (increased accountability, recognition of harms, agency for victims) and risks (fragmentation, competing interests, overlapping jurisdictions, and duplication of efforts).

Panel 91 - Paper 3.

Criminal case of January 13: legal and criminological analysis

Author(s): **Salomėja Zaksaitė**, Law Institute of the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences

Abstract:

The fateful events and criminal case of January 13 is not only a historical case of Lithuania's liberation from the Soviet Union, but is also closely related to current political realities. This topic covers a wide range of legal, criminological and historical aspects, including the distinction between positive and natural law; interfaces between Nuremberg, Eichmann and January 13 processes; selective justice and the issue of the liability of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (i.e. Mikhail Gorbachev); individualization of punishment for executors and enforcers; limitations of criminal law in incriminating acts falling under Arendt's term known as "banality of evil". Also, in the light of such interdisciplinary topic, some dialectical language games come into play: the relation between chosen vs. imposed; spontaneous vs. planned; organic vs organized; liberation vs. status frustration. The aim of the presentation is to analyse the criminal case and the events of January 13, 1991; to apply criminological theories to this specific case; to determine whether this legal case can be more described as a quest for justice or a quest for criminals, – and last but not least – to puzzle out whether the 67 criminal convictions can alleviate the pain of nearly thousand of victims.

Panel 92: *Old and new challenges in Transitional and International Criminal Justice*

Panel 92 - Paper 1.

The ICC's Office of the Prosecutor evidentiary practice: A qualitative thematic analysis

Author(s): **Anna Sagana**, Maastricht University, **Gabriele Chlevickaite**, Netherlands Institute of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSRC), **Janos Vajda**, Maastricht University

Abstract:

The Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) faces fierce criticism over its ability to investigate and prosecute the most heinous international crimes. Many scholars suggest that the root of the problem is the overreliance on testimonial evidence and the certain lack of diversification in OTP's evidentiary practice. Indeed, the OTP recognized the need to move beyond witness-based evidence in its Strategic Plans both in 2013-2015 and in 2016-2018. Yet, it remains unclear to what extent the shift materialized. We performed a qualitative thematic analysis of archival data with the aim to determine the type of evidence OTP favours and its ability to diversify its evidentiary practice over time. We analysed the frequencies and the types of evidence mentioned at two stages: the confirmation of charges hearing and at trial. Preliminary analysis confirms witnesses are the most frequently referred evidence (M= 0.95%), but there is large case by case variation (range: 58.0-99.3%). The next most frequently referred evidence were videos (M=16.21%) and intercepted communications (M=12.95%). Reliance on testimonial evidence and digital evidence does not change significantly over time, although for the latter the trend is towards increased use in later cases. Implications will be discussed.

Panel 92 - Paper 2.

Environmental crimes as crimes against humanity or war crimes before International Criminal Court?

Author(s): **Hesam Seyyed Esfahani**, Université de Moncton, **Ahmad Kabbaha**, University of Jordan

Abstract:

International Criminal Court (ICC) is competent for a series of serious offenses as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and aggression. Today, Environmental crimes are recognised as a transnational phenomenon. These crimes include the acts that cause significant harm or risk to the environment or human health. For long times, the question was whether environmental crimes could be placed under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Since 2016, these crimes are the subject of special consideration in new policy of Prosecutor of ICC. In this policy, ICC has jurisdiction if these crimes committed with intent to destroy of the environment, the illegal exploitation of natural resources or the illegal dispossession of land. Therefore, the ICC could have jurisdiction over environmental crimes if they are committed

during war. So, in practice, these crimes are recognized more in the category of war crimes. However, the environmental crimes and crimes against humanity share similarities in that both have the same consequences and the human beings as their causative factors. In this paper, first we study the place of environmental crimes in new policy of ICC then we demonstrate the importance of considering environmental crimes such as crimes against humanity.

Panel 92 - Paper 3.

Clandestine Graves: Exhumation, Reburial and the Materiality of Remains following Atrocity

Author(s): **Natalie Maystorovich Chulio**, The University of Sydney

Abstract:

This paper explores the process and ritual moments of the search, appearance of the Disappeared, the osteological examination and identification, return of remains and reburial of the dead that serve as vectors for transitional justice. The focus of the symbolic interactionist lens is on behaviour and interactions at exhumations. These include interactions with exhumation team members, local officials, the community, volunteers and visitors to the exhumation site. These ritual moments or social interactions contribute to the creation of meaning through a process of interpretation by those taking part and observing the action taking place (Blumer, 1969). Exhumation raises the issue of whose remains are these? What happened to them? Who was responsible? When did it occur? The reburial offers the answers associated with the identity, the cause of death and the overall story of what occurred. Those present at the exhumation and reburial attribute meaning to the dead. The event offers the families of the disappeared and their community the opportunity to reconcile the past. The exhumation movement has appropriated the disappeared as a mechanism for the recuperation of the silenced past, the recovery of the identity of individual victims and the democratisation civil war memory.

Panel 93: *Individuals, groups and organizations: Who are the players & who needs what?*

Panel 93 - Paper 1.

An afterthought? Victim participation at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia: Perspectives from crucial intermediaries

Author(s): **Sangeetha Yogendran**, Ghent University, Human Rights Centre

Abstract:

Authors who have written about victim participation in Cambodia often applaud the role for victims before the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, stating that it is “long overdue recognition, after fifteen years of international and hybrid courts, not to exclude

victims from the justice that is being dispensed on their behalf.” Many propositions have been made about the soothing effects of victim participation. The widespread assumption that victims can and do benefit from participating in international criminal proceedings however, has rarely been disputed.

Facilitating this lay in the hands of intermediaries, predominantly with NGOs, and then within limited sections of the Court, and the success of victim participation depended heavily on the success of these intermediaries in outreach efforts, advocacy, and facilitating the process of participation. The central aim of this paper therefore is to understand the impact of participation on victims and on their experiences of justice from the lens of those who were crucial in facilitating it. Using qualitative interviews with intermediaries, such as ECCC officials, NGO members, and victims’ legal representatives, this paper seeks to understand how participation shaped the justice process, and what lessons that can be learned for similar transitional justice efforts.

Panel 93 - Paper 2.

Responding to Atrocity Victims: a typology of victims’ needs

Author(s): **James Rischbieth**, KU Leuven

Abstract:

International law obliges states to remedy harms they inflict on victims through: international human rights and humanitarian law violations (mass-killing, enforced-disappearances, ethnic-cleansing, etc.); or omissions/failures to protect victims. Reparations (restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, guarantees of non-repetition) are the primary legal remedy in this context: used in transitional justice programs and domestic legal systems.

According to justice theories, reparations should recognise and redress wrongs by providing material and symbolic relief. This is important: victimisation causes severe and prolonged harm, degrades human dignity, and severs victims’ experiences of full socio-political citizenship. International law holds that reparation must be ‘adequate, effective, prompt, appropriate, and proportional to harm suffered.’ Theory and law both imply that reparation should responds to victims’ needs; however, analysis suggests needs are often neglected and left un-satiated. This results from a vast theoretical and empirical gap apropos identifying and understanding victims’ needs, both generally and in the post-atrocity-context.

Informed by various conceptions of justice; needs theories drawn from political philosophy, economics, and psychology; and the theory and practice of reparations, I will outline a preliminary typology of victims’ needs within the atrocity-context. The framework provides the basis for broader doctoral-research aimed at informing an innovative needs-based approach to reparations.

Panel 93 - Paper 3.

From Organisation to Individual Criminal Action: A Multi-level Framework for Atrocity Crimes in the Municipality of Bosanski Šamac

Author(s): **Mirjana Gavrilović Nilsson**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Atrocity scholarship insufficiently considers subnational processes and interactions between individual, subnational and national levels. This paper starts from the subnational level to investigate the events that took place in Bosanski Šamac in 1992-1993 during war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). Šamac held an important strategic position in Republika Srpska throughout the war, linking eastern and western parts of Serb-controlled Bosnia, as well as Serb territories in Croatia. Šamac was forcibly taken over on 17 April 1992, with the elected Municipal Assembly effectively replaced by a Serb Municipal Assembly (MA), including a Serb Crisis Staff (CS), to control all aspects of local government in the municipality. A number of atrocity crimes took place by the Serb MA and CS in conjunction with detachments from the JNA, Serb police and paramilitaries. Using court documents and testimony from the International Criminal Tribunal of Yugoslavia, I 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 BiH. This unpacks the macro-factors defining (or not) individual perpetrator behaviour and the importance of the meso-level in this process.

Panel 93 - Paper 4.

The Role of Restorative Justice as a Vehicle for Sustainable Peacebuilding in Post-conflict Croatia & Bosnia-Herzegovina

Author(s): **Adriana Michilli**, University of Padua Human Rights Centre

Abstract:

This presentation focuses on the application of Restorative Justice to the post-conflict societies of Croatia & Bosnia-Herzegovina, arguing that while there are social indicators reflecting the need for RJ, it does not represent the only solution for peacebuilding. The theoretical framework uses both criminology (RJ, TJ) as well as sociology (negative peace, collective memory studies) to best understand the reasons why restorative measures implemented in the wake of the 1990s have been inconducive to: delivering justice, sustaining national peace and contributing to inter-collective group reconciliation. Following the mixed-method data collection of 45 interviews with two samples including International Experts on RJ and Civil Society, the results garnered by the study demonstrate that: one) the departure of restorative justice initiatives have been impaired by a lack of political volition to affront such crimes, two) the instrumentation of hybrid justice procedures (mixing of retributive and restorative elements) is the preferred system of penology wanted for atrocity crimes as advocated by the two samples. The findings of this study contribute to nuanced research within the domain of criminology, given the field's novel interest in developing innovative and victim-satisfying approaches to justice for gross violations of international human rights.

18.Criminal Law-Making Policy (ESC WG)

Panel 94: *Driving forces influencing the criminal law-making process*

Panel 94 - Paper 1.

Sword or Shield? The Influence of International Organisations in Counterterrorism Law and Policymaking

Author(s): **Claire Hamilton**, Maynooth University, Ireland

Abstract:

The protections afforded citizens in human rights treaties drafted by international organisations such as the United Nations may frequently be seen as a way of protecting unpopular minorities such as offenders or prisoners from the 'tyranny of the majority'. Yet, criminal justice policies promulgated by these same bodies can often cut, swordlike, deep into citizens' freedoms. This tension—between drives towards human rights, on the one hand, and towards criminalisation and punitive measures on the other—is particularly acute in the field of counterterrorism, where bodies such as the UN Security Council have been active since the events of 9/11. Taking the field of counterterrorism as an exemplar, it is the aim of this conference to explore the tension between the 'shield' and 'sword' functions of international organisations, drawing on case studies from the United Nations and the European Union. The final section advances arguments on the limits of human rights as an effective bulwark against excessive securitisation and the role that criminology can play in this space.

Panel 94 - Paper 2.

Criminal law reform processes in Peru: The influence of international organizations

Author(s): **Bertha Prado**, University of Málaga, Spain

Abstract:

The influence of the international discourse against corruption and transnational organized crime has not been alien to the legislative process of criminal laws in South America. Even more so when compliance with these obligations at the national level is configured as a requirement for admission to different international forums, such as the OECD or the FATF. In recent decades, various South American countries have incorporated measures aimed at the prosecution, investigation, control, and punishment of crimes of corruption, money laundering, financing of terrorism, and other forms of organized crime. This trend has manifested itself in reforms and modifications in the penal code or the production of special laws on these matters. In particular, Peru has hardened various types of criminal offenses related to the aforementioned crimes. Taking the Peruvian case as an experience, the aim of this presentation is to describe the process of legislative harmonization of these measures, as well as the problems associated with their reception and implementation at the national level.

Panel 94 - Paper 3.

From lobbying to corruption: the strategies of interest groups to influence the law-making process

Author(s): **Patricia Carraro Rossetto**, University of Málaga, Spain

Abstract:

There is a widespread view that interest groups are key features of contemporary democracies. Through those political participation channels, citizens articulate their political preferences and interests, express their preferences to the government, and seek to influence the public decision-making process. Interest groups with ambitions to influence public decision-making process can use different strategies - or a combination of them - to accomplish this aim. Broadly speaking, their standard repertoire includes indirect strategies based on public appeals through the media and the mobilization of group members and citizens to direct strategies targeting bureaucrats, parliamentarians, and political parties. In this context, a distinction has been made between legitimate methods, such as lobbying and political funding, and illegitimate tactics, such as influence peddling and bribery. Against this background, the aim of my conference is twofold: to shed some light on the strategies used by interest groups to influence the democratic law-making processes and to provide useful insights into the connections and differences between lobbying, political financing, and political corruption.

Panel 94 - Paper 4.

Criminal policy concerning dangerous offenders: 10 years after one paradigm shift in Spain

Author(s): **Emilio-José Armaza-Armaza**, University of Deusto, Spain

Abstract:

In 2010 and 2015, two legal consequences of crime were introduced into the Spanish Criminal Code for those offenders who commit particularly serious crimes: Preventive supervision as a post-penitentiary security measure (2010) and the permanent revisable prison sentence (2015). It is true that the discussion about the possibility of incorporating these legal consequences into the Spanish Criminal Code was the subject of extensive and calm discussion by the doctrine for several decades; however, it is also clear that these modifications coincide in time with the execution or prosecution of crimes that received extensive media coverage. In this sense, the following question arises: is it reasonable to think that media pressure has been the detonator of a criminal policy that was in a state of latency? On the other hand, the Council of Europe itself had already established in 2014 the convenience of adopting a criminal policy of a similar nature (Rec. CM/Rec (2014)3... concerning dangerous offenders). With this paper we will discuss about what we have learned almost 10 years after one paradigm shift in Spain.

Panel 95: *Punitive and Security Populism in Europe: Current Trends in Criminal Law-Making Policy*

Panel 95 - Paper 1.

Trends in the EU Criminal Law-Making and its Influence on Domestic Systems: Effectiveness, Punitiveness and Tightening of Criminal Legislation

Author(s): **Noelia Corral-Maraver**, Postdoctoral researcher in Basque Institute of Criminology, University of Basque Country (Spain)

Abstract:

In last decades, the EU has strongly promote the harmonization of Criminal Law, progressively including more aspects of Substantive Criminal Law among its legislative powers. Therefore, we have observed that there is a genuine EU criminal policy in this area and the emergence of a growing number of criminal regulations, which increasingly influence the criminal systems of the Member States.

In this paper, we analyse the drafting process in the EU, as well as the content of Criminal framework decisions and directives in order to obtain the main characteristics of the past and current EU criminal policy, focusing in the way of acting of EU legislator. The punitive trends within the EU are a reflection of certain contemporary punitive practices in many States of the Western World. These contribute to a tightening of supranational criminal legislation and build a regulatory framework highly focused on effectiveness or risk management goals.

It must be taken into account that this European criminal policy causes, intentionally or not, to a tightening of some domestic Criminal systems, as is the case in Spain. In short, these trends influence that criminal systems become more rigorous and reduce their levels of legal safeguards.

Panel 95 - Paper 2.

Punitive Populism in Europa and Latin America: an Analysis through the Criminal Policy and in the Criminal Legislation

Author(s): **Chiavelli Facenda-Falavigno**, Adjunct Professor for Criminal Law and Criminal Procedural Law at the Federal University of Santa Catarina (Brazil)

Abstract:

The present abstract is the result of a scientific research project and aims to discuss the current situation of the criminal legislative policy in Brazil, which is influenced by the Punitive Populism phenomenon. At first, it is important to conceptualize the Punitive Populism and to analyze in which context this politic movement can be observed in Europa and in Latin America.

In a second step, it is intended to highlight the need to think the legislative policy as a part of criminal policy, questioning the current procedure for elaboration of penal types. In this moment it will be done a comparison between the Brazilian and Spanish Law-Making models,

aiming to draw possible parallels in terms of rationality. In this part of the article, legislative drafts currently being analyzed in Brazil on the matter are discussed.

Finally, it will be analyzed how the punitive populism can be encouraged by populist governments and how these changes in Criminal Law, often justified by a “fight against corruption and crimes of the powerful”, end up imprisoning and victimizing once again vulnerable people, that have been since always the target of public (State) violence, prejudiced criminal policies and their mass incarceration consequences.

Panel 95 - Paper 3.

Justifications for EU Criminal law and Policy after Lisbon. The Institutional Dimension

Author(s): **Jacob Öberg**, Associate Professor in EU Law/ Senior Lecturer in Criminal Law, Örebro University (Sweden)

Abstract:

This paper addresses the drivers and justifications of policies in the area of EU criminal law. It aims to better understand the landscape of policy and rule formation that is packaged conveniently as ‘EU criminal law’, with a particular focus on EU criminal justice agencies. It considers the supranational argument (‘effet utile’) and ‘intergovernmental’ justification (‘security’) as tools for different actors to drive law and policy forward in this area. The analysis suggests a correlation between the justifications used for triggering certain developments in law and policy and the players involved in shaping those policies. In instances where the supranational EU institutions have been the primary actors in shaping policy, e.g. in respect of the rise of a European Public Prosecutor, the rationale employed has been ‘functional’ and ‘instrumental’. Conversely, where the Member States have been the primary policy shapers and makers, such as in respect of the development of Eurojust and Europol, the justification for EU action has been driven by an ill-defined sense of ‘security’. Based on these preliminary observations it is worthwhile asking whether these instrumental and repressive rationales for employing national criminal law and resources to serve EU interests are legitimate justifications for EU criminal policy.

Panel 95 - Paper 4.

The Criminalisation of Speech Offences in Spain, a Populist Response?: an Empirical Study on the Legitimacy of Speech Offences from the Application of Defiance Theory

Author(s): **Ana B. Gómez-Bellvís**, Researcher in Crimina Research Centre, Miguel Hernández University (Spain), **Fernando Miró-Llinares**, Full Professor in Criminal Law, Miguel Hernández University (Spain)

Abstract:

A controversial debate in criminal policy in Spain has always been that of crimes of expression, offences that criminalize offensive expressions either against specific individuals or against a collectivity and that may conflict with the fundamental right to free expression. The issue has become even more controversial after the popularization of social networks.

Thus, in Spain, many people have been sentenced to prison or fined for offensive expressions on social networks, which has been considered to be disproportionate, and at the same time, a part of society demands the criminalization of other offensive expressions, such as the apology to Franco's dictatorship.

But does such a social demand really exist?, does it really deter criminalizing such expressions in the penal code and punishing them?, to what extent might such offences even be counterproductive in terms of legitimacy and of enforcement of criminal law? In order to answer these questions, an experimental study was carried out with two main objectives: firstly, to analyze whether exposure to cases of real convictions for offensive expressions affects the legitimacy of the justice system and, secondly, to assess the extent to which criminalization through criminal law generates an attitude of defiance towards compliance with these rules.

Panel 96: *The political dynamics of crime and punishment*

Panel 96 - Paper 1.

The Long Civil War: Lethal violence and the failed process of democratic inclusion in the United States

Author(s): **Lisa Miller**, Rutgers University

Abstract:

Why does the United States have such exceptional rates of violence, particularly homicide, relative to the rest of the democratized world? This paper uses an historical institutionalist approach to explore theoretical claims that violent crime, particularly homicide, is, in large part, a function of the degree of male social, economic, and political inclusion. Drawing on work by sociologists, criminologists, historians, and legal scholars, this paper explores two crucial moments of democratic inclusion and exclusion in American politics and their potential for reducing or increasing the rate at which people used 'violent self-help' to resolve inter-personal conflicts: the aftermath of the American Civil War and the social movements of the 1960s. We focus on the role of state-building during these time periods and on how the fractured American political landscape provided ample opportunity for anti-democratic interests—white supremacist and economically powerful elites—to reduce the scope of democratic inclusion. These 'missed opportunities' have kept the United States mired in violence far longer than its European counter-parts but also point to ways that violent self-help might be reduced through specific forms of mass democratization and politico-economic inclusion.

Panel 96 - Paper 2.

Crime: the unintentional consequence of new right policy implementation

Author(s): **Emily Gray, Stephen Farrall, Phil Jones**, University of Derby

Abstract:

We contend that the neo right radicalism of the 1980s ‘cascaded’ through different policy fields, before subsequent affects occurred in relation to crime and criminal justice. Using data from the National Child Development Cohort Study (1958) and the British Cohort Study (1970) we demonstrate a range of consequences for those individuals who grew up during the rise of New Right governments, via policy changes made to education, housing and social security. First we empirically test the connection between structural processes and truancy from school. Turning second to housing we focus on how policies aimed at achieving one set of goals (providing families with their own homes and reducing the control of councils) also altered the experiences of housing, homelessness, and contact with the criminal justice system for subsequent generations. Finally, we investigate the extent to which reductions in welfare benefits paid to claimants in the 1980s were associated with their engagement in the criminal justice system in adulthood. We conclude by evaluating how Neoliberal social and economic policies had unintended consequences for those individuals who grew up in this period, and reflect on the need to take a long-term and wide angled view of policy evaluation.

Panel 96 - Paper 3.

Transformations in policy and their impacts on criminal justice pathways: new findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

Author(s): **Lesley McAra, Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

In this paper we share early findings from the latest phase of the Edinburgh Study undertaken 2019-2021 when our cohort of 4,300 young people was aged around 33/34. One of the objectives of this phase was to explore the extent to which different policy eras shape criminal conviction pathways and influence longer-term outcomes for those who experience early system contact (by age 12). Using data from our own cohort and data from the Scottish Offenders Index, we compare conviction trajectories for three cohorts– those born in 1976 who were teenagers during a predominantly welfarist phase of Scottish juvenile justice policy, those born in 1986 (which includes our cohort) whose teenage years coincided with an overtly punitive phase of policy and those born in 1994 who grew up during a more diversionary phase (the so-called ‘whole system approach’). We also draw on data from interviews with our cohort members reflecting on their life journeys and the critical factors which shaped conviction pathways. What are the longer term impacts of living through different policy eras on offending behaviour and what are the implications for theory and method in tracking the outcomes associated with secular change in policy?

Panel 97: *Standards and case studies: two essential tools for a better Criminal Legislation*

Panel 97 - Paper 1.

The Necessary Fight Against Major Crime Phenomena and its Limits in Democratic States of Law

Author(s): **André Pedrolli Serretti**, University of Coimbra

Abstract:

According to the minimum international standards of human rights, the human being's protection is the main mission of any Constitutional State of Law. Many constitutions established Human Dignity's Principle as the guide of any criminal statute or criminal justice practice. In this paper we study the minimum criminalization standards. We cannot forget that public safety, criminal justice effectiveness and society protection should also be constitutional principals in moderns western standards, and are also consequences of the pursue for human dignity. We conclude that, accordingly to the minimum international standards of criminalization, a criminal law aimed to deter mass criminal phenomena could only be legitimate if the proposed ways to fight those kinds of criminals are based on three main guidelines: massive criminal phenomena deserves a harder response from both society and State; in the fight against organized crime and terrorism should be used enough power to really strike it; and the criminal statutes created to fight mass criminal phenomena must not be applied to regular and minor crimes. The human rights are beyond all values involved in this battle and must be protected, even when this protection means to break an action that will be effective against mass criminal phenomena.

Panel 97 - Paper 2.

Borrowing From Our Youth: What Canada's Youth Criminal Justice System Might Teach Us About Reducing Pre-Trial Detention

Author(s): **Cheryl Webster**, University of Ottawa, Canada

Abstract:

In recent academic, professional and media conversations regarding pre-trial detention in Canada, a new expression has been taking shape. Specifically, an increasing number of people have claimed that "Bail is Broken" in this country. Not only is a greater number of criminal cases beginning their lives in bail court and the determination of bail is taking longer to occur, but those (formally or informally) detained until trial are also spending longer periods of time in remand. Given the numerous and far-reaching repercussions of Canada's 'bail crisis', attention has been increasingly focused on finding solutions. To-date, most recommendations for change might be loosely characterized as 'tinkering' with the current bail system. More recently though, more substantive approaches have been suggested. This presentation explores one possible model which draws inspiration from Canada's youth justice system. Contrary to the adult system, Canada has been successful in bringing about a reduction in the

rate in youth pre-trial detention. Possible lessons that might be gleaned from this system are discussed.

Panel 97 - Paper 3.

Is the legislator of sanctionatory law attentive to criminal policy?

Author(s): **Alexandra Vilela**, Universidade Lusófona do Porto

Abstract:

The legislator of sanctionatory law must attend the "science of global criminal law", created by von Liszt (criminal law in the strict sense, criminology, and criminal policy), because they have a word to say, on this matter. In deed, they could no longer live isolated without close ties between them. This is like this because today the phenomenon of expansion of sanctionatory laws is abysmal, expanding to almost all areas of our daily life: there are the data protection regulation offences, the economic and financial offences, the environmental and food offences, and there are so many others that it would be tedious to list all of them here –and it would at risk of missing something. Penalty payments reach astronomical values, and, despite everything, infractions persist, and the results of their intervention are not what we most expected. In fact, what is happening in the Portuguese criminal legal system happens all over Europe and European Union systems, and in the Americas as well. At last, what is failing? We intend to contribute to this issue, analysing the relationships between those subjects.

Panel 97 - Paper 4.

Compromise, Partnership, Control: Community Justice Authorities in Scotland

Author(s): **Jamie Buchan, Katrina Morrison**, Edinburgh Napier University

Abstract:

This paper presents findings from an already-published article on the history of Community Justice Authorities (CJAs) in Scotland in order to discuss penal policy-making, multi-level governance and partnership working in community justice services in Scotland. In so doing, we examine the benefits and pitfalls of governance born out of compromise, as well as the challenges of coordinating services in this area.

Drawing on two sets of fieldwork conducted in 2009-10 and 2014-15, we analyse the history of the CJAs in terms of shifting political contexts within Scotland and the wider UK. We also argue that despite their deeply politically compromised nature, CJAs had begun to develop distinct identities and contributions by the time they were abolished.

As well as evidencing how political contexts shape the development of justice institutions, the history of CJAs demonstrates the dangers of creating criminal justice institutions through compromise, or to serve a nation-building 'project' - but also that even deeply constrained justice institutions can still 'carve out' space to innovate.

19. Immigration, Crime and Citizenship (ESC WG)

Panel 98: *Cross-national conversations in border criminology (I)*

Panel 98 - Paper 1.

Imprisonment and immigration: between subordination and integration

Author(s): **Dario Melossi**, University Bologna

Abstract:

Recent literature has emphasized the ongoing character of what Marx called “primitive accumulation”, accompanying capitalism’s expansion toward newer lands and sectors. A crucial aspect of this is the accumulation of labor, whether by transforming what Luxemburg called “natural” economies in cash-nexus economies, or independent producers into proletarians. The subordination of these new classes may happen either at the borders of advancing capitalism or through their massive dislocation from the periphery to the core of capitalist societies. Imprisonment was from the beginning conceived as an aspect of the process through which such masses would become subordinate members of the society. There is, therefore, a deep relation of affinity between migration flows and prisons – bastions at the boundaries of advancing capitalism devoted to instilling a culture of subordination among the newcomers. Whether migration flows are domestic or international is quite secondary. Indeed, some of the major migration movements of the twentieth century have been domestic: for instance, in the US, in Italy and in China. Can we indeed trace the emergence and development of major prison systems in relation to such movements of population? Here the main theoretical steps for this research are laid down and further steps are envisioned.

Panel 98 - Paper 2.

Southern European reflections on bordered penalty (1st part)

Author(s): **Valeria Ferraris**, University of Turin, **José A. Brandariz**, University of A Coruna

Abstract:

The border criminology literature has gradually elaborated a number of critical theses to explore current immigration enforcement and bordered penalty practices. Border criminology scholars, though, have stressed that further research is needed to scrutinise the marked variety of immigration enforcement policies and practices across Europe and elsewhere. This paper accepts this invitation to explore the diverse European crimmigration landscape. For these purposes, it examines bordered penalty policies in the old continent from a Southern European standpoint. Being part of a two-paper reflection carried out together with our colleagues Fabini and Fernández-Bessa, this paper puts the spotlight on the specific practices of the criminal justice system. In so doing, the paper explores the nexus between the penal system and immigration enforcement measures such as deportation and detention in

two pivotal Southern European jurisdictions such as Italy and Spain. In addition, it analyses whether also in Southern Europe 'abnormal justice' practices are exclusively targeting noncitizen groups, whilst citizen penal clienteles are still being treated in line with penal welfarism schemes. Furthermore, this paper reflects on the role played by counter-terrorism efforts in consolidating crimmigration policies in Mediterranean Europe.

Panel 98 - Paper 3.

Eastern Europe – adrift between the North and the South. Deportation practices carried out in Poland and against Poles in the West

Author(s): **Witold Klaus**, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

Abstract:

In 1995, David Chioni Moore tried to understand Eastern Europe using the lens of a post-colonial scholar. He claimed that there were many similarities between the East and the post-colonial Global South. A quarter of a century later, using (crim)migration law and Poland as my points of reference, I will make the argument that Eastern Europe is clearly adrift between the Global North and the Global South. Many countries in Eastern Europe, and Poland in particular, are still in the process of transformation. They have become destination countries for many immigrants and have accepted highly securitised EU legislation on migration and asylum. In this regard they are clearly a part of the Global North. However, as countries that are still experiencing a high level of emigration to western European countries, and with significant diasporas there, their citizens often experience similar treatment to citizens of the Global South. In many western countries, they are perceived as not belonging there, as being less deserving. They are being orientalised and exposed to expulsion.

In my paper I will further explore this duality, focusing on deportation practices directed towards third country nationals in Poland, and towards Poles in other western countries.

Panel 99: ***Cross-national conversations in border criminology (II)***

Panel 99 - Paper 1.

Common trends in migration control and different hierarchies of otherness in Italy and Spain. Countries of origin, immigration detention and Southern European external borders

Author(s): **Giulia Fabini**, University of Bologna, **Cristina Fernández-Bessa**, University of A Coruna

Abstract:

This paper reflects on migration control in Southern Europe and the production of otherness through borders. By observing immigration detention and external borders control practices,

it contributes to the international debate on Border criminology with a focus on the similarities and peculiarities of othering mechanisms of migrants in Italy and Spain.

Italy and Spain share some common characteristics regarding borders and migration. Both countries are located at the European external border and have experienced a recent transformation of migration flows. Prior to the so-called “refugees’ crisis” and the economic crisis, the most common way to migrate to Spain and Italy was as (regular or irregular) economic migrants. The “asylum seeker” and the refugee are relatively new figures both in Italy and Spain, and their humanitarian management is transforming the traditional tools and strategies of immigration control in these two countries. However, at the same time, as a result of the differences in the colonial past, the current configurations of migratory chains, the political approach to migration, each one shapes its own multi-layered and unstable hierarchies of otherness. In doing so, the role of migrants’ nationality requires further investigation, as it connects geopolitics and domestic choices of crime/migration control.

Panel 99 - Paper 2.

De-criminalization and de-humanization in practices of forcing the mobility of EU citizens

Author(s): **Ioana Vrăbiescu**, University of Warwick

Abstract:

This paper problematizes state practices of surveillance that shifted from prevention and protection (social services, the police) to exclusion against selected foreigners. Instead of criminalizing mobile/migrant EU citizens, state practices increasingly favour the de-criminalization of petty criminals and the selective pursuit of foreigners who are accused of conducting misdemeanours. These practices of de-criminalization occur along lines of race, gender and nationality, inoculating or reinforcing ideas about acceptable suspicion, abuse and exceptionalism.

Based on data from extensive fieldworks in Spain and France during 2015-2017, this paper aims to problematize the systemic nature of violence applied to Eastern European EU citizens who are border-crossers or poor. Not only are they submitted to forms of confinement and displacement, to bureaucratic non-recording and de-documentation, but also they consistently experience dehumanization when they are confronted with state agents. The lack of transnational protection helps nation-states agents enact recurrent abuse, such as refusal of entrance and/or expulsion from the national territory of thousands of citizens. This paper examines migration laws, policies and practices related to controlling (invisible) borders and (visible) boundaries in order to reflect on the identity of the ‘crimmigrant’ in the case of mobile Eastern European EU citizens.

Panel 99 - Paper 3.

A “Crimmigrant Other” or just Other?: Criminal justice at the intersections

Author(s): **Katja Franko**, University of Oslo

Abstract:

Questions of membership have always been essential to matters pertaining to criminal justice. Scholarship on the intersections of criminal law and immigration law has brought attention to the centrality of formal membership for criminal justice practices. In this respect, the law “does the work of othering” by lifting the importance of citizenship above other social distinctions. However, the relationship between formal membership and other forms of othering - shaped by social cleavages such as ethnicity, gender, race and class - remains unclear. This article focuses on this interplay. It examines how crimmigration practices intersect with issues of belonging and the process of creating ethnic, racial and moral boundaries of the nation.

Panel 100: *Immigration and crime*

Panel 100 - Paper 1.

Colour, Class and Crime: Exploring which characteristics of self-reported offenders influence their chance to become a criminal suspect

Author(s): **Willemijn Bezemer, Arjen Leerkes**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

What causes the overrepresentation of ethnic minorities in the justice system? This question remains subject of fierce debate, both within and outside of academic circles. Do police statistics represent varying levels of offending behaviour, or is overrepresentation the result of unequal treatment? And if so, which specific characteristics result in an increased likelihood to become a criminal suspect? In this paper, new insights will be provided into the causes of socio-demographic inequality in the juvenile justice system by linking police records on criminal suspects to the Youth Delinquency Survey (N=6218). This survey contains information on self-reported criminal behaviour, a range of social and behavioural background characteristics and a social desirability measure, indicating the trustworthiness of each respondent. The resulting dataset was analysed using binominal regression in order to answer the following research question: Which social, demographic and behavioural characteristics influence the chance to become a criminal suspect among Dutch adolescents who commit the same number and types of offenses? Aside from providing insight into the causes of unequal probabilities to become a criminal suspect, this study indicates what types of behaviour from adolescents affect the likelihood of arrest, and it points towards possible interventions to reduce undue selectivity in policework.

Panel 100 - Paper 2.

A macro economic study of crime - with a focus on migration

Author(s): **Monika Hjeds Lofmark, Maria Danielsson**, The Swedish Prison and Probation Service

Abstract:

The aim of this study is to investigate the association between migration and (reported) crime in Sweden with other macro-level factors, such as income differences, age and education taken into account. There are few macro-level studies on migration and crime in Sweden, and there are theoretical reasons for why migration may lead to increased crime rates on a macro level: Migrants risk having a poorer connection to the labor market, lower incomes and shorter education. Migrants are also subject to housing segregation and labor market discrimination. The analysis is based on county data for 2004-2017 for all variables, except for crime rates, where county data for 2005-2018 are used. As in several previous studies, panel data method (fixed effect with cluster) is used.

The results indicate a weak association between the proportion of asylum seekers and the rates of property crimes, and a stronger statistically significant association between the proportion of foreign-born individuals and the rates of violent crimes. Other macro-level factors, such as the proportion of divorced individuals and individuals with a low education are relevant in explaining crime rates. Economic theory regarding the connection between migration and crime implies stronger associations than were found in this study.

Panel 100 - Paper 3.

The relationship between anti-immigration speech, public opinion and criminal policy

Author(s): **Juan Antonio Aguilar-Jurado**, University of Malaga

Abstract:

The anti-immigration speech transmitted by some political parties has effect on public opinion, either by fueling feelings of aversion towards immigrants in some citizens, or generating them in others. This can lead to the identification of social problems -related to security- that can be tackled by reforming criminal laws. If the immigration-crime association continues (with the aspects of immigration-organized crime, immigration-gender violence, immigration-terrorism, etc.), and this is accepted by an important part of public opinion, we could expect beginnings of criminal legislative processes in this sense, since public opinion has the capacity to initiate and catalyze such processes. The objective is explore these issues and reflect on the connection between anti-immigration speech, insecurity and criminal policy.

Panel 101: Criminalization and control of work

Panel 101 - Paper 1.

The Criminalisation of the Illegal Employment of Foreign Workers in Europe

Author(s): **Silvia Rodriguez-Lopez**, University of A Coruna

Abstract:

Directive 2009/52/EC obliges EU Member States to prohibit and criminally sanction 'the employment of illegally staying third-country nationals'. In recent years, EU countries like Spain have enacted new legislation to comply with this commitment. This paper analyses the implementation and practical application of these recently-criminalised conducts in Spain. The data collected from case law and investigations shed light on the economic sectors, nationality and other personal factors of those targeted by these crimes. With this information in mind, the paper questions the utility of this measure to protect migrant workers' rights and prevent labour exploitation, and explores the possibility of it constituting another manifestation of the crimmigration paradigm.

Panel 101 - Paper 2.

Opening the 'black box' in migration research with criminological 'tools'. The case of labour brokers in the Polish context

Author(s): **Monika Szulecka**, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

Abstract:

Following theoretical reflection on migration industry and migration infrastructure (e.g. McCollum and Findlay 2018; Gammeltoft-Hansen and Sorensen 2013; McKeown 2012; Lindquist, Xiang, and Yeoh 2012; Xiang and Lindquist 2014), the paper aims at identifying crime-related aspects of the development and operation of formal and informal labour brokers in the Polish context. In recent years, the role of formal intermediaries (especially temporary work agencies) has become very important in economic migration processes. At the same time, intermediary actors have been often associated with fraudulent or exploitative practices, and thus demonised by control agencies. The latter, however, has not interrupted the flourishing of the intermediary business. Applying the metaphor of a 'black box' and recognising the significant role of intermediary actors, I look at the phenomenon of labour brokerage in Poland and investigate the criminal phenomena ascribed to it in the Polish context. In particular, I pay attention to what is claimed 'undesirable' (from the perspective of migrants, the host state's administration, employers) and whether it translates into formal reactions of the control agencies. I base my analysis on the selected qualitative data (incl. IDIs, court files) gathered within three studies conducted between 2015 and 2020, focused on migration control.

Panel 101 - Paper 3.

Perceptions among intra EU truckdrivers regarding access to law: what role does it play in employers' use of bogus constructions?

Author(s): **Anke van der Hoeven**, Leiden University, Department of Criminology and Department of Labour Law

Abstract:

Within the European Union employers in the north-western part regularly use workers from the central-eastern part. These workers are paid less than national workers, hence, they are cheap(er) labour. According to the media and (Dutch) trade unions this situation occurs regularly in the road haulage sector. Transportation firms hire East European drivers in order to save labour costs using (il)legal constructions. Empirical research that analyses the transportation sector addressing this issue is scarce. Studies that do involve the transportation sector do not relate stories told by truckers themselves. In this research the transportation sector was analyzed focusing on the views of workers. Qualitative in depth interviews were held with truckers stationed in the Netherlands during their weekend recess in order to learn more about their working conditions and the use of (il)legal constructions. This paper focusses on to what extent truckdrivers sought (legal) advice regarding work related problems such as (under)payment. The results show that most truckdrivers never asked for any kind of (legal) assistance. The most prominent reason mentioned was the lack of any (urgent) need. Other impediments were an absence of trust in their homecountries' legal system and/or union, no knowledge of rights, cultural barriers and fear.

Panel 101 - Paper 4.

"Senegal is "Teranga", and "Teranga" is hospitality": Networks of solidarity as survival strategies for street vendors in Barcelona

Author(s): **Tomàs Guaresti Llòria**, SOS Racisme Catalunya, **Lorena Antón García**, Universidad Internacional de la Rioja, **Ester Blay Gil**, Universitat de Girona, **Mireia Pérez Lavado**, SOS Racisme Catalunya

Abstract:

This communication aims at discussing part of the results of a research on life stories of Senegalese street vendors. Their livelihood is based on the selling of counterfeit products in public spaces, which is regarded as a crime against industrial property by the Spanish penal Code, and therefore persecuted by the police.

The main goal of this research is to analyze, through the study of their migration projects and trajectories: 1) the survival strategies in Spain, in particular the role of solidarity networks; 2) the subjective experience of being an undocumented immigrant resorting to street vending; and 3) their relationships with criminal justice actors. Non-structured interviews with 14 Senegalese individuals who are currently practicing street vending in Barcelona or have done so for a period of time have been used as the data-gathering method.

This presentation shall only focus on how solidarity networks work as a strategy and the difficulties of interviewing non-national and administratively irregular street vendors. Results show that street vendors have both developed informal, often nationality-based solidarity networks, but also more formalized and complex ones that aim at providing basic needs and routes for a more regular livelihood and are also crucial at building their own identity.

Panel 102: Border control

Panel 102 - Paper 1.

Polish border policy during pandemic time

Author(s): **Magdalena Perkowska**, University of Bialystok, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

The aim of the paper is to present the situation on Polish borders during the pandemic time, especially the Eastern border with the external border of EU.

Author will focus mostly on the data of illegal border crossing in 2020 and first half of 2021 and the number of refusals of entry. Those data will be analysed in the context of situation at the border crossing in Terespol, that has been entry port for the majority of applications for international protection submitted in Poland, mostly by refugees from countries of the former USSR. From mid-2015 onwards, more and more refugees have been denied entry into Poland there. People intending to apply for refugee status have had their applications withdrawn by the Border Guard on the ground of no valid visa or no valid travel document. In 2020 the European Court of Human Rights found that Poland violated art. 3, 4, 13 and 34 of European Convention of Human Rights (Case of M.K. and Others v. Poland, 40503/17, 42902/17 and 43643/17).

Therefore author will analyse whether this judgment influenced the policy of Polish government concerning the right to apply for international protection at the border crossings.

Panel 102 - Paper 2.

Social Harm at the Externalised Border: The case of the Euro-Libyan Border Regime

Author(s): **Mirco Buoso**, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna

Abstract:

Through processes of border externalisation, western states try to prevent unwanted migrants from reaching their jurisdiction, delegating control practices to third country in an attempt to relieve themselves of the responsibility of migration management. The Italian-Libyan case represent a striking example. This paper aims to analyse the emergence of migrant's suffering in relation to the externalised border practices in the Mediterranean basin. The work first, by reviewing the latest criminological and zemiological contribution, identifies and develops a lens of analysis based on the concept of Social Harm, able to investigate the migrants' suffering

and to causally relate it to structural factors. Thence, the paper deals with the contextualisation, reconstruction, and analysis of the Italian process of border externalisation, highlighting the factors and actors that contributed to its realisation and collapse. The Italian and European responses to the so-called “refugee crisis” are investigated and the 2017 Italian-Libyan Memorandum of Understanding, which re-establishes and strengthens the externalised border control system, is examined. The causes that lead to the emergence and persistence of social harm will then be investigated, and the relevant responsibilities determined with the aim of identifying which actors are implicated and what actions can be taken for the harm’s mitigation.

Panel 102 - Paper 3.

Human Smugglers’ Heterogeneity: A Reflection on the Use of Concepts in the Study of the Smuggling of Migrants

Author(s): **Alberto Aziani**, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime

Abstract:

The use of a broad conceptualization of human smugglers favours their stereotypical representation. In turn, the lack of attention on the heterogeneity of smugglers, on their purposes, methods, and organisational choices leads to the design of unfair and ineffective migration policies. Relying on previous empirical studies on smuggling and other officially documented instances of smuggling of migrants, this study investigates the heterogeneity of migrant smugglers and their activities with respect to six dimensions: target/victim, purpose, geopolitical scope, intensity, operational scale, organisation. Results confirm that it is not possible to depict smugglers in a unique manner; on the contrary, different characterizations do exist. Far from the perception of the public opinion, smugglers are often moved by empathy, are active for short periods, and coordinate through loose local networks. Nonetheless, evidence indicates that also profit-oriented groups stably conducting large scale operations that might end in the victimization of the migrants do exist. The adoption of a vocabulary, which is capable of accounting for the complexity of smugglers is recommended in the academic, political and policy debate.

Panel 103: Immigration detention

Panel 103 - Paper 1.

Exploring the complexities of the alternatives to immigration detention in Canada

Author(s): **Ana Ballesteros-Pena**, University of A Coruna

Abstract:

Canada has used measures to supervise undocumented immigrants and asylum seekers in the community for decades. But in 2018, in order to expand and standardize community

supervision measures, the government implemented the called Alternatives to detention program (ATD), which includes tools such as community case management and supervision, voice reporting and electronic monitoring. Through the combination of the analysis of statistics and more than 50 interviews with public authorities, service providers, civil society organizations, advocates, lawyers and former detainees, my research explores the implementation and impacts of the ATD program. The analysis shows how the alternatives affect the daily life of former detainees, who have to deal with spatio-temporal constraints and changes in their dynamics of relation with their loved ones. Furthermore, two opposing forces, one towards the exclusion of the territory and the community, and other towards the integration in the society generate different forms of 'illegal non-existence'. Finally, through technologies of criminalization through risk, privatization, bureaucratization and responsabilization, the system is contributing to diversify and expand the condition of detainability. The result is a complex assemblage of forms of differential inclusion, self-governance and discipline and a reinforcement of the shadow carceral state.

Panel 103 - Paper 2.

Lives in cages: A media analysis of incarceration experiences across generations on the US-Mexico border

Author(s): **Jack Mills**, Florida State University, **Raquel Oliveira**, University of West of England, **Silvia Gomes**, Nottingham Trent University

Abstract:

This chapter examines media narratives on the incarceration experiences of migrant families in detention centers on the US-Mexico border. Past literature analyses perceptions of migrants as a whole or focuses on adult detainees, being there is a lack of research on perceptions towards migrant children and families. By comparing three major media outlets in the US – CNN, FOX and CBS – a thematic analysis is conducted to explore (i) how migrants are portrayed, either adults, children or several generations of migrant families, (ii) how their incarceration experiences are conveyed by the media, and (iii) what are the possible differences present in the various media outlets under analysis. We further discuss how the media portrays these different generations of migrants being held in migration detention centers, and how this may impact the public views of migrants.

Panel 103 - Paper 3.

From the border to the airplane: self-incrimination, immigration detention and fast-track deportations in Chile

Author(s): **Daniel Quinteros**, Arturo Prat University (Chile) / University of A Coruña (Spain)

Abstract:

In addition to the historical border crossing dynamics with Peru and Bolivia, Chile has become one of the main destinations for intra-regional migration in Latin America since the 90s, receiving arrivals from Caribbean and other South American countries. As a result, foreigners represent almost 10% of the total population, which can reach up to almost 20% in the northern border regions. In response, the Chilean government has set up a punitive agenda, especially at the northern border, using deportation as a key feature within the migration and border control policy. In this scenario and taking special consideration of both the political Venezuelan crisis and the current Covid-19 pandemic that has forced to border closure in several countries, this paper seeks to account for the most recent turns in the Chilean border control strategy, with a particular focus on deportation practices. The methodology follows a mix-methods approach that combines documentary and descriptive statistical analysis, with ethnographic methods performed at Colchane and Iquique in the northern region of Tarapacá. The main results point to the expansion and configuration of a deportation regime that depends heavily on self-incrimination, immigration detention and different human rights violations for achieving minimum levels of effectiveness.

Panel 104: Southern Perspectives on Border Controls

Panel 104 - Paper 1.

A Southern Criminology of Mobility

Author(s): **Rimple Mehta**, University of Western Sydney, **Ana Aliverti**, University of Warwick

Abstract:

Much of criminology of mobility scholarship has documented and theorized on the border control apparatus and practices of Western European and North American countries, and Australia. These theoretical frameworks are often used unproblematically to understand the border control practices in the Global South. Border control practices and patterns of migration in the Global South are marred by histories of colonisation and complexities of local as well as global geo-politics. These histories and complexities are either oversimplified within the realm of concepts and theoretical perspectives developed in the Global North or misrepresented, if not rendered incomprehensible. In this presentation we argue that emerging work on criminology of mobility in the Global South nuances the understanding of criminology of mobility and has valuable insights for understanding the border control practices in the Global North and the experiences of people from the Global South now residing in the Global North. The Global South cannot merely be added to the discussions on criminology of mobility, it needs to be an integral aspect of knowledge conception, production, and dissemination.

Panel 104 - Paper 2.

Weaponizing the Refugee Convention for Border Control: India's Securitized Borders and Rohingya Refugees

Author(s): **Ishita Kumar**, Human Rights Lawyer, India

Abstract:

Once driven by the post-colonial priority to protect India as a nation-state from European refugees who could exert dominance and cut into the newfound sovereignty, India's non-ratification of the Refugee Convention now serves a modified motivation. In a recent matter before the Supreme Court of India seeking directions to restrain the Indian government from deporting detained Rohingya refugees, the state counsel said that "India cannot be the capital of illegal immigrants of the world." Today, India has been able to not just deport Rohingya refugees questionably but also run a broader agenda to demonise them based on their religious identity that does not fit within the conception of 'purity' amidst the rising populism. Against this backdrop, this paper aims to examine how the Refugee Convention is an active weapon in propelling such populism-induced border control. Through the lens of India's evolved relationship with the Refugee Convention - from being seen as a suspect tool of imperialism to being weaponized against minorities, the paper argues that India's borders are currently deployed as the criminal law arsenal to surveil and detain, and reinforce the xenophobia, detached from its original self-determination motivation.

Panel 104 - Paper 3.

Arbitrary Detention of Mexican Citizens by Mexican Immigration Authorities

Author(s): **Amalia Campos-Delgado**, Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Society, Leiden University, **Guillermo Yrizar Barbosa**, Instituto de Derechos Humanos Ignacio Ellacuría SJ, Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla

Abstract:

On September 3, 2015, Mexican immigration authorities detained four indigenous Tzeltal Mexicans who were traveling by bus to the northern state of Sonora. Despite identifying themselves as Mexican citizens, the migration authorities considered their documents false and they were detained for nine days until their identity was certified. The Mexican State took four years to acknowledge publicly and apologise for this arbitrary detention. Similarly, in 2017, a 39-years old man born in Oaxaca, living in the streets of Puebla after being deported by the U.S. government, was detained for being "identified" as a Salvadorian citizen by Mexican authorities. However, it would be a mistake to consider these cases as an exception or anomaly in the Mexican Transit Control Regime. In this paper we examine the arbitrary detention of Mexican citizens by Mexican migration authorities from 2014 to 2020, we highlight the multiple rights violated, we question how they are framed in the official discourse and, if so, the type of reparation granted to those affected and their families. The analysis of this case sheds light on border agents' discretionary power and the racialisation of migration control in Mexico.

Panel 104 - Paper 4.

Criminalising Palestinians: history and borders in the construction of the Palestinian terrorist

Author(s): **Marya Al-Hindi**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

This essay contextualizes the Israeli apartheid wall, within a wider understanding of Arabs, as an evil, terrorist threat. Defining Israel in contrast to the Arab “terrorists”, waiting to attack, necessitates a grand, looming settler-colonial border, and the sequestration of an entire population, behind this archaic, man-made prison. The justification for this form of border “control” is made possible by the historic truths established by the West in the colonial era. The essay outlines this understanding of Arabs as a “bestial”, “bellicose” group that thrives in conflict situations. It moves on to note that the consequences of this are the global, all-encompassing understanding of the Arab terrorist. It finally narrows down to the border wall as an Israeli tool of segregation, justified by understandings of a racialized, “threatening Arab”. The Israeli “defence” of its borders will be re-imagined from a Southern perspective, as an oppressive system of apartheid, justified by the ways in which individuals in the Global South have historically been constructed. The essay concludes by emphasising the fact that this border is only one of many ways that Israeli upholds its system of apartheid.

Panel 105: *Law and Human Rights discourses on migration*

Panel 105 - Paper 1.

War and challenges for contemporary criminology: an ethnography-inspired analysis of the narratives of unaccompanied young refugees with war experiences in institutional care in Sweden

Author(s): **Goran Basic**, Department of Pedagogy and Learning, Linnaeus University, Sweden, **David Wästerfors**, Department of Sociology, Lund University, Sweden

Abstract:

This study concerns young people who have experienced war, taken shelter in Sweden, and been placed in institutions. The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze power relations that contribute to the shaping of young people’s identities and repertoires of action via stigmatizations and social comparisons with different reference groups. The study’s empirical material includes qualitatively oriented interviews with six young people from Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan who have experienced war followed by placement in institutional care in Sweden. Analytical findings with the following themes are presented: (1) power relations and war, (2) power relations and escape from war, and (3) power relations and post war. The narratives on war and flight recounted by unaccompanied refugee minors describe the exercise of power in practice, in which wartime interactions (based on the exercise of power) are compared and related to peaceful interactions (in which there is no exercise of power). In this context, the

interactive creation of contrasts and comparisons in relation to other actors reveals various categories of actor: victim, perpetrator, and hero.

Panel 105 - Paper 2.

Meanings in motion (?): Human rights, democracy and decency in the refugee discourse

Author(s): **Anastasia Chalkia**, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, **Martha Lempesi**, Center for the Study of Crime, **Joanna Tsiganou**, National Centre for Social Research

Abstract:

Our paper is based on research conducted in Greece with refugees from Syria. It examines the meaning of highly abstract notions such as human rights, democracy and decency as perceived by migrant social actors living in two different socio-cultural environments; the environment of their country of origin and the environment of their host country. The data provided are based on qualitative research conducted through in-depth interviews on the Syrian refugee population living in Athens. In particular, we tried to understand perceptions and experiences about the above-abstracted notions that are considered universal and shape the core parts of human life, which, however, have been articulated either by westernizer reformers or the 'gatekeepers' of the West. We are trying to understand what is the importance of these values for the migrant actors and how they are (re) interpreted through the experience of being both in motion and transition.

Panel 105 - Paper 3.

Protecting the rights of undocumented children in Curaçao: a joint responsibility in the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Author(s): **Stephanie Rap**, **Chrisje Sandelowsky**, **Ton Liefwaard**, Leiden University

Abstract:

Research conducted by Leiden University and the University of Curaçao found that the rights of undocumented children in Curaçao, mostly from Venezuela, are severely under threat, which does not trigger rigorous actions by the Curaçaoan and Dutch authorities who bear a joint responsibility for their rights. Based on the law of Curaçao, undocumented children qualify as persons who entered the island illegally, which is a ground for detention. Some have been separated from their parent(s) and placed in an institution or detention facility to await their expulsion. These children all find themselves in Curaçao, an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, party to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights treaties such as the European Convention on Human Rights. This research is based on desk research and field work and looks at the legal and social status of these children and analyses their rights within the Dutch constitutional order and how Curaçao and

the Netherlands comply with their joint responsibility. The results provide a basis to better protect children's rights in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and specifically to a better protection of undocumented children in Curaçao.

Panel 106: Vulnerability of young immigrants

Panel 106 - Paper 1.

Vulnerability or resilience: risk and protective factors in unaccompanied migrants in Southern Europe

Author(s): **Gloria Fernández- Pacheco**, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, **Gloria Jóluskin**, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, **Mercedes Torres**, **Eduardo Ibáñez**, **Blanca Martín**, **María Lubomira Kubica**, Universidad Loyola Andalucía

Abstract:

Scientific literature portrays unaccompanied migrant children and young people from different perspectives. Some works suggest this population is particularly vulnerable. Other studies focus on resilience, highlighting a more complex reality and embodying both resilient and vulnerable characteristics in their profile.

Electronic databases Web of Sciences, Medline and Scielo were searched. We included quantitative and qualitative studies published between 2011 and 2021 that reported unaccompanied migrant children's (0–18 years) characteristics, and risk and protection factors related to mental health and socio- educational needs. Included articles had to report data related to children who had migrated across national borders into Europe during their own lifetimes. Data on intervention needs, risk and protective factors for mental health, social or/and educational program and resilience and autonomy were extracted.

The limited published evidence suggests that, in defining social care, to adapt services and procedures to the specific needs of these adolescents play an important role. Friendly support from peers, religion and professional's attachment are important in supporting young migrants' resilience to meet everyday challenges. The different challenges for the Mediterranean welfare systems along with the resilience/vulnerability trajectory and risk and protection factors involved in this relationship will be described.

Panel 106 - Paper 2.

Personal social networks as informal social control in unaccompanied minors and foreign young people

Author(s): **Elena Casado Patricio**, University of Malaga

Abstract:

This investigation explores the composition of the social networks of some samples of unaccompanied foreign minors and young foreigners ex-ward. The increase in the number of unaccompanied foreign minors arriving in Spanish territory, the importance of social capital

in migration as a resource of informal social control and the lack of research that analyzes their social networks makes the research presented here relevant. Specifically, it is verified how the composition of the networks varies and decisions are the main sources of resources of both samples in situations of vulnerability. The results showed, through a quantitative methodology and graphs, that the networks are mainly made up of professionals and volunteers from the social sphere and that the networks of minors are more extensive than that of former foster youth.

Panel 106 - Paper 3.

The right to effective participation of refugee and migrant children: views of professionals and children

Author(s): **Stephanie Rap**, University of Amsterdam

Abstract:

In this paper the position of children as asylum applicants will be conceptualised, in light of the increased acknowledgement of the child as bearer of rights and active participant in legal proceedings. Child migrants are often not recognised as rights holders and as active agents in asylum procedures. A one-sided view of these children as vulnerable objects is not in coherence with international children's rights law, including among others the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, that see all children as autonomous subjects and full bearers of rights. Through 42 in-depth interviews conducted with professionals working in the asylum procedure in the Netherlands and 21 interviews with (un)accompanied children understanding of the implementation of this right is sought. The question is posed how the right to participation can be conceptualised for refugee and migrant children, from a children's rights perspective taking into account both the views of professionals and children? It is shown that as a consequence of the specific dynamic of the asylum procedure, placing the burden of proof on the child, according large weight to the child's story and credibility and the power imbalance between the child and the immigration authorities, meaningful participation is virtually non-existent.

20. European Drug Policies (ESC WG)

Panel 107: *Drugs: perspectives on policy*

Panel 107 - Paper 1.

Drug control in Iceland: A new policy shift in sight?

Author(s): **Helgi Gunnlaugsson**, University of Iceland

Abstract:

The majority of nations still penalize production, distribution and personal possession of certain types of drugs, including Iceland and the other Nordic countries. In this presentation, the Icelandic drug situation and drugs legislation will be examined (pop. 365 thousand). Iceland has over time more or less adopted a criminal justice response to production, possession and sale of drugs modeled after international legal policy measures inspired in large part by US control methods. The volume of cannabis use, the most frequent drug in Iceland, is analysed with a focus on what local research has shown what characterizes drug use in general. The legal situation of drugs is described in addition to the number and nature of drug cases known to the police during 2015-20. In the wake of a public debate about drug abuse in society, signs of a possible paradigm shift in the control of drugs can be detected in most recent years in Iceland. Instead of a predominantly criminal justice response toward drug use, abuse of drugs is increasingly being viewed as a health care problem. Still, a major shift toward an alternative drug policy is unlikely unless a broader legal change takes place internationally.

Panel 107 - Paper 2.

The Drug Policy Voices project (UK): Engaging people who use drugs into debates about drug policy

Author(s): **Rebecca Askew**, Manchester Metropolitan University, **Melissa Bone**, The University of Leicester

Abstract:

Drug Policy Voices is an ESRC research project based in the UK that aims to engage people who use drugs into debates about drug policy. This presentation provides preliminary findings from the qualitative fieldwork period, which ran from March-July 2021. Due to the global pandemic, we made a number of changes to the methodology. The face-to-face workshops planned for this period shifted online and the video designed to inform and educate people about drug policy, was replaced by a podcast series and social media engagement. This new strategy worked to build engagement, encourage participation in the research as well as educate and inform the public about key themes related to lived experience and drug policy. People selected ways to participate within the research, which ranged from 1-1 semi-structured interviews, workshop discussions, blog posts and creative interviews. Our findings draw attention to key themes related to, personal experiences of substance use and impact of current legislation and policy, as well as opinions about health and well-being, drugs education, treatment and support, freedom to use substances, criminal justice approaches, as well as the pleasures and positives of substance use.

Panel 107 - Paper 3.

Mediation Pathways for Reduced Substance Use Among Parents \ Caregivers in South Africa: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Author(s): **Adeem Massarwa**, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, **Lucie Cluver**, University of Oxford

Abstract:

Background: Substance use is a major public health concern worldwide. Alcohol and drug use have risen over recent decades in many low and middle-income countries, with South Africa among the highest globally. The current study aims at investigating the mechanism of substance use reduction among parents who participated in a parenting intervention (Parenting for Lifelong Health programme), by addressing three potential mediators: parental depression, parenting stress and family poverty.

Methods: The current study draws on a pragmatic cluster randomized controlled trial design; the total sample comprised 552 parents ($M = 49.37$; $SD = 14.69$) who were recruited from 40 communities in South Africa. Participants completed a structured self-report questionnaire. Structural equation modeling was conducted to investigate mediation.

Results: The results of the measurement fit model were $\chi^2 = 284.89$, $df = 142$, $P < .000$, as the values of $CFI = .931$ and $RMSEA = .043$ showed a good model fit. Mediation analysis indicated that the intervention impact on parental substance use reduction was associated with improvement in parental mental health.

Conclusions: The results emphasizing the need for creating supportive environments for parents who suffer from emotional strain and mental health problems, as a significant pathway for reducing substance use.

Panel 107 - Paper 4.

The politics of being an 'expert': an auto-ethnographic study of drug policy advice panels

Author(s): **Alex Stevens**, University of Kent

Abstract:

Drug policy continues to play important roles in criminalising large numbers of marginalised people across Europe. The work of 'experts' with policy advisory panels is central to the making of illicit drug and other policies in the UK and internationally. This paper explores what is involved in this work. It uses critical realist auto-ethnography of the author's experience over five years of working with the UK's Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs and the House of Commons Health and Social Care Committee. It analyses: how some people become recognised as a 'suitable' expert through relational networks of esteem, while others are excluded; how bureaucratic processes and scientific modes of discourse select some types of information rather than others for the creation of acceptable evidence; and how agenda-setting and self-censorship can reinforce the exclusion of other knowledges, further narrowing the range of people and ideas that shape evidence for policy.

Panel 108: *The drugs situation in Europe*

Panel 108 - Paper 1.

New psychoactive substances in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: a qualitative study of people who use drugs and harm reduction services in eight countries

Author(s): **Rick Lines**, Department of Criminology, Swansea University, **Eliza Kurcevic**, Eurasian Harm Reduction Association

Abstract:

This study is the first detailed, multi-country investigation of new psychoactive substances (NPS) and harm reduction undertaken in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. It focusses on the community response among people who use drugs and service providers in eight Eurasian countries: Belarus, Moldova, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Lithuania and Estonia. The research engaged a total of 146 people who use drugs in order to record their lived experience of NPS use, NPS markets and NPS-related harms. Researchers also conducted semi-structured interviews with a further 69 people providing harm reduction and health services. The study identified patterns and drivers of NPS use, risk behaviours and drug-related harms. It found gaps in the current harm reduction response, particularly the needs of non-injectors and the overdose response, as well as documenting the harmful effects of punitive drug policies. The results supplement the scarce data on the use of NPS in these countries and the region as a whole, and contribute to building a more accurate picture of the use of new psychoactives to inform drug policy reform and the harm reduction response.

Panel 108 - Paper 2.

Drugs in the Time of COVID: Results of the Release COVID-19 UK Drug Market Survey

Author(s): **Laura Garius**, Release, **Judith Aldridge**, The University of Manchester, **Niamh Eastwood**, Release

Abstract:

An anonymous online survey designed to monitor changes in the UK's drug supply went live on 09/04/2020 - 17 days after the UK's first comprehensive pandemic-related lockdown measures were implemented. To date, the survey has generated over 3,500 returns, in which respondents report detailed information on purchases, including date, price, perceived quality/purity and difficulties encountered making the purchase compared to pre-COVID experiences.

Interim findings based on 2,621 responses received between the survey's launch and 17/09/2020, captured drug purchases made in anticipation of, and during, the first UK lockdown, as well as the easing and lifting of these restrictions. Findings included that despite difficulties locating desired drugs and the dealers who sell them, respondents were mostly able to purchase the drug(s) they sought throughout each of the lockdown phases, and broadly in line with their pre-COVID expectations for price and quality/purity. Nevertheless, deviations

in price and perceived purity from pre-COVID expectations increased over the lockdown phases.

This paper presents updated findings; capturing purchases made over two subsequent national lockdowns. We compare transactions across the pandemic, up to, and including, the expected lifting of restrictions on 19/07/2021, and examine whether the observed deviations in price/purity, and difficulties securing desired drugs/suppliers, have continued.

Panel 108 - Paper 3.

The emerging legal cannabis industry: history repeating itself

Author(s): **Marthe Ongenaert**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Internationally, there is a movement towards legalising cannabis. From a public health perspective, the criminalisation of cannabis poses many problems, as it remains in the hands of illegal drug dealers. The regulation of this supply side can partially solve these problems. When legalising cannabis, a choice has to be made between different policy options. The option of a commercial market for the production and sale of cannabis - as seen in Canada the US - is only one of them. Both ends of the spectrum of policy options, a free legal market and a illegal market for cannabis, are controlled by organisations that are difficult for the government to control. Other policy models seek to minimise these negative consequences through government regulation.

The commercialisation of cannabis in some countries has led to the emergence of a legal cannabis industry. Close ties are developing between the cannabis industry and the tobacco, alcohol and pharmaceutical industries. Companies who have been guilty of various forms of harmful business practices are investing in this emerging industry, which mean that these practices can also be adopted. It is important when regulating cannabis, we pay attention to the dangers of a commercial model of cannabis sale.

Panel 108 - Paper 4.

Coping with not having a real life - drug using and selling among unaccompanied refugee minors in Malmö, Sweden

Author(s): **Anke Stallwitz**, Protestant Univeristy of Applied Sciences Freiburg

Abstract:

Sweden constitutes the European country receiving the relatively greatest number of unaccompanied refugee minors (URM) seeking asylum during the major “migration wave” in 2015, of whom the majority were boys of Afghan origin. Swedish researchers and authorities highlighted the risk of URM using legal and illegal drugs as a strategy to cope with psychological stressors and adversities, unmet needs, and a lack of protection factors already

in 2016/17. Still, the scientific knowledge on URM and drugs in Sweden is very limited and no investigations have been conducted yet on drug dealing in this group.

To explore the motivations and functions of drug using and selling in URM in Malmö we interviewed six Afghan male URM on their current or previous experiences with drug using and selling in Malmö and 12 local professionals working with URM.

Interview analysis according to grounded theory revealed “not having a real life” of specifically URM without residence permits as a central motivator to sell and/or use illicit drugs in Malmö. Using and selling can serve the function of self-medication, strengthening feelings of self-efficacy and social belonging, and financing living expenses, respectively. Practical recommendations derived from the findings include targeted peer interventions and participatory policy strategies.

Panel 109: Drugs and criminal justice

Panel 109 - Paper 1.

The Misuse of Drugs Act and Racialised Policing of Black British Communities

Author(s): **Bisi Akintoye**, University of Kent

Abstract:

Against a backdrop of drugs, gangs and county lines, stop and search remains a key driver of racial disproportionalities in the criminal justice system, often predicated on the widespread belief that black and other minority ethnic groups use drugs at greater rates. It is often the first stage in the criminalization and eventual incarceration of scores of people racialized as black. The Misuse of Drugs Act and legislation like it arise within the broader context of subjugation of the criminalised scapegoated ‘other’ in drug policy and policing and are intrinsically linked with the social control of migrant communities in the UK today. This paper undertakes a critical ethnographic approach to the lived experiences of black communities subjected to racialised policing in North London. Beyond the usual focus on the over-policing of young black men, this paper also considers the experiences of black women and girls, and the role of gender, age, class and migration status on experiences of policing. These findings have important ramifications not merely for the relationship between black communities and the police, but also the wider relationship between groups racialised as ‘other’ and the British state.

Panel 109 - Paper 2.

Police Views on Overdose Outreach Programs

Author(s): **Laurie Becker**, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Abstract:

This study surveys police officers from three New England states to examine how police view overdose outreach programs, including what motivates them to participate, their role in these programs, program impacts, and aspects of the programs that could be improved. The majority

of officers explained a true desire to help individuals with SUD obtain treatment, while also noting that doing so is a responsibility of the police. Moreover, most officers believed that overdose outreach programs are succeeding in their efforts to get more individuals with SUD into treatment. As such, the most common suggestion for improvement was to increase the use of outreach work. As police departments continue to adapt in their efforts to policing the opioid crisis, it is important that they are exposed to the viewpoints of those currently engaged in these efforts. Specifically, for departments that are considering implementing an overdose outreach program, the findings of this study serve as a first look into how officers view these programs as well as the work they do in relation to the programs.

Panel 109 - Paper 3.

Predictors and Outcomes for Offenders with Substance Use Disorders in Compulsory Treatment: A Systematic Literature Review

Author(s): **Jack Tomlin**, Rostock University Medical Centre, **Esther Meise**, Rostock University Medical Centre, **Juliane Wegner**, University of Rostock, **Birgit Völlm**, Rostock University Medical Centre

Abstract:

Some jurisdictions have specific legal provisions to order inpatient treatment for individuals whose criminal offence relates to a substance use disorder. It is important to ensure legally mandated treatment is effective. There is a body of literature investigating the factors associated with outcomes for this group. However, no recent literature review has synthesised this work. The aims of this on-going review are to summarise the current knowledge of factors associated with treatment success and reoffending.

We conducted a systematic literature review of academic databases and grey literature [PROSPERO: CRD42020148726]. Of 17,769 initial hits, 45 reports met our inclusion criteria (42 from Germany, three from Taiwan). Preliminary findings a) confirm that predictors of reoffending in the general offending population are relevant for this patient group, and b) identify multiple static and dynamic variables that are associated with treatment success (i.e. discharge into the community instead of transfer to prison).

This paper will present the full results of the review. Taking these factors into account in treatment planning and evaluation would allow improvement in treatment success and could reduce the risk for reoffending. Implications for practice and directions for future research will be described.

21. Narrative Criminology (ESC WG)

Panel 110: *Narratives in criminal justice and politics*

Panel 110 - Paper 1.

On life imprisonment in the first person: prisoners' narratives

Author(s): **Maria Niełacznna, Joanna Klimczak**, University of Warsaw, Department of Applied Social Sciences and Resocialization, Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialization

Abstract:

Until now, Polish criminology has had little to say about narrative and ethnographic research on life prisoners. In 2014, and again in 2015, I collected their statements about the emotions, hopes, problems and pains of imprisonment during their sentence. Previous research on life or long-term prisoners as well as my own research experience indicates that the researcher should ask about the two poles of their experience: the positive ones, related to permanence, development, happiness, and the negative ones related to isolation, uncertainty, deprivation of needs and the vague prospect of regaining freedom.

That is why I asked specific life prisoners for their personal statement about their past, their life sentence - its meaning and the life changes it brings, their current life in isolation (habits, problems and needs, values experienced) and the future - the sentence plan, the time perspective of regaining freedom and rehabilitation.

I have assumed that the prison experience has changed significantly over time since the date of the published work. Is this really the case? Do Polish life prisoners experience different deprivations and pains of imprisonment? Do they verbalise different opportunities, feelings and hopes? The narratives of the nine laifers reveal new experiences and orientations.

Panel 110 - Paper 2.

Stranger Danger? Political Narratives of Immigrants and Crime

Author(s): **Anita Heber**, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

Abstract:

Migration and crime are high on the political agenda in most Western European countries. Migration flows are increasingly viewed as a threat to national security, also in the penally exceptional, Nordic welfare countries, and migration is less and less human rights-oriented. Political debates on 'crimmigration' can influence migration policy, policing as well as sentencing practices, and hence it can be crucial to study how immigrants are linked to crime in the political debate. This study explores how migrants are associated with crime, and analyses the Swedish parliamentary debate on this issue during three years: 2018-2020. Analytically it uses theories about 'the Stranger', research about crimmigration, and the radical-right to study statements made by Swedish parliamentarians. In the analysis of the debate on immigrants and crime, five narratives were identified: the Islamic terrorist, the

Criminal, the Outsider, the Scapegoat, and the Good Worker. Further, the analysis shows that it is the radical-right party, the Sweden Democrats, who is driving the crimmigration debate in Sweden. This study fills in gaps in previous research and deepens our criminological understanding of how migration and crime come to be politicized in a welfare society.

Panel 110 - Paper 3.

Exchanging fragile stories about death and social death in probation

Author(s): **Marian Badea**, Romanian National Probation Directorate

Abstract:

Last year we (a probation worker, a prison worker, and an academic) have presented some numbers about death and social death in probation and a relevant story about palliative treatment in a prison-hospital. Now, I propose an interactive narrative process involving 2 retired probation counselors, 7 probation counselors, and 4 (death) probationers: all of them facing death and/or social death. In the year when the probation system in Romania turns 20, I put at stake the stories of 2 retired probation counselors, the stories of 2 probation counselors - case managers of two (death)probationers, the stories of 2 probation counselors - case managers of two probationers infected with COVID-19 and deceased as a result of infection, and a narrative process of a probation worker managing a form of cancer. What we put together, will result in a fragile story about our probation experience.

Panel 111: ***Positive and progressive narratives***

Panel 111 - Paper 1.

What good can stories do?

Author(s): **Sveinung Sandberg**, University of Oslo, **Sébastien Tutenges**, University of Lund

Abstract:

Most stories are neither inherently bad nor good, but can do both depending upon the situation, context and uses. In the social science in general, and especially in research traditions emphasizing harm and crime, the emphasis has always been (for good reasons) on those stories that do harm or drive crime. In this chapter, we challenge this, and emphasize the good that stories do, primarily for storytellers, but also for audiences and society. Based on examples from relevant studies, and a revisit to our previous research, we describe how stories do 'good' in environments usually associated with 'bad'. We describe how stories can be used to cope with trauma in the past, how they can create positive experiences and encourage harm-reducing behaviour in the presence, and how they sometimes points toward and inspire a better future. We further discuss how stories are social and part of cultural structures, and thus bridge the micro-macro divide in the social science. We conclude by arguing that there are

good reasons to further emphasize the good that stories can do, for everyone, but especially for marginalized and excluded populations.

Panel 111 - Paper 2.

Nurturing the 'Event': Supporting ex-prisoner's journeys in new faith, new freedom and desistance

Author(s): **Alex Beaumont**, University of Plymouth

Abstract:

This paper will present the first research findings from an in-depth psychosocial study into the impact conversions to Christianity have upon prisoner identity, community reintegration and processes of desistance. Using the Free Association Narrative Interview Method, and applying Dialectical Critical Realist and Transcendental Materialist theoretical frameworks, this research draws upon the self-narratives of eleven ex-prisoners, all of whom professed to having had life-changing conversion experiences. These fundamental shifts have been framed through both Badiouian (2008) and Zizekian (2014) differing notions of 'Event', as this allows us to get closer to the heart of such processes, whilst raising questions towards the ontological and epistemological foundations underpinning such established notions of 'turning points' and cognitive/identity transformation perspectives. The findings reveal how fidelity to the 'event' is far easily retained by the prisoner, when on the inside, but they are often faced with a double vulnerability when released; navigating both a new personal spiritual 'reality' and a non-offending identity. Arguably, this must be considered when assessing responsivity needs to services provided for this demographic.

Panel 111 - Paper 3.

Justice Secretaries, 'justice' scripts: political discourse and the framing of self and other in England and Wales

Author(s): **Harry Annison**, Southampton Law School, **John Todd-Kvam**, Oslo University

Abstract:

In this paper we examine how politicians with responsibility for issues of justice in England and Wales frame issues of crime, prisons and reoffending. We focus on how Prime Ministers and, particularly, Secretaries of State for Justice represent themselves and those who subject to the justice system. We examine the 'scripts' that these politicians read from, analysing speeches from all 9 ministers and 5 Prime Ministers since the creation of the Ministry of Justice in 2007. Despite the significant churn of ministers from different political parties and of varying degrees of punitivity, are there nonetheless particular narratives or scripts that persist across this period? We consider the nature of these scripts and their influence on the prospects of progressive penal change.

Panel 112: *Young people's narratives*

Panel 112 - Paper 1.

Young offender's stories about crime

Author(s): **Hanna Edgren**, Lund University

Abstract:

The present study is based on data collected in Sweden during 2019 and 2020. Drawing on 20 interviews with young offenders (16 males and 4 females, aged 20-28) with diverse experiences of crime, I shed light on different ways in which crime is motivated, justified and narrated as meaningful. Interviewees were recruited through governmental as well as none-governmental agencies aimed at supporting young-lawbreakers to stay away from crime. By adopting a narrative framework with a dual focus on the narrative dimensions of the what's (content) and the how's (form), I examine how narrators craft situated identities through the telling of stories.

In this presentation, I will focus on one theme, namely how the participants seek to portray themselves as considerate, rational, responsible and/or naturally non-violent; and, in so doing, distance themselves from stereotypical notions of the violent, "dangerous" and/or even "evil" criminal. Construction of difference is made by way of symbolic boundary drawing between those who commit, what I have chosen to term "decent" crime, and those who engage in "worse" criminal activities. The boundaries reflect well-known conventional norms and distinctions are, among other things, made between acceptable/unacceptable victims (who), appropriate/inappropriate offences (what) and adequate/inadequate motives (why).

Panel 112 - Paper 2.

'...we don't smoke pot, don't drink, don't smoke and so on.' - Definitions of (im)proper behaviour by middle school students in Japan and Germany

Author(s): **Sarah Schirmer**, University of Siegen, Germany, **Stephanie Osawa**, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Abstract:

In our paper we explore how 'deviant' youths in Japan and Germany perceive their own 'misconduct'. From an interactionist, comparative and qualitative point of view, we particularly focus on the young people's definition of deviance. In line with the interactionist approach to crime, that points to the variability and flexibility of definitions of crime, we understand definitions of crime as the result of social processes, and therefore as shaped by individual interpretations (Becker 1981). We therefore - inspired by Narrative Criminology (Presser/Sandberg 2015) - follow the narratives of the adolescents themselves. Using interviews with Japanese and German middle school students, we show whether or not they interpret their own behaviour as deviant. Moreover, we illustrate what kind of rules they consider to be important in their interpretation processes.

Our findings reveal that young people develop their own normative standards that are crucial for their understanding of proper and improper behaviour. In addition, due to our cross-national study, we identify intra- and intercultural differences and commonalities and show that definitions of deviance are broad and have only little in common with legal notions of crime on a national level and in general.

Panel 112 - Paper 3.

Urban youth and the body language of exclusion

Author(s): **Jasmien Bougrine, Kristof Verfaillie, Jenneke Christiaens**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

Since the late 1970s Belgium has experienced a problematisation of migration. Discourses in which “migration” is described as undesirable and dangerous have become more relevant politically. These discourses have tangible effects in society. They entail specific categorisations of belonging and they endorse specific forms of discrimination and exclusion in important fields like housing, employment or security. In this paper we present findings from a qualitative study in which we examine how such discourses are experienced by urban youth. We find that “membership” is very often experienced in terms of nonverbal behavioral cues and that such nonverbal communications have important effects on urban youth identity. We discuss the implications of these findings.

Panel 112 - Paper 4.

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

Author(s): **David Wästerfors**, Lund University

Abstract:

An academic interest in storytelling around crime is a fruitful route to theorizing crime, but theorizing does not merely belong to academics. If we listen carefully to the stories told by people with criminal experiences, we may detect and analyze an interest in theorizing their own actions and circumstances, in collaboration with an interviewer. We might even say that an interest in lay criminology is a fruitful route to accomplish storytelling about crime. In this presentation, I will exemplify this by the help of instances from a series of interviews with a young Swedish drug dealer at a youth detention home and his narrated trajectory towards a biographical climax, consisting of a murder. By highlighting how interviewer and interviewee join in exploring how come certain criminal actions and expectations emerged, I will try to show how ‘folk criminology’ – especially in terms of drift and control theories – are suggested and employed in a stepwise manner during the interviews. The result may help narrative

criminologists to sharpen their ways of analyzing oral storytelling, and it may also deepen the acknowledgement of folk-criminological curiosity as an energizing component in storytelling.

22. Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies (ESC WG) (WG-QRME)

Panel 113: *Framing deviance and control*

Panel 113 - Paper 1.

Reflections on Police Representations of Women Victims of Domestic Violence in Greece

Author(s): **Joanna Tsiganou**, The Greek National Center for Social Research (EKKE)

Abstract:

Since the 1990s when the term 'reflexivity' was initially coined, it has been a commonplace among qualitative researchers to address their research in a 'reflexive' manner. However, seldom is the case where the respondents per se have been enabled to develop their own 'reflexive' accounts of their social experiences each time in question. The merits of this case have not, as yet, been adequately searched and studied. It is in the scope of the proposed paper to explore these methodological issues based on a recent qualitative research experience in Greece. The field was conducted in 2021 by means of in depth interviewing of 60 police agents on the issue of women victims of domestic violence in Greece. It is also in the scope of the proposed paper to attempt to decipher the mechanisms of social imagery such as of memory and/or oblivion - where reflections of respondents' roles and social practices – in our case of police control practices of domestic violence against women - are situated, energized and unearthed. All these become more fruitful and important in the case of women police agents being victims of domestic violence.

Panel 113 - Paper 2.

Reporting on the Essex Lorry Deaths by a Major Dutch-Language Digital News Source

Author(s): **Ilse Ras**, Leiden University

Abstract:

Following on from an analysis of the immediate reporting by UK, Dutch, Belgian, Greek, Cypriot, Serbian and Croatian newspapers on the 'Essex Lorry Deaths', whereby 39 Vietnamese people were found dead in the back of a lorry in Grays, Essex (Gregoriou, Ras &

Muzdeka, 2021), this paper presents an analysis of reporting on this same case by the Netherlands' most-visited Dutch language news website, Nu.nl.

Our research into this and similar topics (Gregoriou & Ras, 2018a; Gregoriou & Ras, 2018b; Gregoriou, Ras & Muzdeka, 2021) has been focused on newspapers; however, Nu.nl has more unique daily visitors than the circulation of the largest national Dutch newspaper (2.7 million vs. 353,000 for the paper version of De Telegraaf in 2018; Stimuleringsfonds voor de journalistiek [Svdj], 2021; Svdj, 2018). As such, digital news is growing in importance, and requires examination, also to triangulate our earlier findings. The current paper is a discourse analysis of these articles using computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS), specifically Atlas.ti 9.

Key findings include a privileging of the law enforcement-perspective, including a lack of reference to systemic factors underlying these issues; the objectification of victims of this crime, and a passive

Panel 113 - Paper 3.

Re-imagining Victimization: Cultural Representations of Domestic Violence Against Women in Printed and Digital Media

Author(s): **Dimitra Kalampaliki**, Democritus University of Thrace / Associate Social Researcher National Center of Social Research, **Christina Botsou**, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences / Associate Social Researcher National Center of Social Research

Abstract:

The growing interest on domestic violence against women the last years has provoked a noticeable increase in relevant publications in traditional and digital press in Greece. Economic, refugee and sanitary crises in Greece were examined in the context of researching representations of victims of domestic violence against women, through printed and online Greek newspapers, in the framework of an ongoing research. The present research focuses on the depictions of the victims, while delving into the visual identity of culture, by conducting qualitative research on the photographs that accompany news articles on domestic violence. This project's focal representations visibly stood apart from the majority of the victims' representations in the press, outlining the narrative of "cultural victimhood". This process of re-imagining victimization allows us to critically set apart who is included and excluded from being a 'victim', mapping the territory and the content of violence and victimhood. Considering the above, an attempt will be made to illustrate the junction of the visual depictions of victimhood and the construction of cultural identities, considering the latent process of stereotypical perpetuation and (re)creation of crime and victims by media, while approaching the subject from a cultural and visual criminology perspective.

Panel 113 - Paper 4.

Narrating Secretive Conduct: entering inside secret uses and abuses of smartphones with an ethnographic 'Art of Listening'

Author(s): **Janos Mark Szakolczai**, University College Cork

Abstract:

The complexity and advancement of smart devices, with passwords evolving into fingerprint sensors and face recognition software, lockout not only to unknown menaces but anyone within the intimate and domestic space: "what he/she is up to"; "what he/she 'might be doing'", "who is he/she chatting with" - "why did he/she cover her screen", creates a specific narrative of suspicion on what goes on behind such closed doors - with recurring elements of transgression in trying to find out.

This paper engages in an ethnographic extract of my Ph.D. research. Using an extension of Les Back's "art of listening", I've analysed specific narratives of surveillance and monitoring in domestic environments. These, recollected during informal and disconnected talks, include the use of hidden nannycams, obsessive WhatApps monitoring, conceit accounts, and false identities. The results show a tendency among users in perpetuating the same dynamics of data collection and monitoring promoted by state agencies and corporations. Such an approach appears to justify a general ecology of internet and domestic monitoring - opening new and significant instances of violence and abuse. This perspective, with the current pandemic and its isolating implications, is as relevant as ever.

Panel 114: *Accessing criminologically relevant knowledge in contemporary realities*

Panel 114 - Paper 1.

Crossing the blue line: reframing problems of access, trust, and data validity in ethnographies of the police

Author(s): **Fred Cram**, Cardiff University

Abstract:

This paper draws on my own observational study of police officers to sort through the problems of access and trust common in most social research, but which is intensified in observational police research. Its aim is to move the debate beyond useful reconstructions of how police researchers gained access to, and became 'accepted' by, the police officers they observed, turning instead to a path less well trodden in reflexive accounts of police ethnographies, by addressing the following methodological question: is there a plausible link between the way in which police officers conceptualise their role within the police organisation and the levels of acceptance secured by researchers when observing police work? Sharpening the focus in this way offers a further lens to make sense of the complex relationship between police officer and

researcher that arises whilst ‘doing police ethnography’ and refines current understandings of the problems of trust, access and validity in ethnographic studies of policing.

Panel 114 - Paper 2.

Addressing methodological issues of transgovernmental cooperation: tensions and perspectives

Author(s): **Alex Scott**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

This paper draws on my PhD research of law-enforcement cooperation, which seeks to unearth transnational crime and the security response nexus in a specific geographical context, using one particular case-study. I argue that a particular method should not be seen as an absolute ontological commitment (Booth, Kennick, & Woods, 1997) and deliberate on why a multidisciplinary method was needed to tackle this particular research problem.

Exploratory nature of the case-study approach gave me the kind of open-ended examination that was necessary to weave ideas discussed in the literature with the new ideas emerging from collected data. The study was conducted through qualitative interviews with those who have an inside knowledge of the law-enforcement response and had experience of operational work. The research utilised documentary evidence, observation and interviews. The larger proportion of the data was obtained through the semi-structured interviews, collecting the data qualitatively. This allowed a sampling a particular universe of content in the respondents minds, which correlated with my taken epistemological role as the researcher to “interact with their studied phenomena” (Oppenheim, 1992, McNabb 2015).

Drawing on my fieldwork experience, I also discuss how methodologically elite interviews present the researcher with a considerable power imbalance.

Panel 114 - Paper 3.

Adapting to new realities: The benefits and challenges of conducting online interviews

Author(s): **Emma Trottier**, University of Sheffield

Abstract:

Over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, research methodologies have been adapted to fit new realities stemming from health and safety concerns as well as restrictions on travel and social gatherings. This paper explores the process of revising research methods in light of COVID-19 restrictions. In particular, it focuses on the outcome of the difficult decision to move from proposed face-to-face interviews with remand prisoners in a custodial setting to online interviews with adult men in the community with experience of being detained in pre-trial or pre-sentencing custody. This paper will offer reflections on the challenges of conducting online interviews during a pandemic, including the possible role of isolation and loneliness in

participant motivations, as well as highlight the benefits and unexpected advantages of conducting interviews online.

Panel 114 - Paper 4.

Giving voice to detained unaccompanied minors in Greece; a qualitative approach

Author(s): **Ioannis Papadopoulos**, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK

Abstract:

In times when migration flows arriving in Europe increase considerably, Greece is often referred upon in the literature as the path towards a better future for vulnerable migrant populations, including unaccompanied minors (UAM). Starting from the moment of illegal entry in the country, UAM are, by law, to be placed in a protective environment, until they are further referred to child-friendly accommodation. However, due to various systemic deficiencies on a State level, this administrative process is often superseded by detention practices, thus resulting to children being subjected to numerous human rights' violations. Hence, this qualitative research project, grounded in Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), provides a social and legal policy overview of UAM detention in Greece, under the scope of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Greek law. Through IPA, voice is given to participants in an effort to explore the ways in which UAM experience detention upon arrival in the country. As a result, focus is placed on the criminalisation of UAM through detention processes and the correct application of Art. 12 CRC in the Greek context, with a view to protecting the fundamental rights of UAM entering the country in an irregular manner.

23. Space, Place and Crime (ESC WG) (WG-PLACE)

Panel 115: *The demand and supply of police services*

Panel 115 - Paper 1.

Police demand unraveled: A detailed space-time analysis of emergency call data

Author(s): **Maite Dewinter**, Department of Geography, **Christophe Vandeviver**, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University, **Philipp Martin Dau**, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, **Tom Vander Beken**, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, **Frank Witlox**, Department of Geography, Ghent University

Abstract:

Assigning appropriate amounts of police resource in time and space is a daily struggle of police departments all over the world. Therefore, analysing and mapping the demand for police is a crucial task that gains more and more attention. Not all types of incidents require the same level of police presence at each time of the day. This paper will analyse the burning times and hot spots of specific types of emergency call incidents, e.g., burglary, theft, and drug-related incidents, but also of the most urgent emergency calls (priority codes 0 and 1). Subsequently, detailed analysis of the demand for police will contribute to a more precise assignment of police officers during their shift in order to prevent incidents. The study area under analysis is the Antwerp Police Department (APD), in Belgium. The APD records the emergency calls in a systematic and detailed way, which facilitates this kind of analysis. We expect to generate a detailed overview of the spatiotemporal patterns of several types of emergency incidents, which will in turn improve the supply of police resource in time and space.

Panel 115 - Paper 2.

What comes first: Crime or Police? A spatiotemporal perspective on reported crimes and tracked police presence

Author(s): **Philipp M. Dau**, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University, **Maite Dewinter**, Department of Geography, Ghent University, **Christophe Vandeviver**, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University; Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO), **Frank Witlox**, Department of Geography, Ghent University; Department of Geography, University of Tartu; College of Civil Aviation, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, **Tom Vanderbeken**, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University

Abstract:

The majority of motor patrol officers spent their shifts being out in the field. Patrol officers are either assigned and responding to emergency calls from citizens or being unassigned and patrolling police beats at their own discretion. What remains unclear is the existence or the extent of crime preventive effects of police presence across microgeographic units.

To this end, more than 84,000 reported crimes and 290 million individual GPS signals from police patrol cars are analyzed. The data is obtained from the Antwerp Police Department (APD) for the study period from 2019 to 2020. The crime data can be categorized into citizen-reported or officer-reported events and the GPS signals allow the calculation of patrol time being spent unassigned or assigned. All used data is geocoded and subsequently map matched to one of the more than 30,000 street segments in Antwerp.

Spatiotemporal analyses at the street segment and hour level allow us to investigate the interplay between reported crime and tracked police presence. We report the results from this big data analysis and critically assess contemporary policing strategies.

Panel 115 - Paper 3.

Is the policing of crime equitable across space and time?

Author(s): **Jon Bannister**, Manchester Metropolitan University

Abstract:

Research has taken advantage of increasingly fine-grained data to plot and account for spatial and temporal inequalities in the exposure to crime (i.e., policing demand). The relevance of this body of research is founded on its potential to inform the policing of crime (i.e., policing supply). Yet, and in these terms, limited attention has been devoted to investigating the spatial and temporal policing response to crime. This paper aims to commence the redress of this shortfall by posing the following questions: Is the frontline policing of crime equitable across space and time? Or, does the frontline policing response depend upon where and when the call-for-service is made? By merging calls-for-service (incident) and deployment data from a large metropolitan police force, and through the deployment of a General Linear Model, this paper explores the extent to which the frontline policing response to crime-related calls-for-service is shaped by the spatial and temporal patterning of those calls (by crime type), place-based characteristics and / or the availability of deployable policing resource. The paper concludes through highlighting the importance of integrating a consideration of demand and supply in the effort to develop the consistent let alone equitable policing of the exposure to crime.

Panel 116: Crime patterns, concentration, and neighborhoods

Panel 116 - Paper 1.

Variations in temporal stability of crime patterns in Oslo

Author(s): **Annica Allvin**, Norwegian Police University College, **Torbjørn Skardhamar**, University of Oslo

Abstract:

That crime is not randomly distributed across place is an important finding to our understanding of crime patterns and for crime prevention purposes. The crime-and-place literature shows how some hot spots might be considered “chronic”. Overall, scholars confirm that Weisburd’s (2015) “law of crime concentration” holds for different times, places and measurements – although some variability is found and the same scholars highlights crime patterns and their temporal stability are highly contextual and crime specific. The Nordic countries represent a different context from most previous research, and there are not many studies on geographical patterns of crime from these countries. In this paper, we examine the concentration and stability of crime in Oslo, Norway. The data is on reported crimes to the police from 2000 to 2018 at 100 meter grid. We examine place-based trajectories for Oslo while assessing the robustness of the results by comparing several methods for longitudinal clustering.

Panel 116 - Paper 2.

Malignant Mixes: The Overlap of Motor Vehicle Crashes and Crime in Stockholm, Sweden

Author(s): **Vania Ceccato**, KTH, **Ned Levine**, Ned Levine associates

Abstract:

Places that concentrate both motor vehicle crashes and crime in Stockholm, Sweden were examined for common socio-economic, land use, and neighborhood characteristics. Using vehicle crash (N=3,700) and non-traffic crime (N=605,052) data from 2016-18, hot spots of these two sets of events and their overlap were identified. Crash hot spots captured 14% of the crashes in only 0.5% of Stockholm's area while crime hot spots captured 27% of the recorded offences in less than 1% of the area. However, there was overlap for only 7% of the crashes and 10% of the crimes. To model predictors, the events were allocated to roadway segments (N=5,511) and tested using a Poisson-Gamma-CAR spatial regression model. Both crashes and crimes exhibit a clear center-periphery pattern that varies over time and by type of crashes and crimes. Crashes tended to occur on roadways with higher average daily traffic (ADT) while crimes tend to occur on roadways with lower ADT with around half occurring on residential streets. Land uses common to both types of harm were the location of underground stations, ATM machines, and alcohol-serving businesses—places where people and cars converge at particular times. The effect of these events on police, emergency, and medical services is discussed.

Panel 116 - Paper 3.

Space-time Concentration and Journey to Victimization of Stranger Sexual Assaults in Tokyo

Author(s): **Takahito Shimada**, National Research Institute of Police Science, **Ai Suzuki**, University College London

Abstract:

The study aims to examine space-time concentrations and journey to victimization of stranger sexual assaults based on routine activity theory and space-time geography. The study conducted a survey of 568 police-reported cases of sexual assaults and molesters which occurred in streets or public spaces in 5 areas of Tokyo between 2014 and 2017. Departure/arrival time and transportation mode of trips of victims and offenders on the day were investigated. Then, 3D-GIS was used to visualize space-time activity paths and convergence of victims and offenders where z-axis corresponds to the hour on the day. Of the cases surveyed, 442 cases (77.8%) occurred while victims were walking or riding a bicycle. Moreover, 80% of such cases occurred on the victims' journey to home from the train station after 11PM. Space-time patterns in a day were also observed: crimes at late night occurred at a location further away from stations than those committed early night. These victims walked or rode a bicycle for a longer distance than other victims because public bus service was not

available late at night. These results imply the importance of a problem-oriented approach where safer mobility is offered to young women who go back home late at night.

Panel 116 - Paper 4.

Contested neighborhood boundaries and racial violence

Author(s): **Wouter Steenbeek**, NSCR, **Matt Vogel**, University at Albany, SUNY, **Theodore S. Lentz**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Abstract:

This paper expands the concept of "contested boundaries" (Legewie and Schaeffer, 2016) to account for spatial variation in racial violence across urban neighborhoods. We argue that contested neighborhood boundaries -- defined as spaces in which one group holds a narrow majority in close proximity to a large minority group presence -- will contain the highest levels of interracial violence as groups compete for control of community resources. Conversely, we anticipate that levels of intraracial violence will be comparatively low in these spaces, as contested spatial boundaries will give rise to more clearly defined group boundaries, increasing solidarity and placing downward pressure on intragroup conflict. We assess this bifurcated perspective on contested neighborhood boundaries and racial violence by appending geocoded data on over 13,000 violent crimes to 359 Census block groups in St. Louis, MO for the period spanning 2010 – 2014.

Panel 117: *Novel applications of data and methods in place-based research*

Panel 117 - Paper 1.

Assessing the methodological quality of big data: Introducing the Total Error framework in criminology

Author(s): **Thom Snaphaan**, **Wim Hardyns**, Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent University

Abstract:

The availability and use of big data sources is increasing exponentially, and the variety of new and emerging data sources offers opportunities to complement, replace, improve or add to conventional data sources. Survey data is one kind of those conventional data sources. In survey research, a framework to assess the accuracy of survey data already existed for quite some time. This framework is known as the Total Survey Error (TSE) framework. The philosophy behind this framework has only recently been universalized to (big) data in general in the form of the Total Error (TE) framework. This generic framework, which allows for assessing the accuracy of (big) data, is outlined in this presentation. Additionally, the TE

framework is applied to big data sources relevant for environmental criminology and crime analysis.

Panel 117 - Paper 2.

Building a locally-based multidisciplinary approach to geo-temporal crime pattern analysis in Porto, Portugal

Author(s): **Miguel Saraiva, Ana Amante**, CEGOT – Centre of Studies in Geography and Spatial Planning, of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto

Abstract:

Preventing crime and reducing insecurity are recognized as core goals of sustainable societies. Although the paradigm shift of safety policies towards a preventive model has been actively pursued in the last decades, and the importance of “place-matters” and micro-scale analysis has guided research trends in environmental criminology, many (peripheral) countries still need to make the transition towards crime analysis and prediction using geospatial technologies.

In Portugal, it has been increasingly recognized that police organizations still present low levels of knowledge of crime georeferencing and spatial analysis, and that multidisciplinary partnerships are required to pursue intelligence-led methodologies and place-based policies and interventions.

On one hand, this research presents how a partnership between the Public Safety Police and the Geography Department of Porto University, Portugal, came to be, and how it has led to compile, georeference and analyze reported crimes in the last decade. This has included a spatial-temporal diagnosis which allowed the production of heat-maps and emerging hot-spot analysis, later crossed with socio-economic and morphological characteristics of places, thus contributing to debates on the criminology of place.

On the other, the intricacies of multidisciplinary approaches are discussed, and how they can continue to work in an age of big (space-based) datasets.

Panel 117 - Paper 3.

Nuisance reports in FixMyStreet: factors influencing incidents in the streets

Author(s): **Iris Steenhout, Lior Volinz**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

In recent decades, we have seen an increase in mobile city apps to involve citizens in reporting incidents. Using citizens as 'sensory nodes' for detecting minor crimes provide an unprecedented source of information. In this work, we used a Poisson regression to model the nuisances reported via such an app, FixMyStreet, for Schaerbeek (2013-2020). Independent variables included classic socioeconomic measures such as migration, unemployment, schooling, population age. Furthermore, we used independent variables associated with crime

pattern theory, such as population density, the number of shopping malls, and number of businesses. The outcome of this study is important as it can inform policymakers and assist in the reduction of crime opportunities by intervening in aspects of the urban form that gives rise to generators and attractors of minor offenses.

Panel 117 - Paper 4.

A geographical scenario approach to geographical offender profiling; Modus via Geographical Offender Profiling

Author(s): **Jasper van der Kemp, Renske Snoep**, VU School of Criminology, Department of Criminal Law & Criminology, Faculty of Law, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

Finding an offender is a whodunnit about the whereabouts of the offender. An investigative method to predict anchor points of the offender based on where crimes by this offender are committed, is geographical offender profiling. The assumption of geographical offender profiling is that an offender commits crimes related to the anchor points in his routine activities. The current methods of geographical profiling focus on mathematical analysis of the crime locations and little attention is given to characteristics of the crimes that could provide useful information about the offender's geographical behaviour and which have the potential to fine-tune geographical profiling. Information about the modus via can be used in geographical scenarios to assign weights the crime locations which are assumed to have a stronger (i.e. closer) relation to the offender's anchor point. In this paper we present the theoretical concept of the modus via and show the results of geographical analyses of serial burglars using this approach. The discussion of this paper will highlight the strengths of the modus via approach and show the challenges for research and practice.

Panel 118: *Nightlife, land-use and crime*

Panel 118 - Paper 1.

Costa Rican beach towns as liminal spaces: Tourism, transgressions and the night-time economy

Author(s): **Catherine Montmagny**, School of Criminology - University of Montréal

Abstract:

Within the field of criminology, the ecological perspective argues for an implicit notion of spatiality, one which reduces the physical environment to nothing more than a basic geographical site, thereby excluding the power relationships, as well as the social and cultural dynamics, or values- and meaning-based dynamics, conveyed therein. As such, this

communication investigates the importance of geographical space in criminology. By employing the concept of liminality, defined as a symbolic space-time, this study also specifically studies the role space plays in the (re)production of both illegalisms and playful deviance and their respective regulation. Based on a five-and-a-half month ethnography in two Costa Rican beach towns, this communication seeks to explain the drug consumption that occurs during touristic experiences by reworking the crime-consumerism nexus framework. Employing an uneven development perspective, it explains why drug consumption occurring within touristic contexts is under-policed and instead treated as privileged playful deviance. In doing so, the article demonstrates how the politics of the night-time economy (NTE) specific to the tourism industry shape the touristic destination into a liminal space that facilitates, encourages, and sustains drug consumption. The article provides new theoretical insights into the criminology of touristic spaces, the NTE, and playful deviance.

Panel 118 - Paper 2.

Exploring the NTE-DA overlap

Author(s): **Andy Newton**, Nottingham Trent University (NTU)

Abstract:

This paper examines whether an overlap exists between violence in the night-time economy (NTE) and violence in domestic settings. These fields have been traditionally examined by different theoretical bodies; the NTE research through the lens of opportunity, routine activities, and lifestyle theories and masculinity; and domestic abuse (DA) from a feminist perspective. Little is known about the extent to which offenders who commit violence are active in: the NTE, domestic settings, or both. This equally applies to victimisation, and furthermore raises the question - how does the victim-offender overlap play out across the NTE and DA. This paper examines 3 years of police recorded crime data for an anonymous UK case study area. NTE violence is defined by time (from 6pm-6am), location within 250m of a licensed premise (extracted from OS Points of Interest data), and flagged location (eg public place). Domestic abuse is extracted using a police flag. We identify repeat offenders and repeat victims within the dataset and examine: the extent to which these offenders are active in both DA and NTE settings; repeat victimisation in the NTE and DA settings; whether a victim offender overlap occurs; the spatial proximity of repeats; and the temporal sequences of repeats.

Panel 118 - Paper 3.

Statistical Analysis and Mapping of the factors related to the insecurity and fear of crime of the citizens of Piraeus

Author(s): **Christina Zarafonitou**, Department of Sociology, Head of the Laboratory of Urban Criminology, **Angelos Mimis**, Department of Economic and Regional Development, **Dimitrios Kalamaras**, Department of Psychology (Laboratory of Applied Psychology), Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens, Greece

Abstract:

A diagnostic research was conducted in two municipality departments of Piraeus which is the largest and busiest port in Greece and one of the most densely populated cities in Europe.

The scope is to achieve a complete and detailed picture of the dimensions and the factors related to the insecurity of the citizens. Moreover, evaluation of the ability of police to tackle crime and the municipality's correspondence to issues regarding quality of life have been addressed.

The household lever survey was conducted through interviews via Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) with the use of a questionnaire. The questionnaire included 33 questions regarding five indicators :1) perception of safety, 2) fear of crime, 3) individual participation in community-based crime policy, 4) intention to participate in community-based crime policy and 5) citizens' trust to local authorities regarding urban security matters. The quantitative and qualitative dimensions and factors of the insecurity are statistically analyzed. Also, the exploration of the spatial variability of the phenomenon is examined through map visualization and finally the result indicators are described and evaluated.

This research is part of the “BeSecure FeelSecure” project which is funded by Urban Innovative Actions (UIA).

Panel 118 - Paper 4.

The spatial dimension of the influence of alcohol outlets on fear of crimes. Evidence from Szczecin (Poland)

Author(s): **Natalia Sypion-Dutkowska, Arkadiusz Kołodziej**, University of Szczecin

Abstract:

The research was conducted in 2018 in the Polish province capital Szczecin (approx. 400 thousand inhabitants). This year, the city had 715 shops and 470 gastronomic facilities selling alcohol, and this number has been increasing in recent years. The fear of crimes study was conducted using an online survey. 270 responses were obtained, assigned to 37 urban districts. The multivariate regression model was used, where the dependent variable was the perceived level of fear of crime index, and the dependent variables were the number of shops and the number of gastronomic facilities with access to alcohol per thousand inhabitants in a given urban district. The F statistic indicates the statistical significance of the model. The model confirms the initial hypothesis. The comparison of the sources of threats allows us to conclude that people who report concerns about aggression from people who consume alcohol live in urban districts with an average higher number of such shops, and people who report concerns about noisy, uncultured behavior by their neighbours live in housing estates with an average lower number of shops where alcohol is available.

24. Cybercrime (ESC WG)

Panel 119: *Cybercrime and sex crimes*

Panel 119 - Paper 1.

Violence against women in the digital environment: secondary sexting in Spain

Author(s): **Noelia Valenzuela García**, Universidad de Cádiz

Abstract:

The work presented is an analysis of the characteristics of the crime of sexting typified in article 197.7 of the Spanish Penal Code. The main objective is to obtain an approximate knowledge of the victim, the perpetrator, patterns of behavior, and their link with gender violence.

The methodology used is mixed, through the study of case law as a secondary source. The final sample is composed of a total of 53 sentences. For the analysis of the 17 variables, the document analysis program Atlas.ti was used first, followed by the statistical program IBM SPSS Statistics 24.

The main conclusions of this study reflect an evolution in the number of sentences for this crime, gender differences between the active subject (male) and the passive subject (female), the dissemination of the content occurs in consolidated couple and/or affective relationships, the motivation for sharing the content is revenge and/or humiliation.

In short, the results reflect a common pattern in this type of crime. Sexting is a manifestation of gender-based violence suffered by women through ICTs. This statement coincides with research by Lloria García and Colás Turégano

Panel 119 - Paper 2.

Identifying disclosure of child sexual abuse on Twitter through the case #MeTooInceste

Author(s): **Jesús Aguerri**, CRÍMINA, **Fernando Miró-Llinares**, CRÍMINA, **Lorena Molnar**, Université de Lausanne

Abstract:

In almost two decades, social media have transformed many aspects of societies worldwide and shaped new lifestyles. Movements such as #MeToo have shown how an online trend can become the vehicle for sharing collectively personal experiences of sexual victimisation. These social media mobilisations offer new opportunities to social scientists who investigate complex phenomena, which in spite of existing since memorial times, are still often taboo and difficult to access. However, these new opportunities of research also bring technical difficulties, one of them, perhaps the greatest, being the challenge to identify disclosure of victimisation among the hundreds of thousands of messages that are part of the trend. Consequently, this presentation will show a research in progress which describes the hashtag characteristics as cyber-event and that seeks to test the possibilities of automatic detection of messages that

contain experiences of victimisation. In order to reach these goals, we collected 91,501 tweets under the hashtag #metoincest, posted from the 20th of January 2021 until the 27th of January 2021. Using Latent Dirichlet Allocation a model was fitted that detected 1,688 tweets containing disclosure, with an accuracy of 91.3% [$\pm 3\%$] and a recall of 93.1% [$\pm 5\%$].

Panel 119 - Paper 3.

Cybercrimes as a source of child pornography

Author(s): **Adelina Espinosa Muñoz**, University of Granada, **Alberto Pintado Alcázar**, Universidad de Murcia

Abstract:

Online sexual exploitation is considered as one of the most dangerous criminal offences nowadays, since it causes irreparable damage to those directly and indirectly involved in them. Within this category is where “child pornography” can be placed, as a concrete form of children sexual exploitation. This type of crime is especially heinous considering that once the material is uploaded to the internet, the victimization that the children endure lasts in perpetuity.

From a criminological perspective, the study of child pornography is fundamental to understand the specific aspects of child pornography offenders and their victims. Thereby, due to the nature of the actions they carry out to commit these crimes, these offenders show certain particularities in comparison with other criminals.

This paper central point will be providing a criminological analysis of child pornography offenses in Spain obtained by an empirical approach, as well as presenting the criminological profile, both of the offender and the victim.

The Spanish legislation is defining instruments that allow these actions to be punished along with those responsible for these crimes but not everything is solved in this regard yet, crucial challenges and controversies that remain on the table will be also addressed in this paper.

Panel 119 - Paper 4.

What can offender chat logs teach us about live streaming of child sexual abuse?

Author(s): **Sarah Napier**, **Coen Teunissen**, Australian Institute of Criminology

Abstract:

Child sexual abuse (CSA) live streaming involves broadcasting acts of sexual abuse of children live over a webcam to people anywhere in the world. CSA live streaming is difficult to investigate and detect by law enforcement, as offenders are increasingly using encrypted communication platforms (Europol 2020), meaning there is little evidence that the offence occurred unless one of the parties record the live-streamed abuse. Further, there is evidence that demand for this type of online abuse is high (Terres des Hommes 2013; 2014).

Perhaps because of the difficulties associated with identifying, detecting and prosecuting CSA live streaming, there is very limited empirical research available on the characteristics of

offenders, offences and victims. Such information is crucial for effective disruption and prevention. To improve current knowledge of CSA live streaming, the present study analysed chat logs from a sample of detected offenders to investigate the characteristics of CSA live streaming offences/offenders, victims and facilitators. Among the key findings were that Australia-based offenders used mainstream platforms and paid low amounts via remittance services to view the abuse of children over live stream. The findings will assist law enforcement in detecting/disrupting CSA live streaming, and help inform policy and prevention initiatives.

Panel 120: *Cyber offenders*

Panel 120 - Paper 1.

Becoming a Hactivist: Exploring Motivations and Engagement Process Using the Social Identity Model of Collective Action

Author(s): **Marco Romagna**, The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Rutger Leukfeldt**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Abstract:

This presentation discusses the main motivations and drives that trigger a person to engage in what is known as hacktivism, meaning the use of computer hacking techniques in order to promote a socio-political change in society. The work takes a socio-psychological and criminological approach, using the Social Identity Model of Collective Action (SIMCA) as a guide to analyze what motivates people (normally hackers) to engage in these behaviors. The analysis will start by considering the four main elements of the model, naming: relative deprivation/injustice, efficacy, social identity and morality. And it will proceed by discussing which one is the most relevant and if the others also apply. The work is based on 28 semi-structured interviews done online with self-proclaimed or so identified hacktivists, often taking the form of a netnographic research. We found that while social identity does play an important role (as suggested with offline forms of collective action) the violation of moral values is in most cases the main trigger, with the other elements following in a sort of step-by-step procedural approach.

Panel 120 - Paper 2.

Alerting Consciences to Reduce DDoS Attacks: A Quasi-experimental Design Using Warning Banners

Author(s): **Asier Moneva**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Rutger Leukfeldt**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Wouter Klijnsoon**, Nationale Politie

Abstract:

Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks are a type of cyber-dependent crime that saturate the resources of a system by flooding it with massive amounts of information. To carry out DDoS attacks, users can search the Internet for how-to tutorials or hire cybercrime services. A situational crime prevention strategy focusing on alerting consciences of these potential cyber offenders could divert them from perpetrating DDoS attacks. Using a 4 x 2 quasi-experimental design, this paper evaluates the effectiveness of four Google Ads and the contents of their two linked landing pages in engaging with users to alert their conscience with the objective of reducing DDoS attacks. Results show that blaming messages generate significantly more engagement among users than the traditional deterrent message. Google data also shows that most users who engage with this content are young males. User behavioral patterns show that although search activity for terms related to DDoS attacks peaks on Monday afternoon, the highest engagement occurs during Saturday late night. Google Analytics data reveal little differences in engagement between both landing page designs in terms of scrolling, session duration, video and URL clicks. We discuss the implications of the results for situational cybercrime prevention and anticipate future lines of research.

Panel 120 - Paper 3.

Recruiting Money Mules Online: An Experimental Online Research Design

Author(s): **Jim Schiks**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Luuk Bekkers**, The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Rutger Leukfeldt**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Abstract:

Money mules play an important role in the crime script of different types of offline and online financially motivated crimes. To date, little empirical research into money mules has been done. We lack basic insights into, for example, characteristics, involvement mechanisms and possible intervention strategies. The current study focuses on the recruitment processes of money mules. Recent studies suggest that money mules are partly being recruited online, by means of social media. Therefore, our study aims to explore the factors related to successful online recruitment of money mules and possibilities for prevention strategies. The current study is part of a money mule prevention campaign conducted by the municipality of Haarlem. During this campaign, Instagram users between 13 and 24 years old in Haarlem are randomly shown three different types of money mule recruitment advertisements. By clicking on the advertisements, participants are directed to a landing page where two different prevention strategies are being used (detering and helping). The online behavior of the target group is measured on the landing pages. Preliminary results show that 3,25% of the target group clicks on the advertisements. During the presentation, more results and experiences related to our unique online research design will be discussed.

Panel 120 - Paper 4.

Labor Market Opportunities of Cybercriminals: A Field Experiment

Author(s): **Steve van de Weijer**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Anuschka Peelen**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), **Rutger Leukfeldt**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Chantal van den Berg**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

Various studies have shown that convicted offenders often face difficulties in finding employment. These studies, however, only examined traditional types of crime and little is known about the job opportunities of convicted cybercriminals. Therefore, this study examines the influences of a cybercrime conviction on labor market chances in the IT sector in the Netherlands in 2021. An experiment was conducted in which fictitious job applications were sent to existing job openings (N=300), varying for type of crime (cybercrime, property crime, no offense) and ethnic background (Dutch or Turkish). Logistic regression analyses were carried out to test whether differences in responses were significant. No significant differences were found between cybercriminals and non-offenders, implying that cybercriminals do not have less labor market opportunities. Applicants that committed a property crime were significantly less likely to be invited for a job interview than the other groups. Moreover, Turkish applicants were less likely to be invited than Dutch applicants. The results of this study indicate that results from previous studies on job opportunities of traditional offender are not generalizable to cybercriminals. Possibly, a cybercrime conviction gives an indication of IT-skills that are useful for employees, while a conviction for property crime only indicates antisocial behavior.

Panel 121: *Cyber Victimization in Austria, Germany and Switzerland*

Panel 121 - Paper 1.

Austrian Cybercrime Victims: Unregistered Cybercrime Cases in Austria

Author(s): **Edith Huber**, Danube University Krems, Austria

Abstract:

In 2020, a representative study (n=1007) of unregistered cybercrime cases was realized for the first time in Austria. Victimization was surveyed for all offenses subsumed under the collective term cybercrime in public crime statistics. These range from phishing attacks to ransomware and cyber stalking. In this context, 84% of the respondents stated that they had already been victims of cyber criminal behavior. However, frequencies and characteristics of victims vary for the different offenses, showing once more the heterogeneity of cybercrime.

The presentation will discuss characteristics and behavior of the victims as well as variables that foster victimization and preventive measures.

Panel 121 - Paper 2.

Cybercrime Victimization in Germany: First Results from a Representative Survey in Lower Saxony

Author(s): **Philipp Müller**, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany, **Anna Isenhardt**, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany and University of Bern, Switzerland

Abstract:

The Internet has become an integral part of everyday life. However, with the rise of technological advances there are also many new opportunities to commit a crime. Based on a representative sample of inhabitants (16 years and older) in one German federal state (Lower-Saxony), this paper focusses on the dissemination of cybercrime victimization. 4.102 People, 3.623 of whom use the Internet privately, participated in the survey. In addition to cyber-dependent crimes like malware infections or phishing so called cyber-enabled crimes, offences analogous to traditional crimes like cyberbullying and -stalking are of interest. Our paper presents the prevalence of victimization of both forms. Of the people who use the Internet privately, 29.7% have been victimized by cyber-dependent crimes and 37.3% by cyber-enabled crimes at least once in their lives. In addition, we will look at the characteristics of cybercrime victims of both forms.

Panel 121 - Paper 3.

Impact of the Covid Lockdown on Cybercrime: Findings of a Victim Survey

Author(s): **Dirk Baier**, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland

Abstract:

The contribution will present results of a representative victim survey conducted in the canton of Zurich in May 2020. The central question was to what extent the covid19 lockdown imposed in mid-April affects victimization experiences. In addition to other forms of crime, the survey also asked about the experience of cybercrime. More than 1,200 people between the ages of 18 and 50 participated in the survey. For various forms of cybercrime (including data loss due to viruses; confidential data spied on by forged e-mails; fraudulent online purchases of goods), there was a clear increase in the victimization rate during the lockdown; in contrast, the willingness to report the experiences to the police did not change. All in all, it can be concluded on the basis of the study that victimization with cybercrime roughly doubled during the lockdown.

Panel 122: *Cyber victims*

Panel 122 - Paper 1.

Explaining Cyber Victimization Using a Longitudinal Design from the Online Behaviour and Victimization Study

Author(s): **Susanne van 't Hoff-de Goede**, The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Rutger Leukfeldt**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Rick van der Kleij**, The Hague University of Applied Sciences & The Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), **Steve van de Weijer**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:

Cybercrime victimization rates are increasing and insight into factors related to victimization are much needed. Unfortunately, most of the current studies have major limitations: small samples, cross sectional data, and using self-reported data on behavior. The current study goes above and beyond existing studies by combining three much needed elements in cybercrime research: longitudinal data collection, a large national dataset and measurements of actual behavior (instead of only self-reported data). In this study, we use the Online Behaviour and Victimization Study (OBVS). The OBVS used a population based survey experiment, that combines the strengths of questionnaire research with the advantages of lab experiments. In a sample of 2.426 Dutch citizens, victimization for a range of cybercrimes was measured alongside a wide range of explanatory factors. Actual online behavior was measured through three experiments built into the survey, measuring password safety, clicking behavior and sharing personal information online. One year later, cyber victimization was measured again among the same respondents (N = 1886, 77,7%). Preliminary results indicate that there is a significant relationship between sharing personal information online and becoming a cybercrime victim, but this relationship seems to be explained by gender differences. E-mail roleplaying seems to predict future phishing victimization.

Panel 122 - Paper 2.

The Impact of Image Based Sexual Abuse and Romance Scams: Narratives and Identity (Re)Construction.

Author(s): **Raoul Notté**, The Hague University of Applied Sciences & Tilburg University, **Rutger Leukfeldt**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Antony Pemberton**, Tilburg University, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven & Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:

Research shows that victims of Image Based Sexual Abuse (IBSA) and Romance Scams experience severe financial and emotional impact and that this impact is aggravated by the

societal perception and response to victims and those of police and other authorities. This response seems to involve high levels of victim blaming and loss of reputation. Victims experience to be stigmatized and receive are being held accountable by their environment for their situation, while this discourse is not aligned with the experience they have had. This discrepancy between a societal discourse and experience seems to be problematic and increase experienced impact because it decreases possibility for support and empathy. The goal of this research is to gain insight in the working of impact of victimization and the social constructs that form the basis of victim and self-blaming. Via semi-structured in depth interviews with victims narratives are constructed using a life history calendar. Grounded theory has been used to analyze the ways in which victimization leads to (re)construction of identity and different forms of sense making. First results indicate that victims and society apply a similar discourse in describing themselves, the construction of narratives show signs of shattered assumptions and narrative foreclosure.

Panel 122 - Paper 3.

When do businesses report cybercrime? Findings from a UK study

Author(s): **Steven Kemp**, University of Girona & University Miguel Hernández of Elche, **David Buil-Gil**, University of Manchester, **Fernando Miró-Llinares**, Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche, **Nicholas Lord**, University of Manchester

Abstract:

Although it is known that businesses report cybercrime to public authorities at a low rate, and this hinders prevention strategies, there is a lack of research on companies' decisions to report cyber victimisation. This paper analyses the UK Cyber Security Breaches Survey to explore factors associated with cybercrime reporting by businesses. Results indicate that the type of cybercrime is relevant to the reporting decision, and that the likelihood of reporting increases when cybersecurity incidents generate negative impacts and when the company places high priority on cybersecurity. However, we find no association between having cybersecurity insurance and reporting. Finally, while having outsourced cybersecurity management is associated with reporting to anyone outside the organisation but not to public authorities, in-house cybersecurity teams seem more inclined to report to public authorities. Findings are discussed in relation to the role of the private cybersecurity sector and the criminal justice system in combatting cybercrime.

Panel 122 - Paper 4.

Insider threats Among Dutch SMEs: Typology, Incidence, Frequency, Consequences, and Cyber Security Policies

Author(s): **Asier Moneva**, **Rutger Leukfeldt**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Abstract:

Insider threats represent a latent risk to all organizations, whether they are large companies or SMEs. The consequences of an insider incident can be direct—such as financial—or indirect—such as reputational. This can have a dramatic impact on SMEs, as their resources are often limited. Essential elements for understanding the nature and extent of this phenomenon, such as its incidence, frequency, and consequences, along with the cyber security policies that control them, have been overlooked. To address these issues, we conducted an exploratory study using a survey methodology among a panel of 496 Dutch SME entrepreneurs and managers. Descriptive quantitative analyses served to understand the incidence of the three types of insider threats described in the literature: malicious, negligent, and well-meaning; and to examine their frequency through the analysis of poly and repeat victimization. Additional qualitative analyses were used to gain a deeper understanding of the outcomes, impact and cost of the most serious incidents. Finally, the policies implemented by SMEs to prevent and mitigate such cyber incidents are outlined. The results show that although the incidence of insider threats is relatively low among Dutch SMEs, few organizations report a disproportionate number of incidents that often entail serious consequences.

Panel 123: *Online Intimacy, Real World Harm: Consequences of Romance and Sex Online*

Panel 123 - Paper 1.

Understanding the Motives of Intimate Partner Cyber Abuse Perpetration

Author(s): **Erica Fissel, Jacqueline Woerner**, University of Central Florida

Abstract:

As technology advances, new means are available for individuals to gain power and control over their intimate partners. This includes behaviors such as monitoring online behaviors, controlling access to online banking, and sending threatening messages, among others. Preliminary research has revealed perpetration estimates ranging from 8.1% to 93.7%. While gaining scholarly attention, many questions about these intimate partner cyber abuse (IPCA) behaviors remain unanswered. Notably, little is known about why individuals engage in these cyber-based behaviors. To this end, the current study attempts to understand the motivation behind engaging in intimate partner cyber abuse perpetration. Data were collected via Mechanical Turk in Fall 2020 from 594 adults (age 18 – 50) who were currently involved in an intimate partner relationship. Using a subsample of individuals who engaged in intimate partner cyber abuse perpetration within the six months prior to the survey, results revealed that IPCA perpetrators experienced a range of motivations, including concern for their partner's safety; the need to control their partner; and jealousy; among others. These findings have implications for theoretical explanations of IPCA perpetration, along with implications for prevention strategies.

Panel 123 - Paper 2.

Examining manipulation and its disguises in romance fraud interaction

Author(s): **Elisabeth Carter**, University of Roehampton

Abstract:

Using a discourse analytic framework and written communications between fraudster and victim, this work explores the ways in which romance fraudsters gain compliance from their victims; using techniques to groom them into taking part in her own exploitation, while avoiding causing alarm with requests for money. Through the set-up, fraudsters can normalise and contextualise later requests for money; isolation, which problematises and then disables the victim's opportunities to seek outside advice or support; and visceral responses which compel continued engagement and a protective response from the victim. The findings reveal the systematic abuse of trust, exploitation of normative relationship roles and victims' protective instincts in order to financially devastate. The result is the victim is drawn into a relationship with distorted reality; a state, argued here, akin to those created by perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse, and coercive control. In a field where victims' experiences and vulnerabilities are traditionally foregrounded, this research examines the work of the fraudster and what makes their language so persuasive. It aims to increase understandings of the inner-workings of this particularly pervasive and uniquely damaging crime, using these to highlight improvements needed in prevention and awareness-raising literature and challenge common pejorative narratives around victims.

Panel 123 - Paper 3.

"Tricked me into intimacy and then threatened to post video of me online": Sextortion in the context of romance fraud

Author(s): **Cassandra Cross**, Queensland University of Technology, **Karen Holt**, Michigan State University, **Tom Holt**, Michigan State University

Abstract:

Romance fraud - which uses the guise of a genuine relationship to gain a financial advantage - results in thousands of victims losing millions of dollars annually. Offenders use grooming techniques to establish trust/rapport with a potential victim, to the point where the victim will send money in response to a request. Further, offenders use social engineering and psychological abuse to exert power/control. As part of this, some romance fraud victims experience sextortion - the threat to share intimate images with third parties unless demands are met. Offenders can obtain intimate and/or sexual images/recordings of the victim (with or without consent). If a victim refuses to send money or comply with a request, offenders use blackmail to gain compliance. This presentation examines the sextortion experiences of those who reported romance fraud to the Australian Consumer and Competition Commission (ACCC) between July 2018 and July 2019. During this time, 253 individuals made complaints that encompassed threats to expose an intimate image/recording in response to a monetary request. This presentation highlights the type of victim targeted by this approach, and those

who lost money to an offender. It further examines the details of the interaction itself, as recorded by the complainant.

Panel 123 - Paper 4.

Assessing the Intersection of Self-Control, Opportunity, and Sexting Behaviors Among Australian Youth

Author(s): **Karen Holt**, Michigan State University, **Tom Holt**, Michigan State University, **Jesse Cale**, Griffith University, **Russell Brewer**, University of Adelaide, **Andrew Goldsmith**, Flinders University

Abstract:

Concern over juvenile sexting behaviors has increased substantially over the last decade, leading to criminological inquiries to assess the correlates of sexting. Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime, which argues individuals with low self-control are more likely to engage in crime on and off-line, has found support in studies of sexting. There is less research considering the role of opportunity on sexting, as low self-control should increase individuals' willingness to act on opportunities to engage in crime. This study attempted to address this gap in the literature through an analysis of 1,328 juveniles who were enrolled at secondary schools located across a large metropolitan region of South Australia. A series of three binary logistic regression models illustrated that low self-control, and online opportunity factors were associated with sexting, though self-control was mediated by the inclusion of opportunity measures. The implications of this analysis for our understanding of criminological theory and youth sexting behaviors will be discussed in detail.

Panel 124: *Cybersecurity, cybercrime & AI*

Panel 124 - Paper 1.

Border utopia or lucrative alchemy of total security?: Artificial intelligence, illegalised mobility, and the promise of seamless borders of the future

Author(s): **Sanja Milivojevic**, Oxford University

Abstract:

There is a growing conviction that technological advances could 'completely modify the future course of the humanity' (Ghimire, 2018: 6). As smart machines became 'a global media phenomenon' (Katz, 2020: 2), techno-sceptics and utopians weigh in on the promise and peril of almost omnipresent AI systems. Yet, much of this interest is driven by a growing political desire to control people and their movements.

In times of accelerated global flows, only temporarily hampered by the global pandemic, the promise of algorithms that could expedite authorised and prevent unauthorised mobility remains unabated. Building virtual walls is gaining bipartisan support as a more humane way to deal with the "illegal migration problem" (Ghaffary, 2020). Border infrastructures are

increasingly reconfigured by private corporations that promise impenetrable hi-tech borders. This promise, however, comes with many caveats.

In this paper I assess the expansion of AI systems on border control and mobility of illegalised non-citizens. I look at the US-Mexico border and suggest that contemporary expansions in border control must be analysed within a broader context: a new breed of young, white, and conservative tycoons, with commercial ambitions and strong ideology. I critique such a development and highlight its impact on people on the move.

Panel 124 - Paper 2.

Experimental study of phishing attacks in an academic context

Author(s): **Amandine Da Silva**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

Phishing attacks are the most common cyber attacks and data theft. These attacks are most often sent via email and within companies, but are increasingly found in other environments. This PhD thesis focuses on phishing attacks in the academic setting. The data analysed for this work is the collection of more than 200 phishing emails intercepted by the University of Lausanne's computer center. Later on, the project would be to potentially set up an experimental study within this same university. Depending on the methodology used in this work, it would be possible to obtain data concerning the content and characteristics of the emails, the authors, victims and their response process, but also the temporal patterns.

Panel 124 - Paper 3.

Financial crime scripting: An analytical framework to enhance intelligence regarding financial-economic aspects of crime commission processes

Author(s): **Thom Snaphaan**, Senior Advisor / Criminologist at the National Public Prosecutor's Office for Serious Fraud, Environmental Crime and Asset Confiscation, The Netherlands & Ghent University

Abstract:

Drawing on the foundations of crime script analysis, financial crime scripting provides a novel analytical framework to enhance our insights in illicit financial flows and unlawfully obtained assets. Crime script analysis allows criminologists to generate, organize and systematize knowledge and information about the procedural aspects and procedural requirements of crime commission. Financial crime scripting does not refer to the scripts of financial crimes (e.g., corruption or fraud), but to financial-economic aspects of the crime commission processes of a variety of crime types. This analytical framework is compatible with intelligence-led crime prevention and crime control strategies, and delivers the opportunity to translate insights gained from multiple analyses based on a variety of data sources into one intelligence framework. Intelligence enables, for example, to select appropriate interventions to prevent or

control crime. In this presentation, the conceptual framework of financial crime scripting is outlined, along with appropriate examples.

Panel 124 - Paper 4.

Democratizing Cyber Security to Promote Public Safety

Author(s): **Michael Losavio**, **Sharon Kerrick**, **Adel Elmaghraby**, **Jeffrey Sun**,
University of Louisville

Abstract:

Traditional public security relies on distributed enforcement, private initiative and citizen responsibility. But in cybersecurity, the preference traditionally has been on bastion security centered on technical IT support guardians and built-in security systems. There has been needed movement towards expanding citizen engagement in cyber security.

We discuss means to “democratize” cybersecurity. These expand cybersecurity skills in organizations, integrate traditional law enforcement responses to security and attack-response, and expand the skills of citizens to promote cyber hygiene and safety.

Per the criminological paradigms, such as Routine Activity Theory of public safety, this will reduce available victims, deter offenders and expand suitable guardians for cyber public safety, as to promote security collaboration and reduce exploitation of our ubiquitous and pervasive computing devices.

Panel 125: *The victims of cybercrime*

Panel 125 - Paper 1.

The Perception of Cyber-Victimisation: Factors and Correlates

Author(s): **Mateja Vuk**, University of Hertfordshire, **Ena Jovanovic**, University of West London, **Dalibor Dolezal**, University of Zagreb

Abstract:

Cybercrime is characterised by the fluidity of time and space in which it takes place and the lack of consensus on the permissibility of certain behaviours. Therefore, the assumption is that the public will not perceive cybercrimes as deviant as traditional crime and that the “self-report” method will show relatively high rates of cyber victimisation. Using a convenience sample of the general population in the United Kingdom and Croatia and data collected through an online factorial vignette survey, this study examines the above hypothesis by exploring whether factors such as the type of a hypothetical cybercrime, the hypothetical victim’s age and gender, perpetrator-victim relationship, and victim computer skills affect public perception of victimisation. The study also explores how the respondents’

characteristics, such as computer skills and habits as well as personal cyber-victimisation, influence their attitudes.

Panel 125 - Paper 2.

Online consumer fraud victimization and reportability: a quantitative study of the predictors and motives

Author(s): **Ana Catarina Fonseca, Inês Guedes, Samuel Moreira**, Faculty of Law of the University of Porto

Abstract:

One of the most fast-growing crimes is the online consumer fraud (e.g. products that are bought, but are not delivered; products which are falsified and/or are not the same as they were announced). The present study aimed at exploring: a) the predictors of online consumer fraud victimization and b) the reasons for (not) reporting this crime to the police and other entities. Data from the present study came from a Portuguese sample (N=1710) obtained through online survey. Although 365 individuals were a victim of online consumer fraud, 61.6% did not report the incident to police or other entities. Concerning the explanation of online fraud victimization, we observed that older individuals were more victims and that communicate with unknown individuals and visit dubious websites increased victimization. Furthermore, the results showed that the amount of loss with victimization and the severity of the offence increased the likelihood of reporting the crime to the police. Lastly, reporting to alternative entities is explained by lower levels of perceived effectiveness of courts to deal with online fraud, by the residence area (urban vs. rural areas), and by the satisfaction with the police. These results and its implications will be discussed.

Panel 125 - Paper 3.

Challenges and Opportunities: SMEs and Cyber Crime in Austria

Author(s): **Georg Plattner, Armin Kaltenecker**, KfV (Austrian Road Safety Board)

Abstract:

Cybercrime increasingly affects small and medium-sized enterprises around the world. Does this also hold true for the Austrian case? And how well-prepared are national SMEs for the possibility of a cyber-attack? The Austrian KfV has decided to take a closer look at this particular target group. This paper is presenting a project conducted at the KfV that combined quantitative (questionnaire of 500 Austrian SMEs) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews with 4 experts) methods to look into the status quo of cybercrime against SMEs in Austria, their level of protection and self-awareness, as well as the external assessment of the enterprises' efforts to protect themselves. By taking into account both the self-perception of the actors as well as the assessment by experts on the topic, this paper offers unique results that portray the level of threat the Austrian SMEs are facing in the digital world, how they

themselves are experiencing the threat, and also gives insights in what needs to be done in order to be better protected. Furthermore, the paper looks beyond the threat-layer of cybercrime and also shows how an active and state-of-the-art cybersecurity infrastructure can help small and medium-sized enterprises in economic competition.

Panel 125 - Paper 4.

Routine Activity Theory and Social Networks

Author(s): **Mariana Noelia Solari-Merlo**, University of Cádiz

Abstract:

The widespread acceptance of social networks has made them one of the main spaces for interaction in the virtual sphere, where citizens not only relate to each other but also share personal information about various aspects of their lives. In this sense, various studies have analyzed the crime that originates in these environments in light of the Routine Activities Theory, especially observing the habitual behavior of the users themselves as potential victims of these crimes. The present work constitutes an empirical study of the habits of the users in the matter of security but, in this case, focused exclusively on those aspects that are directly related to self-protection and, specifically, the behaviors associated with passwords.

Panel 126: *Cybercrime typologies and offenders*

Panel 126 - Paper 1.

The continuous evolution of Cybercrime

Author(s): **Alberto Pintado Alcázar**, University of Murcia, **Adelina Espinosa Muñoz**, University of Granada

Abstract:

Society is in constant evolution and hand in hand with this the crime must evolve to survive, giving rise to new criminal patterns that can generate confusion within the community. One of the greatest exponents of these recent criminal tendencies is Cybercrime.

It is challenging to find a reason to explain the meaning behind those illegal actions, since Cybercrime is considered a macro category which embraces a wide range of crimes and possibilities including cyber-dependent crimes but limited to them, making it necessary to point out that in some cases cybercrimes are purely new variants of traditional crimes and in other contexts Cybercrimes can also involve the commissioning of parallel criminal acts. In the light of all this, the difficulty increases exponentially when it comes to providing a single explanation.

Accordingly, this paper aims to present and highlight the relevance that these criminal typologies are achieving and to explain how the Spanish legislation has been adapted to fight them. For this purpose, we consider it essential to carry out a legal-criminological study of said

problem, in expectation of being able to explain the essence of these concrete crimes and their possible consequences.

Panel 126 - Paper 2.

Youth cybercrime amid COVID-19: Insights from interviews with multidisciplinary experts

Author(s): **Kirsty Phillips, Ruby Farr**, University of East London

Abstract:

The global pandemic significantly disrupted typical routines and for many people necessitated an increase in interaction with technology. Consequently, there has been a concomitant rise in cybercrime. During the COVID-19 pandemic 36 semi-structured interviews were conducted that speak to youth cybercrime during this period and uniquely provides insight into a global threat that is consistently challenging to measure. Participants were recruited from 16 countries worldwide (EU N=11, England & Wales N=12) and according to the following categories: Experts (N=18), Academics (N=6), and Law Enforcement Agencies (N=12). The category of 'Experts' encompassed: education and school systems; health, social work or counselling; intervention and prevention programmes; industry and threat response; and the criminal justice system. Therefore, the sample represented multidisciplinary expert opinion from a range of professions and occupations in the field of juvenile cybercriminality and delinquency. Interview data was analysed using Braun and Clarke's (2006) approach to thematic analysis (via QSR Nvivo 12 software). Findings from expert opinion speak to the wider impact of COVID-19 on youth populations (e.g., schooling and interaction with peers), the impact of COVID-19 on how young people use technology and trends in cybercriminal or cyberdeviant behaviours in youth populations during the global pandemic.

Panel 126 - Paper 3.

Unauthorised access to mailbox

Author(s): **Katerina Kudrlova**, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention

Abstract:

In recent years, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention has been conducting research on cybercrime (one completed and one ongoing project). We analyzed data from 66 criminal cases finally adjudicated by the court in 2015 (93% of cyber cases in that year) where 68 defendants committed or were about to commit the crime of unauthorized access to a computer system and information carrier. We also conducted an extensive population-wide questionnaire survey (approximately 6,800 respondents, data collected in 2020) focused on the experiences and practices of Czech internet users in relation to cybercrime, both as perpetrators and victims. The paper will present the findings related to unauthorised access to

e-mail: the method of penetration, perpetrators and victims (from the perspective of both victims and perpetrators), as well as motivations for unauthorised access.

Panel 127: Theory and methods in cybercrime

Panel 127 - Paper 1.

Routine Activities Theoretical Perspective: A Case Study of Colonial Pipeline Ransomware

Author(s): **Sinchul Back**, University of Scranton, **Jennifer LaPrade**, Missouri State University, **Hyunwoo Hong**, University of Colorado Denver

Abstract:

Routine activity theory (RAT) has subsequently been applied to predictions of predatory criminal or victimization events. Despite a number of studies attempting to apply RAT to the vast array of crimes now taking place in a virtual environment such as phishing, fraud, malware infection, identify theft, computer viruses and cyber stalking on the Internet in Western countries, little is known about whether RAT could address ransomware attack. The current study applies RAT in order to examine a high-profile case of Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack in the United States to paralyze critical infrastructures of the United States. The results indicate that the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware case is well covered by the element of RAT. Moreover, this study demonstrates how capable guardians play a significant role to implement countermeasure tactics to disrupt and prevent sophisticated cyber threats in information era.

Panel 127 - Paper 2.

The undercover criminologist: ethical boundaries of covert surveillance in cybercrime research and the use of honeypots

Author(s): **Francisco Javier Castro-Toledo**, CRIMINA Research Center for the Study and Prevention of Crime - Plus Ethics

Abstract:

From a widely accepted perspective in research ethics, the use of deception has been one of the most challenging methodological issues for ethicists because of its direct impact on the autonomy, dignity and respect of the people under observation. In this respect, the past decade of cybercrime research has found an opportunity in online resources (such as social networks, forums or other similar cyberplaces) to expose their users to covert surveillance without valid consent. At the same time, some of this research has also included valuable methodological tools that, like honeypots, function as triggers for criminal behaviour and thus add additional ethical risks. Given this context, this contribution has three general objectives: 1) to address

the main ethical challenges associated with covert surveillance in cybercrime research, 2) to propose measures to mitigate or minimise the potential associated risks, and 3) to discuss the ethical limits of this mode of research.

Panel 127 - Paper 3.

Text mining on the darknet: use cases in cyber criminology

Author(s): **Ákos Szigeti**, National University of Public Service, Doctoral School of Law Enforcement

Abstract:

The users of cyberspace create an enormous amount of textual data on the surface web and on the deep web as well, including the anonymity based darknet platforms. The various automated analytical methods of text mining allow us to analyse these big data sources, which opportunity is already exploited by several researchers. In the international literature, we can find examples for classifying legal and illegal content by statistical language models, strengthening the theory of darknet's dual-usage. Darknet markets usually end up being closed by law enforcement agencies, just like it happened in the case of the Silk Road market, back in 2013. Analysing the trends of user activity after the closure of specific darknet markets can help in evaluating the interventions of law enforcement. By presenting these examples, this study shed light on the exploitable opportunities of text mining as a research method in cyber criminology.

Panel 127 - Paper 4.

Theoretical paradigms and the thematic range of online crime research

Author(s): **Maryja Šupa**, Vilnius University

Abstract:

This paper presents the results of research about the theoretical paradigms in online crime research and the related thematic range of social research about online crime, spanning criminology and beyond. While several prominent systematic reviews and broad summaries of theoretical approaches to online crime exist (e.g. Holt, Bossler 2014; Stratton, Powell, Cameron 2017; Maimon, Louderback 2019), they tend to focus mostly on one paradigm or a specific theme (e. g. perpetrators). I argue that theoretically and thematically, the field is much more diverse. In particular, there is plurality of theoretical and methodological approaches that are reflexive of the broader positivist and critical/cultural paradigms in criminology. In the paper I will overview the key developments within each paradigm with regards to online crime research, and link them to research topics organised in 4 key categories. Finally, I will argue on the importance of thematic categories reflecting the social impact of online crime: public discourses and perceptions of online crimes, and the global and local dimensions of

online crime. While studied, they are not often discussed as part of the online crime research corpus.

25. European Violence Monitor (ESC WG)

Panel 128: *Violence Research Lab 1*

Panel 128 - Paper 1.

Violence Prevention through Community Policing

Author(s): **Ruža Karlović**, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

The aim of this presentation is to draw attention to the understanding and prevention of violence in general and particularly physical violence according to Community Policing. Community Policing implies that violence and criminal behavior is not just a problem and responsibility of the police, but society shares responsibility with the police for the prevention of violence and criminal behavior. For example, violence and infliction of grievous bodily harm is both police and public health problem, but also a social one. The police determine the circumstances of committing criminal acts, medical staff deal with the manner of infliction of injury, type of injury, etc., but only teamwork can be more effective in understanding and preventing violence. In other words, teamwork and the exchange of information and knowledge are prerequisites for the effective and applicable prevention of criminal behavior and violence. A good example of the joint work of the police, health care institutions, and other social stakeholders in the Cardiff Violence Prevention Model.

Panel 128 - Paper 2.

The effect of medical records of injured person on criminal procedure

Author(s): **Marija Baković**, **Davor Mayer**, Institute of Forensic Medicine and Criminalistics, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb

Abstract:

Proper assessment and documenting of physical injuries are recognized among legal medicine experts as an important factor for expert opinion formation, as this can be crucial information that proves or disproves a violent act and other facts related to the event. Due to this, legal medicine experts have issued guidelines for documenting the bodily injuries of victims of certain specific violent acts. However, the reality in most cases is that doctors of different clinical professions examine victims first and often these initial medical records are the only medical records available as evidence later in the course of judicial proceedings. Unfortunately, very often clinical doctors are unaware of the importance of good medical records for efficient

judicial proceedings. Here we will present the most frequent obstacles arising from inadequate medical records together with several cases that illustrate the problem.

Panel 128 - Paper 3.

Impact of COVID-19 on violence in Croatia

Author(s): **Reana Bezić**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

This paper will analyse the influence of the imposed COVID-19 restrictions on the decrease and/or increase of violence in Croatia. COVID-19 pandemic brought significant changes in our lives, not only in regards to health issues but also restrictions regarding human rights such as freedom of movement and economic activities. All of the above provided huge changes in legal and illegal activities. Analysing statistical data on criminal activities in Croatia in 2020, the author will try to detect criminal offenses that have suffered a drastic decrease in their occurrence, as well as criminal activities which faced an increase. The main focus of the paper will be answering the following question: did the pandemic year changed the incidence and structure of violence in Croatia?

Panel 128 - Paper 4.

The economic costs of crime

Author(s): **Vedran Recher**, Institute of Economics, Zagreb

Abstract:

Understanding and assessing the harm of crime to society is one of the critical issues of public policy and the fight against crime. Social scientists have made great strides in recent decades in demystifying the monetary costs of crime to society. The costs must be taken into account when deciding whether it is necessary to adjust the security and surveillance system, the criminal justice system, the prison system, and the rehabilitation system of perpetrators. Namely, in an imaginary world where the committed criminal offense costs society nothing, one would question the need for all the mentioned systems.

Direct costs of crime (i.e., the estimated or reported damage) are just the tip of the iceberg. Researchers should include other costs representing significant burden to society, including psychological costs on victims, their labor market outcomes, etc. Without knowing the real costs of crime in a society, it is impossible to estimate the efficient allocation of resources towards combating crime.

Panel 129: Violence Research Lab 2

Panel 129 - Paper 1.

Domestic violence – is criminal law the best platform for domestic violence prevention?

Author(s): **Petra Šprem**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Criminal law has always been the first target of the public, experts and even scientists when it comes to severe cases of domestic violence. Higher penalties for perpetrators and greater protection of victims are constantly sought, and everyone is repeatedly pointing the finger at criminal justice for its ineffective system in combating domestic violence. However, the question arises as to whether criminal law should be a fundamental mechanism by which the prevention of domestic violence is strengthened? Are we placing too much burden and unrealistic expectations on criminal law while neglecting some other social mechanisms at the same time? Given the etiology of domestic violence, as well as research which shook the confidence in the preventive effect of criminal law, it seems that solutions need to be sought elsewhere.

Panel 129 - Paper 2.

Domestic violence in the Republic of Croatia in the first pandemic year: are there differences in the trends?

Author(s): **Mirjana Kondor Langer**, Police College in Zagreb

Abstract:

During the pandemic, the biggest focus was on preserving the health system, and due to its overload, individuals in need of treatment were denied adequate health care. The consequences of certain measures taken to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus are visible through the restriction of physical and social contacts, rising unemployment, deprivation of adequate health care. In families with disturbed family relationships, there is a certain increased risk of violence against women, but also violence against other vulnerable family members such as children, the elderly or people with disabilities. The question of whether there has been a change in the trend of domestic violence in Croatia during 2020 has arisen. From the analysed data of misdemeanors of domestic violence and the criminal offense of domestic violence in 2020, a decrease in the number of victims of total punishable offenses of domestic violence was recorded. However, if all criminal offenses that are most often committed with violent behaviour in the family or between close persons are taken into account, in 2020 an increase in criminal offenses was recorded.

Panel 129 - Paper 3.

Through radicalisation to violence

Author(s): **Pero Mihaljević**, The Office of the National Security Council in Croatia

Abstract:

In recent times, radicalisation process is starting to pose a serious security threat. As such, it became a focus of political discussions, specifically due to the direct national security threat it represents. Until recently, research regarding radicalisation and extremism was focused on terrorism, and were in that sense seen as something external. After the event that occurred in October in 2020 at the St. Mark's Square in Zagreb, Croatia, the topic of radicalisation began to occupy not only the experts but laymen as well. Almost overnight, discerning processes which lead to violent extremism and/or terrorism became paramount. However, considering divisions in the society (that is more often than not enforced by political parties), extreme situations where certain individuals show their support or disagreement in violent manner is to be expected. Therefore, it is up to modern society and its members to develop a system through which it will be possible to develop security indicators of this behavior and prevent catastrophic events before they occur. This presentation will showcase certain processes that lead to radicalism, (violent) extremism, and terrorism, as well as a proactive approach that can mitigate the risk this behavior poses.

Panel 129 - Paper 4.

The cause of mass shootings in the USA

Author(s): **Dalia Pribisalić**, University in Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Whenever an issue of mass shootings occurs, and especially when it happens in a country as developed and as progressive as the USA, the main question that arises is "Who is to blame?" Two psychological theories are the most cited ones; "aggression as learned behaviour" theory and "frustration - aggression - displacement" theory. In order to understand the actions of an individual, one needs to take into consideration what kind of people they are, but also what they have been taught. When it comes to school shootings, many are quick to blame the culture of bullying. Although many shooter's personal histories do indicate that this theory might be one of the most relevant ones, it still doesn't account for the fact that bullying occurs all over the world, not just in the USA. So, why is this phenomenon so prevalent in this country in particular? Is it possible that the sheer accessibility of guns in the USA the main, if not the only, cause? Or perhaps the issue runs deeper than that?

26. Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records (ESC WG)

Panel 130: *Discrimination, victimhood and criminal records*

Panel 130 - Paper 1.

Addressing the Collateral Consequences of an Historical Homosexual Offence Conviction

Author(s): **Allen George**, University of Sydney

Abstract:

The later part of the 20th Century saw the decriminalisation of homosexual offences in Australia and in other countries, but this failed to address the consequences of a criminal record for such convictions until recently. The hard-fought battles by community activists and their supporters to decriminalise homosexual offences, including 'cross dressing' in some jurisdictions, allowing gay/homosexual men to love in a licit manner, along with offering greater legal freedom to sex/gender fluid people. Overlooked in this era of progress though were the negative effects on the lives of people with such a conviction that could not by law be expunged, or spent, from a criminal record; the stain remained long after the offence vanished. Drawing on parliamentary debate across Australia, this paper will outline the consequences of a criminal record for homosexual offences on the lives of those with such convictions. It examines the development of expungement legislation, and its broader purpose from the perspective of parliamentarians, along with the administrative schemes designed to facilitate applications for expungement. The paper contemplates a critical question: why did it take decades to implement a legal remedy for the collateral consequences of a criminal record for a homosexual offence?

Panel 130 - Paper 2.

When 'ideal victim' meets 'criminalised other': criminal records and the denial of victimisation

Author(s): **Lauren Bradford, Rhiannon Davies, Andrew Henley**, University of Nottingham

Abstract:

This paper explores the restrictions on access to state compensation for victims of crime with criminal records. It will, firstly, provide some background to the UK's Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme, before explaining how the post-financial crisis period of fiscal austerity acted as the pretext for further restrictions on the Scheme's coverage through an application of the 'less eligibility' principle. Secondly, the paper presents preliminary findings from secondary analysis of Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority data, with specific focus on decisions to reject claims or reduce compensation based on applicants' criminal records. Finally, the paper will argue that this 'denial of victimisation' contributes to the problematic

social construction of 'ideal victims', whilst simultaneously casting former lawbreakers outside the realm of the statutory support provided to 'deserving' citizens.

Panel 130 - Paper 3.

Using criminal histories to prevent harm: the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme

Author(s): **Katerina Hadjimatheou**, University of Essex, UK

Abstract:

Domestic Violence Disclosure Schemes (DVDS) aim to empower victim-survivors by giving them access to police records detailing their partner's abusive history to help them make more informed decisions about their safety. First introduced in the UK in 2014, similar schemes have since been rolled out in Scotland, Northern Ireland, New Zealand and parts of Australia and Canada. Yet they remain controversial amid concerns about how well they balance the need to protect victims from harm with the rights to privacy of those with criminal histories of abuse. This presentation draws on findings from the largest qualitative study of the DVDS to date to examine how police negotiate and reconcile these tensions in practice. It reveals wildly divergent approaches between individual forces, with some giving greater weight to privacy interests of offenders and others prioritising the empowerment of victims. As a result, victims in some force areas currently receive minimal or no information about their partner's criminal histories while others receive lengthy and detailed descriptions, including of incidents that never made it to court. The implications of this discrepancy are discussed, and it is argued that the imperatives of victim protection make detailed disclosures justified in the vast majority of cases.

Panel 131: *Unlocking Opportunity: Exploring the Impact of a Criminal Record on Access to Higher Education in the UK*

Panel 131 - Paper 1.

Exploring the Policies and Practices of UK Universities for People with Criminal Records

Author(s): **Charlotte Brooks**, University of Nottingham

Abstract:

This presentation introduces PhD research which will explore the policies and practices of UK universities for applicants with criminal records applying to non-regulated degrees (i.e. degrees that do not involve contact with vulnerable children or vulnerable adults). In the UK, applicants to non-regulated courses are no longer required to disclose their criminal records on their university application. Yet little is known about if, and how, criminal records information is being collected and used at a later stage of the admissions process.

This presentation will outline the importance of fair admissions to university for people with criminal records. This will be followed by a discussion of the research questions and an overview of how this PhD research intends to use a mixed methods research design, including policy analysis, a survey, a correspondence study and semi-structured interviews, to investigate the impact of a criminal record on access to non-regulated undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in the UK.

The presentation will conclude by presenting preliminary findings from the analysis of 143 UK universities' criminal record policies, which reveals that in many instances, a criminal record continues to present a significant barrier to access to higher education in the UK.

Panel 131 - Paper 2.

A fair chance? How questions about criminal records create barriers to inclusion

Author(s): **Rachel Tynan**, Unlock

Abstract:

In 2018 the UK's Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) announced that it would no longer ask applicants to most programmes to disclose 'relevant, unspent criminal convictions'. Applicants to programmes leading to regulated professions are still asked to disclose. However, a significant number of universities sought legal advice to prevent the removal of the box and advice on whether, and how, they could continue to collect this information. Although some universities now have progressive and inclusive approaches to students with criminal records, the majority continue to ask.

Unlock, an independent charity that provides a voice for people with criminal records, campaigns for fair admissions, advising universities on policy and practice and advocating for applicants and students with criminal records.

This presentation will discuss the reasons universities to continue to ask, the legal implications of doing so and the impact on applicants. It will argue that questions about criminal records create a barrier to diversity and inclusion and cement faulty ideas about risk and safeguarding in the minds of applicants, staff and students and wider society. In doing so, it will illuminate the value of 'criminal records' as a lens through which to view criminal and social justice in the UK.

Panel 131 - Paper 3.

Criminal Records and Public Sector Professional Education: Exploring the role of enhanced criminal records checks in decision-making processes at admissions to social work courses in higher education in England, as case study

Author(s): **Caroline Bald, Aaron Wyllie, Ines Martinez**, University of Essex, UK

Abstract:

In England, 1% of higher education courses attract enhanced criminal records checks. While most prospective students benefit from Rehabilitation of Offenders Act amendment, there remains a pressure on universities to check suitability of that 1% to study public sector professional education enabled by increase in digitalisation.

Positioned critically, this paper, draws on social work as case study to present findings from surveying academics responsible for admissions decision-making in England in the last two years. We will explore through our data the extent to which policy, practice, and custom guides the role enhanced criminal record checks play in the admissions decision-making processes - specifically exploring profession regulatory authority over higher education decision making and the test of suitability to study.

Our research, in showing a lack of consistency in how enhanced criminal records are considered, opens potential for a moralizing grey area where applicants most at risk of coming into contact with criminal justice are excluded. We close by arguing there is an urgent need for international comparative study to consider the scale of exclusion from professional education as well as the social impact of blocking pathways into courses, risking public sector professions becoming moral instruments of carceral citizenship.

27. Intergenerational Criminology (ESC WG)

Panel 132: Parenting and adolescent delinquency

Panel 132 - Paper 1.

The association between parental and adolescent crime and mediation by parenting: A study proposal and discussion of the technique MASEM

Author(s): **Machteld Hoeve**, University of Amsterdam, **Veroni Eichelsheim**, NSCR, **Tessa Van den Berg**, Utrecht University, **Isidora Stolwijk**, University of Amsterdam, **Suzanne Jak**, University of Amsterdam

Abstract:

Many studies have focused on the concentration of antisocial and criminal behavior within families. Findings revealed that if parents engage in criminal activities, their children are at risk to become offenders themselves. In this project we aim to increase knowledge on the intergenerational transmission of antisocial and criminal behavior. More specifically, we will collect studies on antisocial/criminal behavior of parents, their parenting behavior and on antisocial/criminal behavior of their children. The project will focus on the association between antisocial behavior of parents and that of their children and on potential mediating effects of parenting behavior. Meta-analytic structural equation modeling (MASEM) is a technique that combines meta-analysis and structural equation modeling and will be used to test this mediation model. In this presentation a project proposal will be presented. In

addition, advantages and disadvantages will be discussed of the method MASEM on the basis of two studies conducted with the data that has been collected thus far.

Panel 132 - Paper 2.

Paternal incarceration, family relationships, and adolescents' externalizing problem behavior

Author(s): **Simon Venema**, Verslavingszorg Noord Nederland, Hanzehogeschool Groningen, **Marieke Haan**, University of Groningen, **Eric Blaauw**, Verslavingszorg Noord Nederland, Hanzehogeschool Groningen, **René Veenstra**, University of Groningen

Abstract:

Paternal incarceration is harmful for many children. Little is known, however, about the mechanisms that drive these negative effects. In this study, we focus on the role of family relationships as a key mechanism in the link between paternal incarceration and adolescents' externalizing problem behavior. We use longitudinal data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study from the USA. In this study, children and their families were followed from childbirth to age 15. A relatively large proportion of the sample experienced paternal incarceration. We study the relationships between paternal incarceration, pre-incarceration and post-incarceration family relationships, and externalizing problem behavior using coarsened exact matching and structural equation modelling. We find evidence that paternal incarceration is associated with increased adolescent externalizing problem behavior. Furthermore, results show that paternal incarceration negatively affects father-child relationships. Father-mother relationships are negatively affected by paternal incarceration, particularly when pre-incarceration father-mother relationships were of high quality. However, we do not find evidence for an indirect effect of paternal incarceration on externalizing problem behavior through decreased family relationship quality.

Panel 132 - Paper 3.

Intergenerational transmission of crime: Does a parental separation help to break the vicious cycle?

Author(s): **Janique Kroese**, VU University Amsterdam, NSCR, **Tara Renae McGee**, Griffith University, **Susan Dennison**, Griffith University

Abstract:

Previous research has shown that both parental crime and parental separation are related to a higher likelihood of adolescents engaging in criminal behavior. This raises the following question: If a parent engages in criminal behavior and the parents get a separation, will there be a cumulative effect or a protective effect? Using Dutch population register data, we estimated fixed effects panel models to assess the effects of a parental separation on the intergenerational transmission of crime. We distinguished between property crimes; destruction and crimes against public order and authority; and violent and sexual crimes. We found a protective effect of parental separation when adolescents lived with the single parent

who did not engage in destruction and crimes against public order and authority or violent and sexual crimes. Additionally, we found a protective effect of parental separation when adolescents lived with a single parent who did not engage in property crimes or, surprisingly, lived with the single parent who did engage in property crime, in contrast to when adolescents lived in a family with both parents where one or both parents engaged in property crimes. Concluding, a parental separation can be beneficial for adolescents in certain family situations.

Panel 132 - Paper 4.

Parenting and peer context in relation to adolescent delinquency: A systematic review on the interplay of two core social domains

Author(s): **Evelien Hoeben, Veroni Eichelsheim**, NSCR

Abstract:

The aim of this systematic review is to provide an overview of research on the interplay between parenting and peer factors in relation to adolescent delinquency. Studies were collected through searches in PsychInfo, Criminal Justice Abstracts, IBSS, SCOPUS, Web of Science, and PubMed. Data selection was done with the aid of ASReview. Within this body of work, we identified three lines of research: (1) Studies examining the extent to which parenting shapes adolescents' friendship selection of delinquent peers and, thereby, adolescent engagement in delinquency themselves (i.e., peer selection); (2) Studies examining the extent to which parenting affects adolescents' susceptibility to influence from their peers toward or away from delinquency (i.e., peer influence); (3) Studies examining the extent to which parenting strengthens or buffers the effect of peer victimization on delinquency (i.e., peer victimization). For each of these categories, we examine the role of potential moderators including the age of the sample (i.e., early, mid, late adolescence, young adulthood), whether a cross-sectional or longitudinal data design was applied, and the type of parenting factors examined (e.g., control, support). Based on our findings, we discuss the best ways to involve parents in intervention and prevention efforts that target adolescent delinquency.

Panel 133: Intergenerational transmission of crime and adversity

Note: this panel is also included in the ESC Developmental and Life-course Criminology WG category.

Panel 133 - Paper 1.

Intergenerational family relationships in organized crime

Author(s): **Ana Guerreiro**, School of Criminology, University of Porto/ University Institute of Maia, **Sílvia Gomes**, Nottingham Trent University, **Pedro Sousa**, School of Criminology, University of Porto

Abstract:

Studies show that criminal involvement of any individual is more likely when other family members are already involved in illicit activities. Family ties in organized crime are especially significant as many of the members of the same criminal organization are relatives, being common practice parents socializing children towards criminal structure's attitudes and values. However, little attention has been paid to criminal families and especially to a possible intergenerational transmission of delinquent behaviours inside an organized crime group.

This communication aims to present the main outcomes of an empirical study based on information collected inside Portuguese court decisions on Criminal Association. Crossing qualitative and quantitative methodologies, this study analyses i) in what extent an organized crime group is comprised of members tied by family links; ii) whether there is evidence of an intergenerational continuity of crime activity; iii) whether gender plays any role in the intergenerational transfer of criminal heritage and, iv) whether family ties significantly explain differences in sentencing outcomes.

Finally, this study provides contents for discussing criminal families and the intergenerational transmission of criminal behavior in organized crime.

Panel 133 - Paper 2.

The Intergenerational Continuity of Adversity and Resilience (IN-CARE) Project

Author(s): **Mirla Schaeffer**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, **Victor van der Geest**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, **Veroni Eichelsheim**, NSCR

Abstract:

The transition to parenthood is a life-changing event for most individuals. It poses a new challenge for first-time parents, the challenge being even greater for young parents who are more vulnerable. These vulnerable parents face difficulties in providing the optimal peri- and postnatal circumstances for their child. While research has indicated that difficult transitions to parenthood may have long-term negative outcomes for both parents and their children, not many studies have analyzed the determinants and long-term (intergenerational) outcomes of vulnerable parenthood, nor the factors that may foster resilience.

In a four-year research project, we aim to identify the mechanisms that underlie the intergenerational transmission of adversity, as well as the mechanisms that underlie resilience despite adversity. We will do so by using a high risk "clinical" sample in the Netherlands, consisting of care-leavers from secure out-of-home care (OHC) facilities who have an increased risk of transmitting adversities to next generations in the Netherlands, and compare their outcomes to a low-risk control group. Our presentation will give an overview of the project plan and the data that will be used, including institutional client files of OHC facilities, data from Statistics Netherlands, in-depth follow-up interviews and a small number of case-studies.

Panel 133 - Paper 3.

The effects of individual and intergenerational life events on criminal behavior: a family-based research design

Author(s): **Steve van de Weijer**, NSCR

Abstract:

A vast and growing amount of studies in life-course criminology has shown that both individual (e.g., marriage, employment) and intergenerational life events (e.g., parental divorce, parental crime) are associated with criminal behavior. Causal inference is, however, complicated as usually only non-experimental data is available. This study shows how family-based research design can be used to control for unmeasured family confounders (i.e., genetic and shared environmental factors), to get a better estimate of causal effects. Registration data from Dutch Statistics was used, which include information on all Dutch citizens from several official sources. First, the associations between life events and crime are examined for the entire Dutch population. Second, comparisons are made between same-sex siblings and twins who are discordant on the life events (e.g. a married and a single sibling). By making a comparison within sibling and twin-pairs, these analyses control for all factors which are shared between these family members.

Preliminary results show that associations between life events and criminal behaviour decrease when unmeasured familial confounders are controlled for.

These results suggest that these associations are at least partly confounded by genetic or shared environmental factors and that results from previous studies often overestimate the strength of these effects.

28. Restorative Justice (ESC WG)

Panel 134: Restorative justice and stakeholders

Panel 134 - Paper 1.

Negotiated Justice and Victims of Crime: Croatian Perspective

Author(s): **Zoran Buric**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Different institutions of negotiated justice that are available in the Croatian criminal justice system serve various goals. One of the possible goals of these institutions is also the promotion of restorative justice services. The research, which is the basis of the presentation and which is conducted in the framework of the Croatian Science Foundation Project: “Systematic approach to models of negotiated justice in Croatian criminal procedure” (IP-2019-04-1275), is focused on the analysis, on the theoretical and comparative normative (England and Wales,

Italy, France, Germany, and Austria) levels, of various forms and degrees of involvement of victims in the functioning of the negotiated justice institutions in the Croatian criminal justice system. The degree of involvement varies from the absence of the victim from the negotiation scheme to his/her decisive role for the agreement to produce its legal effects. Different variations are also possible and present in the involvement of the victim in the execution of the agreement phase. The goal of the analysis is to evaluate the extent to which the involvement of the victim in the functioning of negotiated justice institutions is adequately designed and executed in order to achieve restorative justice purposes.

Panel 134 - Paper 2.

Mediation and victims' interests in juvenile justice: The Greek case based on procedural justice theory and empirical findings

Author(s): **Konstantinos Panagos**, School of Law, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

Abstract:

Judges, prosecutors and probation officers in juvenile justice system have to focus on offenders' best interests and rehabilitation. The application of victim-offender mediation (VOM) in juvenile courts has to conform with the principles of the criminal law for juvenile offenders. As Kilchling (2005: 229-30) has put it, the juvenile justice "is based upon an explicit educational approach. Unlike in the adult criminal law field, the potential positive effects of VOM have to be assessed in the light of the impact upon the young offender [...] other considerations, in particular victim-related advantages, must not play any decisive role". The presentation will focus on the challenges for the protection of victims' interests in the Greek juvenile justice system in light of the procedural justice theory. Special emphasis will be given on the role of probation officers in mediation process, since the general nature of their duties is 'offender-focused'. The analysis will also include the findings of a qualitative empirical study based on semi-structured interviews with 25 probation officers / mediators.

Panel 134 - Paper 3.

Epistemic inequality in restorative justice: testimonial injustice as a tool for understanding imbalance situations between the parties

Author(s): **Isabel Germán**, University of the Basque Country. Basque Institute of Criminology

Abstract:

In restorative justice the encounter between the parties in conflict creates a space for testimony, being a central element. Testimony requires an explicit acknowledgement of the situation in which speaker and listener are involved, placing them in a special epistemic

perspective, where participants are themselves bonded to social links of trust to share knowledge.

Focusing on in-court penal mediation (considering mediation as the most extended practice), it should be noted that the restorative process starts only after the penal conflict is in a situation legally delimited, and in which the parties assume their position of victim and offender previously defined by the criminal justice system. This can contribute to create and/or maintain a situation of epistemic inequality.

This inequality can be explained, in part, by testimonial injustice, understood -in Miranda Fricker's sense- as the injustice that occurs when a listener is affected by prejudice, leading him/her to give the speaker's account a diminished degree of credibility. Prejudice that, in intrajudicial mediation, is determined mainly by the positions of the parties as defined by the criminal justice system. This will thus affect the development of the restorative process, the possible agreement and, finally, the legal decision that will be adopted.

Panel 134 - Paper 4.

Institutionalizing restorative justice for adults in Scotland: an empirical study of practitioners' perspectives

Author(s): **Jamie Buchan, Giuseppe Maglione, Siobhan Butler**, Edinburgh Napier University

Abstract:

Scotland's devolved government remains committed to making restorative justice (RJ) available nationwide by 2023, spurred partly by Europe-wide efforts to institutionalise RJ under the banner of victims' rights.

Building on previous work that mapped provision of youth RJ in Scotland, this exploratory study examined the implementation of the policy and its possible future as they related to adult RJ, using interviews with criminal justice professionals involved in the organisation and delivery of RJ services.

Our findings, based on interviews with a range of criminal justice professionals show support for the aim of developing RJ in Scotland and a widely held view of RJ as a better alternative to criminal justice. However, participants were critical of the policy's failure to address challenges to the institutionalisation of Scottish RJ. These include systemic challenges around public knowledge, funding, partnership and information sharing, as well as more conceptual concerns about the potential co-optation of RJ. They advocate a coordinated but locally responsive approach to RJ delivery with more developed referral pathways.

Our findings touch on questions about the character of Scottish RJ, its organisation and its relationship to criminal justice, with implications for the development of RJ across Europe.

Panel 135: Practice considerations in restorative justice

Panel 135 - Paper 1.

Rethinking Restorative Justice following Tax Offenses

Author(s): **Ronit Blumkine, Natalie Hadar**, University of Haifa

Abstract:

Criminal justice systems in their present structures face difficulties responding to tax collection due to phenomena like tax evasion and avoidance. A possible mechanism for responding to those phenomena is Restorative Justice (RJ). RJ conceives crime as a violation of people and relationships and sets a goal to heal the parties involved. Responsive regulation locates RJ as one strategy in a hierarchy of strategies for regulating a problem of concern and preferred strategy to more interventionist and punitive ones based on incapacitation or deterrence strategies. The present study describes various models of responsive regulation and RJ that are being implemented in certain states and considers their suitability for the structure of the Israeli tax system. In particular, we consider complexities resulting from the significant influence of large corporations in the process of legislation, regulation and enforcement. The study further considers the potential of RJ in promoting community compliance, involvement, commitment and respect vis-à-vis tax authorities among large entities and groups of companies within the private and public sectors. The research proposes a way to implement a unique model of tax enforcement in Israel and similar capital structure states while demonstrating ways of creating integration between punitive criminal law and RJ.

Panel 135 - Paper 2.

What is a restorative city?

Author(s): **Anna Matczak**, The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Abstract:

The concept of a restorative city is one of the most recent and fascinating developments in the field of restorative justice theory and practice. Despite the lack of universal model or standards of implementation, the concept of a restorative city can be defined as a process that aims at shaping both community life as well as urban space through the lens of restorative justice philosophy, values and standards. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the results of the analysis of how this concept has been implemented so far in a number of selected cities, systematise the knowledge about the process of implementing the idea of a restorative city and advance the discussion around the conceptual framework of this development. The paper concludes with a brief summary of activities that have been undertaken in Wrocław, Poland, in order to gain the status of a restorative city.

Panel 135 - Paper 3.

Restorative justice and the reform of the rehabilitation objective of prison: the case of the Association for the Protection and Assistance of Convicts (apac) in Brazil

Author(s): **Sergio Grossi**, University of Padua - Italy / Universidade Federal Fluminense - Brazil

Abstract:

In Brazil, the intensification of the punitive paradigm has led to a policy of mass incarceration, based on reproduction of violence and disrespect for human rights, which does nothing to reduce crime and recidivism rates. The penal system fails to include victims and offenders in the administration of their own conflicts. In this way, convicts also become victims.

In this context, in the 1970s, an experience of restorative justice and rehabilitation of convicted people, carried out by the APAC, emerged as an alternative to prison. These 'prisons without police' or 'educational communities' are now public policy in Minas Gerais and have been nominated as a nationwide alternative. They now accommodate more than 3,000 prisoners, and research shows that they are effective in reducing recidivism and improving the lives of convicted persons and staff.

Accordingly, this paper discusses the restorative justice paradigm used by the APAC through ethnographic analysis, which included 40 days of fieldwork and open and semi-structured interviews in two model units.

The results indicate the construction of a more peaceful context, where conflicts seem to be reduced and co-managed through involvement of convicts themselves. There is also increased contact with society and reduction of stigmatisation in certain units.

Panel 135 - Paper 4.

Developing a practice framework for restorative justice

Author(s): **Steve Kirkwood**, The University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Restorative justice offers a distinct approach for responding to moral harm. Its core values emphasise participation, respect, empathy, accountability, voluntariness and communication. It focuses on addressing harm, offering people who have committed or been harmed by crime to safely discuss the nature and consequences of the offence, ask questions and offer answers, and agree what ought to be done to make amends and avoid further injury. But how exactly should restorative justice be understood as a framework for practice, particularly in the broader context of criminal justice? This presentation will bridge explanatory theories, normative assumptions and treatment theories to offer a formulation of restorative justice as a framework for practice. Specifically, it will argue that a practice framework can be enhanced by carefully distinguishing between values that are core to restorative justice practice and those that vary with the needs and preferences of the participants, distinguishing between dialogue,

deliberation, reparation, rehabilitation and restoration, and critically reflecting on the contexts in which the practices take place.

Panel 136: Policing and restorative justice: culture, structures and processes

Panel 136 - Paper 1.

Ultimum remedium or optimum remedium? Action research on restorative policing in the Netherlands

Author(s): **Ronald van Steden**, Vrije Universiteit and NSCR, The Netherlands

Abstract:

Jack and Alice have a short but stormy relationship. Alice breaks up this love affair, leaving Jack behind – frustrated and furious. Both ex-lovers live in a small neighbourhood, where they occasionally bump into each other on the street and in the pub. Jack still adores Alice and tries to make it up with her. Alice refuses and, on a bad night out, things go out of hand. They end up in a drunken fight and Alice hurts him back. After treatment by a doctor, she runs to the local police station and reports the incident to an officer on duty.

A standard police reaction is to use the ultimum remedium principle – that is: complete a crime report and start a criminal investigation. However, criminal law is not always the best solution for solving a relationship quarrel. Restorative justice can be an optimum remedium instead. This action research aims to learn how to turn a restorative justice approach into practice within the context of the Amsterdam police. We set up six real-life mediations between victims and offenders and found promising results, but adjustments to the organisation and culture of policing remain necessary for restorative justice to flourish.

Panel 136 - Paper 2.

Restorative policing: Pitfalls and potentials for cultural reform in England and Wales

Author(s): **Kerry Clamp**, University of Nottingham, UK

Abstract:

This paper considers the limited application of restorative policing in England and Wales. The central argument is that the contemporary application of restorative justice offers no fundamental change to everyday policing practice and no shift in how we conceptualise crime and victimisation, its causes, consequences and solutions. This belief is underpinned by two observations. First, contemporary restorative justice policy and practice creates a ‘distancing effect’ which allows/requires officers to view it as something that exists outside of operational policing. Second, the dominant conceptions of restorative justice as a process reduces the transformative potential of restorative justice for policing culture more broadly. Drawing on empirical and knowledge exchange projects conducted over the last three years, a case is made for use of the restorative script and training in restorative justice theory to stimulate a shift in

frontline policing practice to yield better outcomes for victims, offenders, communities and police officers themselves.

Panel 136 - Paper 3.

Victim and Witness Care Units in England and Wales: the systemic and cultural challenges to delivering restorative justice

Author(s): **Rebecca Banwell-Moore**, University of Nottingham, UK

Abstract:

Victim and Witness Care Units (VWCU) in England and Wales provide a single point of contact for victims during their journey through the criminal justice system. Police funded, VWCUs ensure that all victims and witnesses (post-charge) receive case progression information and updates, and signpost victims and witnesses to partner agencies and support services. Under the Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) 2015, VWCUs are statutorily obliged to contact victims and witnesses to offer support and information - including providing victims of crime with information on the availability of restorative justice. VWCUs intrinsic role locates them as a key gatekeeper to victims accessing restorative justice. Despite being mandatorily required to provide victims with information on restorative justice it appears that very few VWCUs adhere to their VCOP obligations and victims are not systematically provided with the necessary information. Drawing upon qualitative interviews conducted with VWCU officers (n=43) this paper examines the systemic and cultural barriers to embedding restorative justice within VWCUs' culture. The main systemic and cultural barriers are presented here to argue that until restorative justice is fully integrated within the VWCUs organisational culture, restorative justice will continue to remain an 'optional extra'.

Panel 136 - Paper 4.

Restorative justice and police decision making: initiatives in three police forces in England

Author(s): **Joanna Shapland**, University of Sheffield, UK

Abstract:

The project mapped the delivery of restorative justice at the level of police decision making in three police force areas in England. Some restorative justice was available from police officers carrying it out themselves ('street RJ'), but there were also referrals to local community panels, Youth Offending Teams and voluntary sector providers. However, this provision was patchy and officers were not always confident or trained in relation to restorative justice. Following this fieldwork and drawing upon lessons from work in Belgium and Northern Ireland, the three forces mounted initiatives to improve delivery, quality and availability, which were then evaluated. The paper considers the challenges of implementing quality provision in relation to policing, which is implicit in the government's statutory requirement that all victims should

be given information about the possibilities for restorative justice. It considers how either doing restorative justice or referring to outside providers fit with the culture and structures of policing and what key elements need to be present to help make restorative justice an everyday reality.

Panel 137: Restorative justice and communities

Panel 137 - Paper 1.

Exploring and enhancing relationships between Indigenous-led justice and Restorative justice in British Columbia, Canada

Author(s): **Muhammad Asadullah**, University of Regina, **Alana Abramson**, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, **Xilonen Pastran**, **Jori Fulks**, **Michael Baumgartners**

Abstract:

There is a plethora of literature conflating the terms restorative justice (RJ) and Indigenous justice (IJ). This collaborative action research project examined the relationship between IJ and RJ in British Columbia (BC), Canada. This study employed a decolonizing research method. As a result, the research was overseen by a community advisory committee, composed of Elders and practitioners in BC and Saskatchewan. Data were collected through 19 key-informant interviews and 20 virtual participant observations in the five communities in BC. Several themes and policy recommendations emerged including: the distinctions between IJ and RJ, the existence of a variety of restorative and Indigenous-led justice approaches, the need for sufficient funding for IJ and RJ, and the urgency for full-fledged Indigenous Justice systems that are rooted in Indigenous traditions, ceremonies, and laws. This study unearthed a wide range of distinctions between IJ and RJ. According to some participants “there’s absolutely no similarities” between RJ and IJ whereas to others, RJ and IJ are like the “difference between chocolate and vanilla ice cream”. This study demonstrates the importance of dialogue between justice stakeholders and Indigenous elders, knowledge keepers, and communities to unearth the unique and important distinctions between IJ and RJ.

Panel 137 - Paper 2.

The "Takana Forum" : a circle adapted to combating sexual abuse within the modern orthodox community in Israel

Author(s): **Michal Alberstein**, **Beatrice Coscas-Williams**, **Lea Vizel**, Bar Ilan University

Abstract:

The Takana Forum is a circle aimed at addressing sexual abuse in the Israeli modern orthodox society. It consists of both women and men, public figures, such as eminent rabbis who are respected inside the community, jurists, educators, and mental health professionals. They regard their participation in the Forum as a religious duty to "save the oppressed from the

oppressing." The Forum Takana works in coordination with the legal authorities. Our paper will examine the Forum through three different prisms: religion as a tool to address the issue of sexual abuse, the possibility for victims to participate and express their needs, and the place of legal alternatives as substituting the traditional trial. These three complementary perspectives underline the uniqueness of The Takana forum. The paper aims to conceptualize this hybrid approach to sexual assault that uses elements of restorative justice, therapeutic jurisprudence, and other models to adapt it to cultural unique settings. The paper compares the Forum Takana with other mechanisms to prevent sexual offenses, such as the sexual harassment commissioner role inside large institutions such as universities. It highlights the advantages, disadvantages, limitations, and potential of this innovative Forum.

Panel 137 - Paper 3.

'Fixing' harms in Cretan mountain villages: Sasmos as Restorative Justice

Author(s): **Evangelia Koumentaki**, University of Essex

Abstract:

The aim of my presentation is to illuminate the Sasmos reconciliation process, which is currently used in some villages at the island of Crete (an island in the southeast of Greece) to 'stop' family feuds, and more importantly a vendetta. This process involves a 'wrongdoer' (a person who has committed harm) local mediators and those who have been affected by a wrongful acting, i.e., the 'harmed people' and also community members. It is an ancient and informal form of restorative justice, which happens alongside the formal Greek justice system – which does not recognise it. Ultimately, Sasmos aims to: 'fix' the rupture that was caused in the community by a harmful act by preventing the initiation of vendettas and the escalation of conflict and violence in general; address the needs of the 'harmed people' and repair the emotional, physical and material damages while holding the wrongdoer accountable; and promote wrongdoers' reintegration while diminishing their stigmatisation. This presentation draws from my doctoral study and, in particular, from 6 months of ethnography, interviews and focus groups conducted in areas of Crete where Sasmos is practised today.

29. Historical Criminology (ESC WG) (EHC)

Panel 138: *Recapturing and Rewriting the Past. Forging New Frontiers*

Panel 138 - Paper 1.

'Receive this as a voice from the dead': The final words of the English hanged, 1840-68

Author(s): **John Walliss**, Liverpool Hope University, **Jen Hough**, University of Central Lancashire, **Scarlett Redman**, independent researcher

Abstract:

This paper explores the final words of condemned prisoners who were executed in England between 1840 and 1868. Drawing on a sample of just over a hundred accounts of executions from the provincial press, we show how, although the majority of those sentenced to death died penitent, appearing resigned to their fate and offering warnings to others should they risk a similar demise, there was some deviation from this script. In particular, we focus on the role of chaplains in encouraging, if not cajoling, suitable contrition and penitence from the prisoners from the condemned cell to the gallows.

Panel 138 - Paper 2.

The Construction of Public Discourse: criminal case and events of January 13 in Lietuvos aidas (1991 - 2001)

Author(s): **Sigita Cerneviciute**, Criminological Research Department, Law Institute of the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences

Abstract:

On January 13, 1991 the Soviet government used military force to overthrow Lithuania's independence (established on March 11, 1990), 14 unarmed civilians were killed, hundreds were wounded. Soon after, the testimonies of witnesses were started to gather building up to 332 volumes of the so-called "January 13 Case" that were passed on to Vilnius district court to examine. In 1999, 6 people of the former local section of the USSR communist Party were sentenced 3 to 12 years of imprisonment for political crimes: organizing murders and grievous bodily harm, establishing organizations which intended to overthrow the state.

In order to analyse how January 13 events and criminal case were constructed in the public discourse of Lithuania, the methodology of qualitative research was chosen, purposive sampling was applied, and the narrative content analysis was performed on one of the biggest Lithuanian newspapers at the time Lietuvos aidas (1991 – 2001).

The paper is a part of a research project „The criminal case and events of January 13: legal, criminological and historical research“, implemented in Law Institute of the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences. This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-LIP-20-14.

Panel 138 - Paper 3.

Chronicling forensic care and recycling ideas

Author(s): **Joni Reef, Michiel van der Wolf**, Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

Abstract:

Many current problems in forensic care can be tackled by studying prior processes in policy and operations. A chronological overview of previous issues and solutions in Dutch forensic care is lacking, but relevant for four major reasons. First, understanding the cause of current problems, that often lies in prior policy, is useful to efficiently solve them. Second, ideas for problems that were conceptualized before, could be re-applied. Third, knowledge of evidently unsuitable methodologies might help to avoid a similar pitfall. Finally, an overview of decennia of policy revisions may put the resolving power of these efforts into perspective.

Our study on the recent history of forensic care in the Netherlands offers an overview from the year 1988 to 2020.

An informative chronology of national law and regulations was made by collecting data from both public sources and internal publications from various stakeholders. In addition, data on safety levels, legal protection and quality standards were collected. Results are partly presented in infographics.

This project provides an overview of earlier thinking in forensic care context. By this, the study will support the debate on sustainable improvements of forensic care and contribute to safety and quality of forensic care in the Netherlands.

Panel 138 - Paper 4.

Explaining 'penal momentum': Path dependence, historical perspectives and the curious case of prison population forecastin

Author(s): **Henry Yeomans**, University of Leeds, **Thomas Guiney**, Oxford Brookes University

Abstract:

Prison population forecasting is an enigmatic feature of penal policy making. Governments must plan for an uncertain future and in this context statistical forecasting can be viewed as both a necessary feature of good governance and a profoundly political choice where the past, present and possible futures of penal policy collide. This paper uses the concept of path dependence to explain how national penal systems become subject to a generalised process of 'penal momentum' defined by the timing and sequence of critical junctures, the stickiness of existing institutional arrangements and a series of positive feedback loops that heighten the exit costs of radical policy departures. Prison population forecasts 'lock in' existing penal policy assumptions and create powerful path dependencies by tying these statistical projections to the annual cycle of prison administration, planning and expenditure. Far from confirming a static or deterministic account of penal policy change, our analysis points to a more dynamic process of 'reflexive' path dependence that is shaped by the evolving interactions and

contestations of a broad constellation of, often self-interested, policy actors. Finally, the paper will reflect on the broader value of path dependence approaches and their potential uses within historical criminology.

Panel 138 - Paper 5.

Sisters in Criminology: Women who Founded Criminology in the Early Twentieth Century

Author(s): **Paul Knepper**, San Jose State University

Abstract:

If we are to believe the textbook history of criminology, women do not contribute to the development of criminology until the 1970s and the modern feminist movement. There were, however, women who helped found criminology in early twentieth century. In particular, two sets of sisters: Gina and Paola Lombroso in Turin, and Edith and Grace Abbott in Chicago. Gina championed Cesare Lombroso's criminal anthropology; Paola advanced its critique. Edith advanced work on juvenile delinquency, crime statistics, and challenged the so-called Chicago School. Grace initiated the first worldwide survey of human trafficking and theory of organized crime. None fit the model of sociological criminology that developed in the USA and were ignored. When the textbook history was written, they were forgotten because they did not fit the story modern criminologists want to tell.

30. Hate Crimes (ESC WG)

Panel 139: *Hate Crimes in Spain. Special reference to aporophobia and homeless people*

Panel 139 - Paper 1.

Hate crimes in Spain: a victimization survey carried out by the Spanish National Office for the Fight Against Hate Crimes

Author(s): **Jesús Gómez, Tomás Fernández, Carlos J. Máñez, M^a Yamir San Abelardo, Javier López**, Oficina Nacional de Lucha Contra los Delitos de Odio (ONDOD; Spanish National Office for the Fight against Hate Crimes), Dirección General de Coordinación y Estudios, Secretaría de Estado de Seguridad (Ministerio del Interior, Spain)

Abstract:

Victimization surveys are a great tool in criminology to better understand a specific social problem. In fact, sometimes they are even more useful than the official statistics. Here, we present some of the results of a victimization survey carried out by the Spanish National Office

for the Fight against Hate Crimes (ONDOD) of the Ministry of Interior (Spain) between December 18, 2020 and March 31, 2021. The aim of this research was to collect the knowledge and the feelings of those people who have been victims of a hate crime. A total number of 437 people participated in this study. Some of the most important questions asked were: Do you think the measures that have been adopted so far in Spain to combat hate crimes are adequate? What is your perception about hate crimes in the last five years? Do you avoid some places to not be a victim? Moreover, it was also asked if they reported the crime when it happened, how was the police treatment and, very importantly, why they did not report the crime to the authorities in most of the cases. This study could help to combat more effectively this social scourge.

Panel 139 - Paper 2.

The special vulnerability of people experiencing homelessness to violence. An approach from the Lifestyle exposure theory of victimisation

Author(s): **Patricia Puente Guerrero**, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain

Abstract:

Homelessness represents a situation of extraordinary vulnerability. The experiences of homeless people with diverse forms of violence emerge as one of the most serious manifestations of such vulnerability. This contribution focuses on direct violence. On the basis of the sample drawn from 2012 Spanish Survey of Homeless People, the probabilistic connection between exposure to high-risk situations and victimisation as proposed by Lifestyle-Exposure Model of Personal Victimisation was tested. Logistic regression and segmentation analysis were used. The results supported the hypothesis: those experiencing homelessness who had involved in risky behaviors, particularly when it had happened more frequently or entailed a wider range of behaviors, had suffered victimisation events to a greater extent. Involvement of homeless people in risky behaviours —as well as, in general, their increased level of exposure to situations in which risk of victimisation is high— often stems from ramifications of homelessness for living circumstances and options available to those who experience it. Thus, their living conditions act as victimogenic factors. With this in mind, we can conclude that eradication of violence against people who are homeless lies, at least partly, in combating homelessness. However, hate crimes of aporophobia evince that not just acting on opportunity is important.

Panel 139 - Paper 3.

Aporophobia: hate crimes against homeless people

Author(s): **Isabel García Domínguez**, Universidad de Salamanca (USAL), Spain

Abstract:

Aporophobia was conceptualized by Adela Cortina in 1996 despite the dissemination of this concept in 2017. Therefore, the scientific knowledge related to this specific kind of hate crimes is still limited and insufficient worldwide. Concretely, in Spain, the Ministry of the Interior has counted aporophobic motivation since 2013. However, some NGOs have shown that homeless people, who are the most excluded, have suffered more crimes than official institutions have recorded. In other words, underreporting is still a big challenge to be confronted. Fortunately, aporophobia has been recently included in the Spanish Penal Code. In this contribution, we will show the specific results for aporophobia of a survey to victims of hate crimes carried out by the Spanish National Office for the Fight against Hate Crimes (ONDOD) of the Ministry of Interior in Spain. Besides, we will compare these results to the official statistics, and will also put all of these statistics in the context of the new articles included in the Spanish Criminal Law. Only if Spanish society keeps on developing its commitment to the protection of this highly excluded group will we become a fairer community.

Panel 140: *The ugly poison of bias and social hatred*

Panel 140 - Paper 1.

'How can you be Muslim? You look like you're Greek!' Muslim women's experiences of Islamophobia in Greece

Author(s): **Christina Verousi**, University of Leicester

Abstract:

Existing studies indicate that Muslim women are at a heightened risk of Islamophobic victimization, their religious attire further enhancing their visibility. Correspondingly, their vulnerability is amplified by virtue of their gender and perceived gendered identity, both in the Islamic world and West. The same is true in the context of Greece, a predominately Christian Orthodox country, where research into Islamophobia has been scant. Drawing on in-depth, qualitative interviews with Muslim women in the capital city of Athens, this study sets out new findings that both build on existing knowledge about gendered Islamophobia, while illustrating the unique dimensions and impacts of Islamophobia in a vastly under-researched setting. More specifically, this research showcases how, despite the fact that Islamophobic victimization in Greece is primarily manifested in low-level ways, everyday experiences of both explicit and subtle manifestations of Islamophobia have a significant impact on the everyday lives of these women, as well as those of their loved ones. In doing so, this study examines the ways in which participants responded to experiences of victimisation, exclusion and marginalisation, while also considering the emotional and behavioural consequences of said experiences, as well as their reasons for not reporting any of the incidents to the authorities.

Panel 140 - Paper 2.

The Future of Democracy: Contemporary Political Hate Speech Online

Author(s): **Tine Munk, Angus Nurse**, Nottingham Trent University

Abstract:

International human rights law generally allows considerable latitude in political speech, indicating that it should generally not be interfered with in the interests of allowing for free and robust debate. However, where political speech becomes hate speech there are grounds for interfering in the free speech right.

This paper examines the extent to which contemporary political speech stretches the boundaries of permissible and protected free speech. Contemporary political environments have been infected by online trolls embracing social media and online communication platforms to bully, harass and discriminate political opponents and their supporters. Politicians have also engaged in challenging political discourse where aggression and hatred have arguably been normalised. This trend was observed during the UK General Election in 2019 and in subsequent online hate speech.

This paper is based on an analysis of publicly available political speech from UK politicians and commentators concerning the UK's exit from the European Union (Brexit). It identifies and analyses political speech that arguably abuses the free speech right and that we contend amounts to a form of hate speech and an abuse of the free speech right provided for in the European Convention of Human Rights.

Panel 140 - Paper 3.

The Law of the Jungle. The Online Hate-speech against the Roma in Romania

Author(s): **Lorena Molnar**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

The Roma people are the largest minority in Europe and, since centuries, have suffered discrimination and hate crimes which persist currently. In Romania, they are the second greatest minority, however the research on the motives of the Romanians for expressing hostility and hate against the Roma remain in the dark. Here, we share the main findings of our study on 4,136 comments (2016–2020) about the Roma posted on an online Romanian open-access forum. Our results suggest that the Romanian users expressed mostly negative content regarding the Roma, although, 13% of the comments defended the latter and nuanced many of the radical opinions expressed in the rest of the comments. In addition, by trying to place the hate-speech in the Romanian context, we found that the factors influencing Romanians' hostility against the Roma are: (1) the general distrust in the Romanian administrations, (2) the feeling of threat, and (3) the in-group favoritism. We discuss strategies such as the improvement of the citizens' trust in the public administration, pragmatic interventions bottom-up which aim to increase the social pacification, the redefinition of the political correctness, and the application of situational prevention techniques to prevent hate crimes.

31. Balkan Criminology (ESC WG)

Panel 141: *Balkan Homicide Study*

Panel 141 - Paper 1.

(Lethal) Violence in the Balkans

Author(s): **Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Balkan Criminology Croatia

Abstract:

The presentation will provide a summary of regional findings from the Balkan Homicide Study (BHS), which fills a considerable gap in current European homicide research. The findings shed first light on the phenomenology of violence in this region of Europe. The BHS provides original empirical data from 2,073 prosecution and court case files in six countries: Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Romania and Slovenia. The findings enable a first look at situational, criminogenic, victimogenic and procedural characteristics of (lethal) violence in the Balkans. What types of homicides occur in the Balkans? Who are the perpetrators and what motivates them? Who are the victims and what potential protective factors are on their side? It investigates the highly heterogeneous types of different (potentially) deadly situations, focusing on what might make them become deadly. Such an investigation of pathways into lethal violence becomes possible only if lethal violence (completed homicides) is studied together with non-lethal violence (attempted homicides). This approach considerably broadens the subject and scope of homicide research, which commonly deals primarily with lethal violence. Dismantling negative stereotypes of a growing and thriving Balkan society, these findings are of interest to all researchers in the region and abroad.

Panel 141 - Paper 2.

(Lethal) Violence in Croatia

Author(s): **Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac**, **Dalia Pribisalić**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Balkan Criminology Croatia

Abstract:

In 2016, the former Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (Balkan Criminology Network) launched a new empirical study (Balkan Homicide Study (BHS)) on homicide in eight South-Eastern European countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Turkey. The study analysed not only completed, but attempted homicide offences as well. Due to the data consisting both completed and attempted homicide cases, it was possible to examine potential protective and risk factors for the victims that cause an attempted homicide to become completed. The Croatian sample consists of 563 cases, from a 25-year time period, with the oldest being from 1989, and the

most recent from 2014. Because of the lack of these kind of research in Croatia, this study provides a much-needed insight into the phenomenology of (attempted) homicide in Croatia.

Panel 141 - Paper 3.

(Lethal) Violence in Romania

Author(s): **Andra-Roxana Trandafir**, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest, **Reana Bezić**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Balkan Criminology Croatia

Abstract:

This presentation will focus on phenomenology of homicide in Romania based on the data from Balkan Homicide Study. The Balkan Homicide Study in Romania collected and analysed original empirical data on the most severe type of violence, homicides. The analysis will include not only finalized homicide offences, but also attempted homicide thorough examination of the regional samples of prosecution and court cases for the five-year period 2010 – 2014 in Romania. The main focus of the presentation is to answer questions on phenomenology of homicides, characteristics of victims and offenders, their relationships, situational circumstances and questions regarding criminal proceeding in Romania.

Panel 141 - Paper 4.

Violent crime in Greece: An integrative approach

Author(s): **Elli Anitsi**, Panteion University

Abstract:

This paper discusses the need for an integrative approach in understanding violent crime in Greece. According to police statistics, violent crimes tend to concentrate in disproportionately large percentages in the Greek capital. Regarding the qualitative characteristics of the phenomenon, during the last years an increase in use of violence is observed (Zarafonitou, 2016). The phenomenology of violent crime in Greece calls for an integrative approach that draws both from sociological and individual perspectives. More specifically this paper attempts to link offender decision making with the features of the physical and social environment. In this context three main themes are analyzed: (i) the phenomenology of violent crime in Greece, (ii) integration as the main characteristic of the science of criminology and methodological issues in the integration of theories and (iii) possible common grounds between ideas and concepts of offender decision making and socio-spatial criminological theories.

Panel 142: *Penology*

Panel 142 - Paper 1.

Imprisonment and sentencing in Croatia

Author(s): **Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Balkan Criminology Croatia, **Mijo Galiot**, University of Split, Centre for Forensic Science Research and Education, Croatia, **Petra Šprem**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Balkan Criminology Croatia

Abstract:

There is currently little if any scientific or professional discussion about a strategically designed and empirically-based management of the Croatian prison system. However, we occasionally encounter public debates about the challenging situation in Croatian prisons. These debates are mostly instigated by occasional tragic events exploited in the media (e.g. the death of a detained general in 2011 in the Osijek Prison) or alleged scandals (e.g. photos of a prisoner playing golf in the Valtura Prison 2013). The consequent media and public outrage are generally followed by brief statements from relevant institutions, which conclude any further discussion of the underlying strategic problem. Special prevention of criminal behaviour through resocialisation in the prison systems is a significant achievement of the criminal law acquis of Western societies. Although penal policy can be characterised as a constant search for new-best solutions, prison systems play an important role in achieving the purpose of punishment. However, it is questionable whether the prison system achieves its purpose, both in normative and practical terms. The answer to the question posed must be based on empirical data and evaluation analyses, while it presupposes a conceptual and methodological elaboration of clear indicators of the 'purposefulness of the prison system'.

Panel 142 - Paper 2.

Imprisonment and sentencing in Romania. Effects on recidivism

Author(s): **Andra-Roxana Trandafir**, **Valentina Dinu**, **Florin-Cosmin Bobei**, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

In Romania, imprisonment is the penalty most often applied by the courts. However, its role in ensuring the educational function of punishment is being continuously questioned, especially when, after parole or release from prison, the convicted persons perpetrate criminal offences again, often of the same nature. The present study aims to analyse the extent to which prison fulfils both a preventive and an educational role or, rather, has a criminogenic effect. For this purpose, statistical data from the Romanian institutions will be analysed; such data concern the numbers persons sentenced to imprisonment in Romania and include the duration of imprisonment depending on the crime committed and its relationship with recidivism.

Panel 142 - Paper 3.

Imprisonment in Romania. Perception and facts (Part II)

Author(s): **Lavinia Valeria Lefterache, George Alexandru Lazăr, Dorel Herinean**, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

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 second part of a five years study, started in 2020, aiming to evaluate how the criminal code that have had entered into force in 2014 fulfill its goals in the eyes of young adults. Our goal is to asses if the courts of law and the society are on the same page.

Two more surveys are added to the previous evaluation. We continue to asses how well the alternative solutions have been implemented by the courts and if they have any impact on the rate of re-offending. Last year realities have let us to evaluate if the restrictions imposed by the pandemic affect the perception of deprivation of liberty. We are also aiming to illustrate the impact of the legislative changes in the Criminal Code of 2014, in order to assess the future of law in criminal matters.

32. Rural Criminology (ESC WG) (ERC)

Panel 143: *Rural and Farm Crime: The Wider Implications*

Panel 143 - Paper 1.

Crimes committed in rural areas and cities in Poland

Author(s): **Emilia Jurgielewicz-Delegacz**, Faculty of Law, University in Bialystok

Abstract:

The Statistics Poland (formerly known in English as the Central Statistical Office) indicates that rural areas occupy 93% of Poland. Around three-fifths of Poles live in rural areas. Rural areas in Poland are not only villages, but also urban areas, forests, waters, agricultural land and wastelands located outside of the cities. Nowadays more and more Poles migrate to rural areas because they believe it is peaceful and joyful place. Is it really like that? Or with the increasing popularity of rural areas as a place to live, maybe the interest in these areas by criminals is also increasing? Therefore, the purpose of the paper will be to attempt to answer this questions. For this purpose, the analysis of police data and Centre for Public Opinion Research will be presented.

Panel 143 - Paper 2.

Why don't farmers comply with food safety laws: A Goal Framing Approach

Author(s): **Emmanuel Bunei**, University of New England, Australia

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors that cause farmers to violate agri-food safety laws using a goal framing approach (Lindenberg, 2001). The theory proposes that three goals; gain, normative and hedonic goals, frame the way people process information and act upon it. Specifically, the study examined whether farmers' decisions to comply with food safety regulations depended on financial gain, normative considerations, or affective responses. The study utilised a mixed-method approach that involved a survey of 160 farmers, six focus groups and in-depth interviews with 29 key stakeholders in the agri-food chain in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya. The results revealed that farmers' decisions to not comply with food safety regulations are complex but economic motives (gain goal) tend to have higher influence than normative or hedonic goals. These results contribute insights to the regulatory compliance literature from research conducted within a developing country context. The results also demonstrate the robustness of Goal Framing Theory to explain farmers' responses to agri-food safety regulation in Kenya.

Panel 143 - Paper 3.

A Typology of Rural Arsonists: A Characterization of Criminal Behavior Patterns

Author(s): **Rita Ribeiro**, Egas Moniz Higher Institute of Health Science and University of Coimbra, **Luis Poença**, **Iris Almeida**, **Cristina Soeiro**, Egas Moniz Higher Institute of Health Science

Abstract:

Rural arsonists are responsible for the majority of fires that damage the environment and prejudice the community. Although one of the most prevalent crimes in many countries, relatively few studies focusing on the characteristics and typologies of arsonists have been conducted. This article aims to contribute to the characterization of rural arsonists by developing a specific criminal profiling typology. Criminal profiling contributes to forensic investigations by studying offenders' characteristics and the crime scene, providing an understanding of the perpetrators. Thus, employing Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA), Clusters Analysis (CA) and Latent Class Analysis (LCA), a typology for rural arsonists has been developed. Three distinct groups of arsonists emerge when considering their main sociodemographic and psychosocial characteristics, criminal behavior and crime scene information: Psychiatric/Alcoholic, Socially Maladjusted and Socially Adjusted. This distinction helps to achieve a better understanding of the characteristics of rural arsonists and the differences which exist between each group.

Panel 143 - Paper 4.

Piling on the Pressure: Crime and Stress in British Farming

Author(s): **Kreseda Smith**, Harper Adams University

Abstract:

Farmers in Britain face a range of stressors – events that negatively affect wellbeing - that impact on their ability to manage their business successfully. Extant research has identified stressors including weather, finance, regulation, staffing, and time pressures. However, no research has examined how AC affects the mental health of farmers.

This research is the first to explore whether AC should be considered as a farmer stressor, and how this compares to the impact of other, more widely acknowledged farmer stressors on the running of a farm in Britain.

An online survey was conducted to reach farmers across Britain to obtain quantitative data, but also qualitative data relating to stressors. Results indicate that AC has a clear place in the list of farmer stressors, with only weather, finance, and time pressures being reported more often by participants.

There is a clear research gap regarding crime as a farmer stressor. It is argued that these findings support the need for a wider discussion among key stakeholders to examine how AC is impacting upon the viability of British farms, and to ensure that AC is considered as a key farmer stressor so that its effects can be better addressed alongside other stressors.

Panel 144: *The Future of Rural Criminology and Emerging Trends*

Panel 144 - Paper 1.

“If you’re going to live, leave a legacy” – Rural Criminology’s Future in a Century No Longer New

Author(s): **Joseph Donnermeyer**, The Ohio State University

Abstract:

The American poet, activist and Pulitzer Prize winner, Maya Angelou (1928-2014), once wrote: “If you’re going to live, leave a legacy.” In this presentation, the emergence of rural criminology is briefly reviewed as a way to discuss its future prospects. Specifically, this presentation will consider several significant issues for rural criminology’s continued growth and for its prospects for informing the next generation of scholars who may be interested in rural crime studies. These include: a firm focus on examining the intersectionality of rurality with various criminological and criminal justice issues; continued development of a comparative, international approach to the study of rural crime; engaging in more self-critical dialogue about rural criminological theories and research methods; and examining several important rural criminological issues likely to emerge over the next several decades of the 21st century, including, among others, access to justice amongst rural peoples and communities.

Panel 144 - Paper 2.

Rural Crime in Slovenia

Author(s): **Katja Eman**, Associate Professor of Criminology at Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, **Gorazd Meško**, Full Professor of Criminology at Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

Abstract:

Crime analysis and surveys show that less than 40% of crime occurs in rural areas in Slovenia. In addition to the classic criminal offences, the rural environment is characterized by some specific forms of crime: 1) farm crime; 2) environmental crime; 3) domestic violence (especially physical and sexual violence against women); 4) juvenile delinquency in the form of classical (physical) violence; and 5) illicit drug crops cultivation and production in remote areas. The purpose of the paper is to discuss the forms and characteristics of rural crime in Slovenia. The crime analysis results show that there are more common forms of environmental crime in the Slovenian countryside, especially farm crime. Domestic violence is also problematic and often linked to alcoholism. Another growing issue in some remote village settings is violence against the elderly and specific crime forms such as robberies and fraud. Last but not least, police officers perceive the illegal cultivation and production of marijuana as problematic. In conclusion, the paper presents individual proposals for rural crime reduction.

Panel 144 - Paper 3.

An empirical analysis of traditional culture (religion and custom) in facilitating the criminal activities of human trafficking in Edo State, Nigeria

Author(s): **Mark Odion**, Harper Adams University

Abstract:

Nigeria is one of the relatively wealthy countries in Africa endowed with many human, natural, and mineral resources. In recent times, this nation has been beset by a high level of institutionalised corruption, resulting in a high level of unemployment. Unemployment is a significant factor that facilitates the high level of poverty experienced by Nigerians. The nation's sudden metamorphosis from its adored myriad mix of human, natural, and mineral resources to current stark levels to the abyss of poverty forces many to rely on any source for basic needs; and creates an avenue for organised crimes to flourish. Some of the organised crimes that are ravaging the country include militant insurgents, serial bombings, kidnapping, armed robbery, cold-blooded killings, ethno-religious conflicts, and trafficking in persons. This research examines how the Edo State criminal activities in human trafficking are using the traditional cultural value system (culture, religious beliefs and custom) as a mechanism to control their victims and subject them to all forms of domestic and sexual exploitation in the destination countries.

33. International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ESC WG) (ISR)

Panel 145: *Insights From the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR) - part 1*

Panel 145 - Paper 1.

School and home based responding in online youth crime survey: A natural experiment related to school lockdown in spring 2020

Author(s): **Janne Kivivuori**, University of Helsinki, **Markus Kaakinen**, University of Helsinki, **Dirk Enzmann**, University of Hamburg, **Anna Raeste**, University of Helsinki, **Matti Näsi**, University of Helsinki

Abstract:

The objective of this study is to examine if and how responding mode influences the results of school-based crime surveys. We compare at-school responding and remote school responding, drawing on a natural experiment created by the school lockdown in Finland during the Covid-19 pandemic. We focus on the effects of responding mode on (1) sample composition and (2) reported prevalence of offending. The Finnish government closed all schools in the spring of 2020 for a fixed period to prevent the spread of COVID-19 virus. This lockdown interrupted the national youth crime survey FSRD-2020, when at-school responding was shifted to distance classes. We compare the FSRD-2020 (N=5503) with the normal data collection sweep FSRD-2016 (N=5955) to examine lockdown effects. Sample composition showed limited changes. The share of males and students with low maths grades decreased in remote schooling, while we detected no change in several other socio-economic aspects of sample composition. In contrast, we detected a reduction of reported offending during lockdown (remote school responding) in several offence types, net of observed compositional change. The findings suggest that at-school responding is good by securing socially inclusive samples, and by encouraging students to report more honestly.

Panel 145 - Paper 2.

Does National Moral Context Make a Difference? A Comparative Test of Situational Action Theory

Author(s): **Stuti Kokkalera**, College of Criminal Justice Sam Houston State University, **Ineke Haen Marshall**, Northeastern University, **Chris Marshall**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Abstract:

Purpose: According to Situational Action Theory (SAT), differential levels of personal morality along with self-control determine the propensity to commit a crime. Criminal propensity further interacts with exposure to criminogenic settings to predict delinquency. This study

examines whether SAT can explain variation in delinquent offending between countries grouped along shared moral values. Methods: Thirteen countries were categorized in terms of “contextual morality” according to results from the World Values Survey. Then, survey data from a cross-section of 12 to 16-year-old youths in the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3) were employed to test hypotheses that SAT operates differently between countries in “low contextual morality” and “high contextual morality” clusters. Results: Multivariate analyses reveal that the most salient variable is exposure to criminogenic settings which was measured by peer influence. Furthermore, the exposure coefficient is significantly higher in the “high contextual morality” cluster, suggesting (consistent with theoretical predictions of SAT) that the frequency of committing a criminal act is activated when there is inconsistency between personal morality and the broader moral context. Conclusions: SAT is a generalizable theory of offending, since criminal propensity, self-control and personal morality operate in both low and high contextual morality country clusters.

Panel 145 - Paper 3.

The Overlap Between Offending and Victimization: Results from the ISRD3 Survey

Author(s): **Anna Markina**, University of Tartu, Estonia, **Christopher Birkbeck**, University of Salford, UK, **Majone Steketee**, Verwey-Jonker Institute & Rotterdam University, **The ISRD Research Network**

Abstract:

Objective: Following the recent renewed interest in the overlap between offending and victimization, this study extends previous work in three ways. First, it expands the traditional focus on violence by including property crime and drug sales. Second, it not only models the overlap for cumulative measures of offending and victimization but also for specific types of crime. Third, it broadens the scope of previous studies by using a large multinational dataset. Methods/Data. We analyze survey responses from the ISRD3 study of 67,906 youths from 29 countries, measuring 13 types of offending and seven types of victimization. We estimate the prevalence of overlap for all types of offending and victimization and separately for robbery, assault and theft. We employ bivariate and multivariate analysis to test routine activities, self-control, subcultural theories. Results. Preliminary analyses indicate that approximately 16% of the sample reported both offending and victimization. Bivariate and multivariate analyses find support for all three explanations, with subcultural variables emerging as the strongest predictors of the overlap. Conclusions/Implications. The findings add to our knowledge of the offending/victimization overlap; highlight the importance of exploring different measures of the overlap; and can inform the design of trauma-focused interventions with young people.

Panel 145 - Paper 4.

The Impact of Survey Data Quality on Criminological Research Findings: Results of the ISRD3 Study

Author(s): **Dirk Enzmann**, University of Hamburg

Abstract:

Objectives. Assessment of the impact of survey data quality on estimates of victimization and offending rates, measures of scale reliability, and results of regression analyses to test theoretical models of offending behavior. Data and methods. Data are based on surveys of the ISRD3-study conducted in schools of 7th to 9th grade students 29 countries (n = 67,906). The analyses compare findings of original data and cleaned data with inconsistent and extremely implausible answers set to missing, respondents with suspicious answer patterns of matrix questions such as zig-zag-pattern and straight-lining eliminated, and estimate the impact of data quality measures. Results. The results will show the impact of survey data quality as dependent on the willingness and ability of respondents to understand and answer questionnaire items in ways intended by the authors of the survey. Conclusions. The findings will discuss how far it is necessary to invest considerable effort in specific data cleaning procedures of survey data in order to obtain valid and generalizable results.

Panel 145 - Paper 5.

First results from the 4th sweep of the International Self-Report Survey in Switzerland

Author(s): **Patrik Manzoni**, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland, **Sandrine Haymoz**, University of Applied Sciences Fribourg, Switzerland, **Lorenz Biberstein**, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland, **Maria Kamenowski**, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland, **Riccardo Milani**, University of Applied Sciences Fribourg, Switzerland

Abstract:

In this panel session we present first, preliminary results from the ISRD4 conducted in Switzerland. This school survey consists of a national sample of more than 4000 juveniles from compulsory schools (ISCED2; 14-15 year olds) and a sample of 16-17 year old juveniles from post-compulsory schools (ISCED3, transitional, vocational, gymnasium) from two large Swiss cities. We show the extent and selected correlates of juvenile delinquency and we assess its development since the last sweep. Furthermore, key results regarding cybermobbing, political extremist attitudes and gangs are presented as well.

Panel 146: Insights From the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRSD) - part 2

Panel 146 - Paper 1.

The Role of Family Structure and Feeling of Shame in Perpetration of Violent Offences by Juveniles. Results from the Third International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRSD-3) in Switzerland and India

Author(s): **Paromita Chatteraj**, School of Law, KIIT deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India, **Anastasiia Lukash**, University of St. Gallen, **Martin Killias**, lic.phil.University of St. Gallen

Abstract:

This paper provides the first results of the Third International Self-Report Delinquency Study in India in comparison with Swiss findings. The purpose of this analysis is to (1) compare the prevalence of selected family and shame variables, and violent offences, and (2) find whether the associations between dependent and independent variables are similarly strong in Switzerland and India. The independent selected are “family structure (full family/one-parent/other situation)” and “feeling shame while committing assault and parents finding about it”. The findings show that Indian juveniles reported significantly less violent offences (robbery and/or assault) than their Swiss peers. They also have a significantly higher prevalence of feeling of no shame if caught assaulting than juveniles in Switzerland. The association of juveniles with weaker feeling of shame when caught assaulting are more likely to commit a violent offence, is stronger in Switzerland than in India. With respect to independent variable of “family structure”, it was found that juveniles from “other situation” families, relates stronger to violent offences in India than in Switzerland.

Panel 146 - Paper 2.

Are Situational Action Theory's (SAT) assumptions on the conditions for self-control unfalsifiable? Testing SAT with ISRSD data

Author(s): **Ilka Kammigan**, Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg

Abstract:

Situational Action Theory (SAT) assumes that self-control only becomes relevant for the reduction of crime under certain conditions. This can be tested by modeling interactions between the conditions and self-control. However, there appears to be some disagreement on the direction of these interactions. If opposing directions can be predicted, this raises the question whether the theory's assumptions on the conditions for self-control may be unfalsifiable. After addressing potential sources of this threat to SAT's falsifiability, some solutions to overcome these problems will be suggested. Taking up on these suggestions, SAT's assumptions will be empirically tested with cross-national data from the ISRSD study.

Panel 146 - Paper 3.

Survey Mode Effects in the ISRD3 Study

Author(s): **Dirk Enzmann**, University of Hamburg

Abstract:

Results of an experimental study on the effects of survey mode (paper & pencil vs. online questionnaire) in the German part of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3) of grade 7 to grade 9 students (age 12-16 years) are presented. School classes were randomly assigned to a paper & pencil version of the questionnaire (n = 1,645) or to an online version (n = 1,312). The non-response rate on the level of the school was higher for the online version, probably because of logistic problems anticipated by the school administrators or teachers. Overall, victimization rates (prevalence and frequency) were significantly higher in the online version as compared to the paper & pencil version. Similarly, incidence based reporting rates were higher, although not significantly, whereas offending rates did not differ systematically. Most noteworthy were differences in item non-response (missing values) concerning the prevalence of last year victimization and last year offending: The number of missing values was substantially larger in the paper & pencil version. Effects of the survey mode could also be observed for the reliability (MacDonald's omega / Cronbach's alpha) of the self-control scale. Implications for studies using different survey modes are discussed.

Panel 146 - Paper 4.

An Overview of Juvenile Delinquency Research in Slovenia

Author(s): **Iza Kokoravec, Gorazd Meško**, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to present an overview of studies and articles by researchers and experts in the field of juvenile delinquency from the independence of Slovenia in 1991 to the present day. We will begin with the main findings of Slovenian research that studied juvenile delinquency from various perspectives, focusing especially on the impact of risk factors on juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, the analysis of the available police reports and statistical data on juvenile delinquency in Slovenia, observation of crime patterns, examination of a trend in offending, and whether the prevalence of delinquency is increasing will be presented. In the conclusion, we will discuss the previous ISRD study research, policy and practice implications as well as possible future research in the field of juvenile delinquency and victimization in the country.

Panel 146 - Paper 5.

Integration of migrants from Muslim countries in Europe from a Procedural Justice perspective

Author(s): **Diego Farren**, University of Hamburg

Abstract:

This paper is about comparing natives and different migrant groups in terms of trust in the police, legitimacy and intention to disobey, using the ISRD3 dataset. It is argued that these differences can be interpreted as measures of the closeness between social groups in a given society. The results show that migrants from Muslim Majority Countries (MMC) tend to trust and legitimate the police in the host country less and, as a result, to report lower levels of normative compliance. But, on the other side, they report higher levels of habitual compliance than natives. Measures of structural conditions (i.e. deprivation and disorganization) and of closeness to the host country (i.e. attachment to school and collective efficacy in neighbourhood) mediate these differences but do not eliminate them. These results are interpreted as showing that migrants from MMC weight the value of authority stronger than natives do but, at the same time, their worse evaluation of the police derives in cases that report lower disposition to comply. Explanations for the differences in opinion about the police are suggested in terms of cultural distance and integration quality with suggestions for both natives and migrants.

Panel 147: *International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4): Update and Reflections*

Author(s): **Ineke Haen Marshall**, Northeastern University, Boston, USA, **Christopher Birkbeck**, Salford University, UK, **Anna Markina**, University of Tartu, Estonia, **Majone Steketee**, Verwey-Jonker Institute and Rotterdam University, **Janne Kivivuori**, University of Helsinki, **Dirk Enzmann**, University of Hamburg

Abstract:

This is an informational meeting organized by the Steering Committee of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD). ISRD4 is the fourth sweep of a large international collaborative survey study of 13-17-year-olds, focusing on online and offline victimization and offending. The ISRD4 study tests several criminological theories and collects data in over 40 countries across the globe. Everybody interested is welcome. The panel will present the opportunity for those unfamiliar with the ISRD project to familiarize themselves with the project and explore joining the ISRD international research team. In addition, this panel also provides the opportunity for participants in the fourth sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4) to discuss methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork, as well as plans for data analysis. Fieldwork takes place in 2021-2022.

34. Radicalization, Extremism, and Terrorism (ESC WG) (WG-EXTREME)

Panel 148: *The effects of counterterrorism policies*

Panel 148 - Paper 1.

The impact(s) of counterterrorism on the enforcement of the law on foreigners in Belgium

Author(s): **Réka Varga, Fabienne Brion**, Université Catholique de Louvain

Abstract:

In Belgium, the law of February 24th 2017 amending the law of December 15th 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of foreign nationals to reinforce the protection of public order and national security, significantly transforms the role played by the Immigration Office and the Council for Alien Law Litigation in the control of migration flows. The reform increases the degree of discretion left to these instances in order to allow for a more flexible procedure of removal of foreign nationals on grounds of terrorism.

Our research finds a significant increase in the number of terminations of the right of residence and orders for removal issued against foreigners convicted for, or suspected of, crimes related to terrorism since the reform. The reform has made it more difficult for said foreigners to successfully argue their case before the CALL due to an extremely restrictive procedure, exacerbating the margin of discretion granted to the Immigration Office. An emphasis is placed on the assessment of dangerousness of the individual, which involves the use of particularly stigmatizing vocabulary in conjunction with the reaffirmation of democratic values, national security and the need for prevention of crimes, as well as an ever-increasing recourse to intelligence.

Panel 148 - Paper 2.

Between here and there. Ethnography of Belgian trials for terrorist offences

Author(s): **Coline Remacle, Sarah Van Praet**, National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology

Abstract:

In this paper we present the findings of an ethnography of judicial proceedings related to terrorism for the past four years. This ethnography began with an inventory of the judicial decisions (2003-2019) based on terrorism legislation that was adopted in 2003. Ethnographic observations of the trials regarding those new terrorist offences (2019-2021) compose the main empirical material. A series of interviews with defense lawyers and prosecutors allows us to enhance our understanding of these trials and their backstage.

This presentation will focus specifically on one particularity of this subject: trials on terrorist offences involve sentencing 'here' the impact on 'Belgian public order' of behaviour and

intentions that largely refer to ‘over there’, to a situation in another ‘faraway’ country (Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan,...). As a result, courts and tribunals often are expected to see clearly in situations characterized by a constantly evolving geopolitical complexity. This particularity has an impact on the use of the law in this changing context, on the way prosecutions are built up and on the social representations of the various actors. These various observations make it possible to highlight a series of signs of exceptionality in terrorism trials.

Panel 148 - Paper 3.

Local counterterrorism policing as a cultural adaptation

Author(s): **Estelle Hanard, Kristof Verfaillie, Sofie De Kimpe**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

This paper examines the role of the local police in a wider regime of counterterrorism practices in Belgium. On the basis of ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews in two local police forces we intend to show how local counterterrorism police strategy is actually shaped, and how key informants perceive its strengths and pitfalls. We will argue that local counterterrorism policing is best thought of as a cultural adaptation; a specific response to terrorism that entails a shift in the practices, knowledges and norms of the local police. We conclude with a discussion about the implications of this shift.

Panel 149: *Multi-Agency Working to prevent violent radicalisation*

Panel 149 - Paper 1.

A systematic review of evaluation studies regarding Multi-Agency Working to prevent violent radicalisation

Author(s): **Lien Dorme, Birte Vandaele, Wim Hardyns, Lieven Pauwels, Noel Klima**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Background: Academics agree that evaluations of multi-agency approaches in the field of violent radicalisation are currently lacking. By synthesising the existing evaluation literature (scientific and grey literature), it is our aim to (1) provide an overview of good multi-agency practices in the context of (de)radicalisation and (2) draw up measurable process indicators that allow to describe and evaluate multi-agency approaches. This will form the basis for a self-evaluation tool for local officials.

Methods: Eligible literature needed to report an evaluation of, or recommendations for, local multi-agency approaches in preventing or identifying individuals at risk for violent radicalisation. Literature was identified through a systematic literature search in Web of

Science and Scopus, and through a systematic screening of 44 relevant websites in the field of countering violent radicalisation. Additional literature was retrieved through expert consultation and reference harvesting. More than 60 articles were identified and summarised. Conclusion: This systematic literature review was performed in the light of the EMMA project. The literature review's findings form the basis for a self-evaluation tool and a practical manual with hands-on information for local officials. Furthermore, the review confirmed the current lack of scientific evaluations of multi-agency approaches in the field of violent radicalisation.

Panel 149 - Paper 2.

Multi-Agency Working approaches to tackle violent radicalisation in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany

Author(s): **Noel Klima, Lien Dorme, Birte Vandaele, Lieven Pauwels, Wim Hardyns**, Ghent University

Abstract:

The principal aim of this study was to provide an overview of the Multi-Agency Working (MAW) approaches in the context of violent radicalisation in three countries: Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany. MAW has increasingly been considered a promising approach in preventing and combatting violent radicalisation due to its multidisciplinary collaboration and focus on the local level. It allows early and effective identification of individuals who may be at risk of violent radicalisation and breaks down historical silos between agencies.

By comparing the Belgian LISC-R (Local Integrated Security Cells Radicalisation), the Dutch CSHs (Care and Safety Houses) and some German MAW approaches, we identify different ways in which MAW can be structured, organised, and interpreted. MAW approaches tend to vary in terms of legislation (e.g. on information sharing), structure (e.g. level of organisation, key actors), procedures (e.g. case management) and goals (e.g. target groups, role, and function), despite the geographical proximity of three countries in which the study took place. There is not one general MAW approach in the field. Finally the goals, partnership, governance, information sharing, and other issues that can strengthen local MAW approaches are discussed.

Panel 149 - Paper 3.

The EMMA project: First impressions from a realist process evaluation on Multi-Agency Working approaches in the context of preventing violent radicalisation

Author(s): **Birte Vandaele, Lien Dorme, Wim Hardyns, Noel Klima, Lieven Pauwels**, Ghent University

Abstract:

More than a decade after the conclusion that evaluation in the field of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) is still in its infancy, the field of CVE evaluations remains underdeveloped

and evaluations remain scarce. Evaluations of Multi-Agency Working (MAW) approaches in the context of preventing violent radicalisation are even scarcer. The 'Evaluation and Mentoring of the Multi-Agency approach to violent radicalisation' (EMMA) project was established to tackle this lack of evaluations and aims at developing a self-evaluation tool for local MAW officials that will be widely applicable across different MAW approaches in Europe. Through the EMMA project, the question 'What works under what conditions?' is assessed in each country by means of a realist process evaluation.

The data for the realist process evaluation were collected via participatory observations of eighteen MAW meetings in nine cities. In addition, 45 qualitative semi-structured interviews were carried out with different participants of the included cities. We included the mayors, different local security actors, and the local socio-preventive actors. The obtained qualitative data of both the observations and interviews were tested against the identified indicators from the systematic literature review.

Panel 149 - Paper 4.

The EMMA project: Key findings from peer-to-peer sessions with local multi-agency actors in the context of violent radicalisation

Author(s): **Jörg Gebhard, Maarten De Waele, VVSG**

Abstract:

MAW platforms working on preventing violent radicalisation are relatively recently established platforms in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany. Both legal frameworks for MAW as well as the thematic focus of the individual structures differ widely. So far, internal and external evaluations of MAW work have been rare. Support is lacking and among MAW-coordinators the need for assistance is pressing. The EMMA project is answering this need in its mentoring pillar.

EMMA established peer-to-peer networks with MAW-officials in the three participating countries. These networks discussed and assessed their working and organisation forms critically. Despite the diversity of the participating MAW platforms, EMMA identified and tried to overcome challenges that are surprisingly similar in all three countries, such as:

- How to react on newly emerging threats outside the original scope of action?
- How to work with communities?
- How to reach out into the online world while being an offline set-up and lacking resources/knowledge on how to do so?
- How to deal with multi-problematic cases?
- How to find the fragile balance between a security-driven approach and a socio-integrative one?

Together with their mentors, national and international peers, new approaches to these challenges were explored.

Panel 150: *Formulation and construction of extremist identities and narratives*

Panel 150 - Paper 1.

Brexit and grassroots extremism in Northern Ireland: exploring the views of former political prisoners

Author(s): **Gavin Hart**, Liverpool Hope University

Abstract:

This paper utilises in-depth qualitative research with former political prisoners in Northern Ireland in order to consider the negative impacts of Brexit upon the delicate peace agreement in the Statelet. The Good Friday Agreement has presided over a sustained period of relative peace in Northern Ireland following a long history of inter-ethnic violence. Grassroots peacebuilding initiatives led by former combatants have provided an important contribution to community-led CVE processes in the territory. As a result, former political prisoners are well placed to provide unique insight into the relationship between Brexit and extremism as it has developed at the community level. The evidence that is discussed in this paper suggests that Brexit has threatened to destabilise this delicate peace agreement in two key main areas. Firstly, by raising questions about border controls between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Secondly, through measures taken to effectively create a sea border between Ireland and Great Britain. While the participants are still largely confident that Brexit will not lead the main paramilitary organisations back to the road of political violence, they warn of the potential for Brexit related issues to radicalise young people and to the recruitment processes of dissident groups.

Panel 150 - Paper 2.

Covidiocy: Mapping the spread of Covid-19 conspiracy extremism in the UK

Author(s): **Mark Littler**, Liverpool Hope University

Abstract:

The Covid-19 pandemic has been characterised by unprecedented shifts in the social life across Europe, with changes including enhanced digital tracking and surveillance, home working, and the digitisation of shopping and the delivery of social services likely to prove permanent. In the context of the criminal justice system, recent evidence has highlighted the pandemic's impact on penal conditions, court proceedings, and access to justice. However the most vivid changes perhaps relate to the rise of pandemic conspiracy-inspired harassment, property damage, and illegal demonstrations, all of which have become common over the last 18 months.

Governmental reports in the UK have highlighted the role of extremist groups in promoting and encouraging this disinformation and related criminal action, with figures linked to far-right, far-left, and Islamist groups all linked to conspiracy counter-narratives. Despite this, no

systematic academic research has sought to explore the spread of disinformation, or the role of extremist groups in supporting the process.

Drawing on data from a project funded by the Huddersfield Research Innovation Fund, this paper will attempt to map the spread of the most prominent British conspiracy theories, using regression analysis to identify any links with drivers of extremism and support for violence broadly defined.

Panel 150 - Paper 3.

Here, women "dominate" : Exploring manosphere's discourse in Reddit

Author(s): **Love-Mary Victor, Catherine Montmagny-Grenier**, University of Montreal

Abstract:

The manosphere is an aggregate of online communities where masculinity is promoted, men's issues are discussed and feminism is opposed. The main concept of this universe turns around the Red Pill. It is a philosophy which argues that men, today, are victims of oppression by women and feminism on several subjects as divorce and education. The manosphere is divided in 4 groups which are Men's rights Activists (MRA), Men Going Their Own Way (MGTOW), Pick Up Artists (PUA) and Involuntary Celibate (INCEL). This study aims to explore the members' discourse of each group in Reddit. To do so, a thematic analysis is conducted on the most active Reddit accounts that represent each group of the manosphere to highlight different themes tackled by their members. The results of this study demonstrate that through their complaints about women and feminism, those examined accounts had one point in common and it was that women were favoured by society. Therefore, they dominate interpersonal relationships. Against this discrimination, the owners of those accounts from the manosphere reacted differently. They either choose to withdraw voluntarily or involuntarily from interactions with women or they decide to fight in a way to give men their rights back.

Panel 150 - Paper 4.

ISIS Wives and Children: Prosecution, Non-Prosecution, and the Criminalization of Identity

Author(s): **Kerstin Carlson**, Roskilde University

Abstract:

It is estimated that more than 40,000 foreigners traveled to Syria between 2012 and 2016, and at least 6000 of them were European. When the ISIS 'caliphate' fell in 2019, survivors were moved to camps in Syria and Iraq. Among them were hundreds of European men, women and children. While local authorities have processed locals, with results varying widely depending on which authority is in charge, they have declined to process foreigners, requesting instead that foreign states repatriate their citizens. While some countries, including the U.S. and Russia, have complied, European countries have generally declined. Furthermore, many

European countries have enacted laws and policies that cut ties with ISIS-adherent citizens overseas.

After years of resisting calls for repatriation, in April 2021 Denmark agreed to repatriate several Danish women and their children. This followed the successful March 2021 prosecution in Norway of an “ISIS wife,” who had been repatriated due to her child’s serious illness, and received a 3-year jail sentence. This paper examines the Norwegian case against Danish terrorism jurisprudence to consider how the criminal penalties available for prosecuting ISIS wives impact the larger judicial and political conversations regarding how to manage terrorist extremism in Europe.

Panel 151: *Forms and manifestations of extremism*

Panel 151 - Paper 1.

Preparedness for and response to CBRNe terrorist attacks - commonalities and differences between European countries

Author(s): **Andreas Arnold, Danielle Carbon, Thomas Görgen**, German Police University

Abstract:

Terrorist attacks, including those involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNe) agents, are among the most challenging threats that security authorities face. In addition to countering attacks through preventive and repressive measures, protecting and ensuring the safety of the public in the event of an attack is of utmost importance.

The ongoing European research project PROACTIVE is investigating differences and similarities between European countries in CBRNe management (CBRNe Preparedness / CBRNe Response). German Police University conducted several studies, including an interview study with law enforcement agencies and two quantitative studies with emergency personnel and representatives of organizations representing vulnerable groups. Particular attention was paid to the extent to which security agencies consider the needs of particularly vulnerable groups (e.g., people with disabilities, older persons, children, and pregnant women) before and during a CBRNe event.

Similarities and differences in the CBRNe management of emergency forces from different European countries will be highlighted. In addition, recommendations for European first responders for improved CBRNe management are presented. These recommendations also focus on the needs of particularly vulnerable groups.

Panel 151 - Paper 2.

Analyzing leaking prior to right-wing terrorist attacks in Germany

Author(s): **Thomas Goergen, Charlotte Nieße**, German Police University

Abstract:

In many countries, right-wing terrorist attacks pose a significant and growing threat to security and societal stability. Research has identified risk factors for right-wing extremism and extremist violence, but no consistent offender profile exists. As a result, these rare but highly consequential incidents are difficult to detect in advance, underscoring the importance of warning signs such as leaking. The concept of leaking describes the tendency of a perpetrator to announce or hint at his or her attack plans prior to the event, making it a valuable indicator of an impending attack. The research presented is based on an analysis of judicial files on right-wing terrorist attacks in Germany (2001-2018). The files were used to identify leaking behaviour of right-wing terrorists displayed in the run-up to the offenses. Findings on the nature of the subsequent perpetrators' leaking behaviour, the media they used, audiences and recipients are presented, as well as time series data on the evolution from early leaks to those immediately preceding an attack. Leaking behaviour of right-wing extremist terrorists is contrasted with phenomenologically similar signals from right-wing activists and supporters that were not followed by violent attacks; this results in insights into the seriousness of different forms of leaking.

Panel 151 - Paper 3.

Far-Right and Islamist extremists: Ultimate others or similar products of late modern society?

Author(s): **Fiore Geelhoed**, Erasmus University Rotterdam, **Jelle van Buuren**, Leiden University

Abstract:

In academic debate limited attention has been paid to the similarities between far-right extremism and Islamist extremism, and especially between these extremisms and society at large. Our argument is that to come to a better understanding of the phenomena at hand, it is a fruitful endeavour to take a closer look at the common grounds between the far right, islamist extremism and modern Western society in general.

This paper is based on various research projects by the authors since 2006. The data therefore result from semi-structured interviews, fieldwork, the analysis of online discussions, a qualitative analysis of IS glossy Dabiq and the analysis of ego-documents concerning Islamist and far-right extremists. On the basis of this data, we will demonstrate that concepts such as liquidity, ontological insecurity and a late-modern identity project are visible in both far right and Islamist extremist circles. We will do so by discussing their vision of the problem, the culpable other and the solutions that they propose as well as the therein reflected nostalgia and longing for purification.

Panel 151 - Paper 4.

Emotional Extremists – Using emotions to predict extremist attitudes within a General Strain Theory framework

Author(s): **Diego Farren, Rebecca Endtricht, Jannik M.K. Fischer**, University of Hamburg

Abstract:

The goal of this paper is to theoretically and methodologically understand and investigate fear and its connections with extremist attitudes in society by relying on Agnew's General Strain Theory. We run mediation models with the main predictor being strain, the mediator emotions and the dependent variable extremist attitudes. Our focus lies on collective strains that may lead to uncertainty and fear regarding perceived shifts in society, followed by assumed changes that threaten the personal way of life, which can in turn lead to extremist attitudes.

We test an operationalization of extremist attitudes that is not specific to particular ideologies. Furthermore, emotions are operationalized in terms of cultural fear of loss and strains in terms of social marginalization. This focus on supra-individual dimensions of strain and emotions, we argue, is more adequate for the explanation of collective problems like extremism.

The data was collected in a survey carried out as part of MOTRA, an ongoing project with the intention of monitoring and explaining extremist attitudes across Germany. The results show that the theorized model fits the data well, i.e. strains predict extremist attitudes and the effect is mediated by emotions.

Panel 152: *Terrorist trajectories in prison and after: challenges and methods of control and reintegration*

Panel 152 - Paper 1.

Out of terrorism, into crime? Offending after release from the terrorist wing

Author(s): **Elanie Rodermond**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/NSCR, **Romi Zalmé**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

Abstract:

In recent years, increased attention has been paid to the post-release outcomes of (Islamic) extremists, including recidivism rates. While some studies point at relatively low recidivism rates within this specific population, other studies show above-average recidivism rates. Importantly, some of these studies have been hampered by a lack of empirical data, small sample sizes and/or a short follow-up period. Using register data on all individuals who have been imprisoned in one of the terrorist wings in the Netherlands (since 2006), we examine criminal careers and long-term recidivism rates after release from prison.

Panel 152 - Paper 2.

Interviewing (violent) extremist prisoners: challenges, difficulties, and how to overcome them

Author(s): **Lana De Pelecijn**, Ghent University, Research Foundation Flanders (FWO), **Wim Hardyns**, Ghent University, **Stef Decoene**

Abstract:

The (violent) extremism and terrorism research field has long been characterized by a lack of primary data collection. For years, 'talking to terrorists' was labelled unethical, extremely dangerous, unreliable, and even naive. Over the past decade, however, several terrorism researchers have proven otherwise, advocating this approach as an ideal research method for gaining direct access to individuals' experiences, and the meaning and role ascribed to these experiences. Despite this evolution, most evidence-based terrorism research lacks transparency on the researchers' methodology, good practices, and the challenges faced when contacting and interviewing former or active (violent) extremist individuals (e.g. introducing the research, the process of creating trust, challenges linked to the prison context). As such, there is an urgent need for increased documentation of researchers' experiences and reflections as unique methodological and practical challenges may arise during terrorism research. Therefore, the aim of this presentation is to provide academic researchers with insight into the potential challenges and difficulties when contacting and interviewing (violent) extremist prisoners, and how to overcome them. The results are based on field experiences of a PhD research on the process toward (violent) extremism and terrorism in which qualitative in-depth interviews are conducted with (violent) extremist prisoners in Belgium.

Panel 152 - Paper 3.

Jihadist Terrorism at the Swiss Federal Criminal Court since 9/11

Author(s): **Ahmed Ajil**, **Kastriot Lubishtani**, UNIL

Abstract:

In this paper, we present a comprehensive analysis of the cases of jihadist terrorism-related offences that were tried by the Federal Criminal Court since 9/11. The actions that led to criminal proceedings and their consequences are analysed. The article reveals that criminal law in the realm of counterterrorism is characterised by a significant shift into the pre-crime sphere, and already covers the totality of possible acts that could be associated with mobilisation for a jihadist group, including any expression of sympathy in the electronic space. This study thus provides new insights into the phenomenon in Switzerland and the way it is tackled by security authorities.

Panel 152 - Paper 4.

Prisons as “spaces of opportunity” in the fight against Jihadist Terrorism: suitability of the Spanish response?

Author(s): **Carlos Fernández Abad**, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

Abstract:

Although prisons have generally been defined by specialized literature as “suitable spaces” for radicalization, they can also be conceived at the same time as “spaces of opportunity” where rehabilitation and reintegration of jihadist terrorists can be pursued. This paper specifically addresses this second aspect of prisons in the fight against jihadist terrorism, assessing whether the response of the Spanish Prison System is suitable for the achievement of these objectives. In this vein, it is argued that, beyond a problematic way of understanding rehabilitation and reintegration in these cases, the absolute prioritization of the prevention of radicalization and the consequent emphasis on security have led to a significant devaluation of the treatment dimension, which turns Spanish prisons in unfavourable places to meet such purposes.

35. Crime, Criminal justice and COVID-19 pandemic (ESC WG)

Panel 153: Covid-19 Police, surveillance and victims

Panel 153 - Paper 1.

One year of Covid-19 pandemic in sex work. Exploring work-related victimisation in a legal framework

Author(s): **Lorena Molnar**, University of Lausanne, **Jenny Ros**, University of Applied Science and Arts Western Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract:

Since the arrival of the coronavirus pandemic, criminologists monitored its impacts on crime and criminal justice, nonetheless, precarious and hard-to-reach populations have been understudied thus far. This exploratory study sheds light on the impacts of the first year of coronavirus on sex workers (SW) in Switzerland, a country where prostitution is legal. Based on 40 surveys with outdoors and indoors SW and 50 hours of observation on the field, our findings suggest that SW were negatively impacted by the pandemic. Seventeen SW were victims of at least one work-related offence since the pandemic started, the most prevalent being theft and frauds. Nevertheless, most SW did not report the incidents to the police. Comparing the no-victims with the victims, we found that the victims, and especially the multi-victims, are younger, in higher proportion foreigners from extra-EU countries, in an illegal situation, and needed to work face-to-face during the prostitution ban during the lockdown in

Switzerland. We nevertheless have no point of comparison with former years, reason why we propose a periodical crime victim survey towards the SW, as well as further prevention measures in the prostitution area.

Panel 153 - Paper 2.

Policing in pandemic times: an analysis on Switzerland

Author(s): **Silvia Staubli**, University of Fribourg, **Daniel Fink**, University of Lucerne

Abstract:

In times when the guarantee and maintenance of security is of public concern, social control and surveillance are increasingly tolerated. Nevertheless, there are critical voices in society that question the exercise of authority by police forces. Police work has been criticised on the basis of systemic inequalities and the respect of human rights. The pandemic brought new challenges. Sanitary and public health measures such as the wearing of masks, respecting social distancing or the prevention of large group formations in public spaces have to be monitored and, if necessary, non-compliance has to be prosecuted. Moreover, the longer the restrictive measures imposed by the Swiss Federal Council last, the more social resistance seems to arise, e.g. in the form of public protests by Corona sceptics or youths at parties who oppose police intervention. While these groups are criticised by society, it is also the task of the police to find appropriate ways of dealing with such incidents when, at the same time, enforcing the law.

This project sheds light on the complexity of such interactions. It examines how the police perceived its work during the pandemic in terms of challenges and opportunities and how it enforced the measures related to it.

Panel 153 - Paper 3.

Fighting the pandemic in Slovakia: New means of surveillance and new types of crime

Author(s): **Martin Kovanic**, Mendel University in Brno

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic is not just a public health crisis, but also a challenge for democratic governance. Uncertainty and dynamics of the crisis development presses democratic governments to apply measures that often contradict fundamental democratic principles. Even among liberal democracies, the application of the trade-off between public health and democratic principles varies and this variation cannot only be explained by varying pandemic-related factors, but also the strength of democratic institutions and democratic safeguards (Engler, et al. 2021). Slovakia was one of the prominent countries in suppression of the spread of the virus in the first wave, due to its application of strict lockdown and extraordinary measures such as state-warranted quarantine and electronic quarantine. During the second

wave, it became one of the countries with highest coronavirus-related deaths and one of the main instruments applied to fight the virus was mass-testing of the population, which created additional means of surveillance. Consequently, new forms of surveillance produce new types of crimes and misdemeanors related to the abidance by the anti-pandemic measures. The purpose of this contribution is to analyze extraordinary anti-pandemic measures, its surveillance capabilities and its compliance with the principles of democratic governance, such as legitimacy and accountability.

Panel 153 - Paper 4.

How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced reporting to police among victims of intimate partner violence?

Author(s): **Anthony Morgan**, Australian Institute of Criminology, **Hayley Boxall**, Australian Institute of Criminology, **Jason Payne**, University of Wollongong

Abstract:

More than a year since the COVID-19 pandemic began there remain concerns about the impact on intimate partner violence (IPV). There is evidence from around the world that rates of IPV recorded by police have increased in many places while, in others, crime rates have remained unchanged or decreased. What's not clear is how these observed trends have been influenced by changes in victim help-seeking. We use data from a survey of Australian women conducted following the declaration of a biosecurity emergency and implementation of national containment measures to examine correlates of two different measures of police contact among victims of IPV. Multivariable analysis revealed a number of pandemic-related factors associated with help-seeking. The findings from this study provide important context for interpreting studies on the impact of pandemic that have used police data, as well as having implications for our understanding of the role of short-term situational stressors in influencing victim reporting of IPV to police.

Panel 154: *Cybercrime and fraud during COVID-19*

Panel 154 - Paper 1.

Empty streets, busy internet. A time series analysis of cybercrime and fraud trends during COVID-19

Author(s): **Steven Kemp**, University of Girona, **David Buil-Gil**, University of Manchester, **Asier Moneva**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, and Center of Expertise Cyber Security, The Hague University of Applied Sciences, **Fernando Miró-Llinares**, Miguel Hernández University of Elche, **Nacho Díaz-Castaño**, Miguel Hernández University of Elche

Abstract:

The unprecedented changes in routine activities brought about by COVID-19 and the associated lockdown measures contributed to a reduction in opportunities for predatory crimes in outdoor physical spaces, while people spent more time connected to the internet and opportunities for cybercrime and fraud increased. The present paper applies time series analysis to historical data on cybercrime and fraud reported to Action Fraud in the UK to examine whether any potential increases are beyond normal crime variability. Furthermore, the discrepancies between fraud types and individual and organisational victims are also analysed. The results show that while both total cybercrime and total fraud increased beyond predicted levels, the changes in victimisation were not homogenous across fraud types and victims. The implications of these findings on how changes in routine activities during COVID-19 influenced cybercrime and fraud opportunities are discussed in relation to policy, practice and academic debate.

Panel 154 - Paper 2.

Information pollution as social harm: investigating the digital drift of medical misinformation in a time of crisis

Author(s): **Anita Lavorgna**, University of Southampton

Abstract:

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

Panel 154 - Paper 3.

Policing cybercrime in and after the pandemic

Author(s): **Ben Collier**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

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

Panel 154 - Paper 4.

Frauds in times of COVID-19: some preliminary reflections

Author(s): **Mike Levi**, Cardiff University, **Russell Smith**, Flinders University

Abstract:

This paper seeks to draw out the common characteristics of frauds associated with pandemics, and to identify any risks unique to them, focussing on the current coronavirus pandemic. It summarises the general influence of the internet or remote intrusions on frauds against individuals, businesses and government, principally using plausibly reliable data from Australia and the United Kingdom. Although online consumer frauds may not be the largest frauds connected to the pandemic, changes in fraud may result from public health measures taken in response to COVID-19, the current state of technologies and the activities of law enforcement and regulatory guardians. The paper notes that many frauds occur whatever the state of the economy, but that some specific frauds occur during pandemics, though some online frauds are merely repurposed to fit pandemic-appropriate narratives and it is not readily apparent whether these are net increases in fraud. The paper concludes with a discussion of the policy implications for prevention, resilience and for private and public policing and criminal justice. It stresses the need for plans for future pandemics to include provisions for better early monitoring and control of fraud and associated corrupt conduct relating to procurement, whether online or offline.

Panel 155: Covid-19, Corruption & Organized Crime

Panel 155 - Paper 1.

Pandemic corruption. Bribery in the Italian healthcare system during Covid-19

Author(s): **Francesca Rispoli, Marco Antonelli**, University of Pisa

Abstract:

A recent research states that «corruption is embedded in health systems» (García, 2019, p. 2119). It can have different forms (Vian, 2008), both as petty corruption and systemic corruption (Vannucci, 2012).

The pandemic crisis increased opportunities for illegal network to infiltrate healthcare system, in particular the corrupted ones (Rispoli et al., 2020).

Few studies argument that corruption is an “ignored pandemic” in the sector. In particular, in Italy 2,4% of the families received the request for a gift or a favour in exchange of healthcare services (ISTAT, 2017), a data which is supported by recent studies that demonstrate how political corruption characterize the system (Della Porta et al., 2015). Hence, the topic seems to be prominently (Hutchinson et al., 2019).

The paper will analyse the mechanism of corruption in local and regional healthcare from March 2020 to nowadays, in particular, in public procurement. The article is a first attempt to explain how corruption has changed because of Covid-19, the roles of each actor involved, and the resources exchanged.

Therefore, there will be provided an in-depth analysis of three case studies collected after an extensive literature and press review.

Panel 155 - Paper 2.

COVID-19 and Organized Crime: Strategies employed by criminal groups to increase their profits and power in the first months of the pandemic

Author(s): **Maria Jofre, Alberto Aziani, Gianluca A. Bertoni, Michele Riccardi**, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Abstract:

COVID-19 has created new opportunities for OCGs and confronted them with new challenges. Analysis of how these groups have reacted to the pandemic yields better understanding of how they work and enables the devising of more effective counter-strategies. To this end, we identified illustrative cases regarding the provision of illegal governance and infiltration of the legal economy by conducting a systematic content analysis of international media articles and institutional reports published during the first eight months of the pandemic. These cases were further analyzed in order to cluster the behavior of criminal groups in response to the COVID-19 emergency, and the means by which they tried to exploit the pandemic to strengthen their political and economic power. We found that different governance-type criminal groups proposed themselves as institutions able to mitigate the burdens imposed by the pandemic by providing support to people in need and enforcing social-distancing measures. Further,

identified cases did not provide evidence of groups devoted to the provision of illicit services and goods assuming any governance role. Cases of misappropriation of public funds and OC infiltration of the legal economy seem less common. The wholesale distribution of pharmaceuticals and medicines has been the sector targeted the most.

Panel 155 - Paper 3.

Covid-19 pandemic in Romania. Particular criminal typologies. Efforts towards normality

Author(s): **Cristian Dumitru Mihes, Mihaela Elvira Patraus**, University of Oradea, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

In our research we make an analysis of the consequences of the evolution of COVID-19 pandemic in terms of criminal law, focusing on certain types of crime in order to control the phenomenon and ensure the achievement of national and Union policy objectives in this segment.

The new realities required a revitalization of the medical system, but also a re-arrangement of the legal system, in order to overcome the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, doubled by an EU intervention to keep the phenomenon under control. However, from this last perspective, it is important to emphasize the attempt to "keep alive" the free movement of persons, in an area of freedom, security and justice.

We have included in this approach a brief retrospective on the phenomenon, followed by the analysis of crimes that experienced a resurgence during this period, with a particular focus on forgery and use of forgery, and will bring into aspects of comparative law.

At the same time, in particular, we will try to answer some questions related to the evolution of the phenomenon in the current context, the effects of introduction of quarantine and other restrictive measures, which affected criminal behavior and EU digital certificate on Covid-19.

Panel 156: Covid-19, criminological publications & research projects

Panel 156 - Paper 1.

A first snapshot on academic publishing on crime trends and police activity during Covid-19 pandemic

Author(s): **Lachlan Jaccoud, Christine Burkhardt, Stefano Caneppele**, Université de Lausanne

Abstract:

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and government measures to limit its spread have had a huge impact on society. Crime opportunities and criminal justice systems have also been

affected by this health crisis. With the aim of international collaboration, a working group has been created to promote research among European researchers and thereby facilitate the exchange of information and comparative studies on the impact of Covid-19 on crime and criminal justice systems. Thus, in order to get an overview of the academic publishing, the School of Criminal Justice of the University of Lausanne has undertaken a preliminary review of publications released on crime trends and police activity during Covid-19 pandemics. The aim of this research is to identify all the manuscripts published between February 2020 and June 2021 in English in order to review the research questions, the data used, the analytical strategies and the results. In total, the keywords chosen were able to identify 126 manuscripts.

Panel 156 - Paper 2.

COVID-19, Crime and Criminal Justice: Mapping criminological research projects around the world

Author(s): **Sandra Ribeiro, Christine Burkhardt, Stefano Caneppele**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and government measures to limit its spread have had a huge impact on society. Crime opportunities and criminal justice systems have also been affected by this health crisis. With the aim of international collaboration, a working group has been created to promote research among European researchers and thereby facilitate the exchange of information and comparative studies on the impact of COVID-19 on crime and criminal justice systems. Thus, the School of Criminal Justice of the University of Lausanne has undertaken a mapping of the ongoing projects related to COVID-19. The aim of this research is to identify, using different keywords, all current projects carried out in English, French, German, Spanish or Portuguese. To be selected, the project had to (1) focus on the impact of COVID-19 on different areas of criminology, (2) be carried out in one of the five languages mentioned, and (3) be conducted by a legitimate research organization. Our results highlight the research question, the time periods and geographical areas covered, and the methodologies used. In total, the keywords chosen were able to report on 66 projects in progress in various fields of criminology, such as prisons, policing, domestic violence or cybercrime.

Panel 156 - Paper 3.

Crime trends during the COVID-19 pandemic in Switzerland

Author(s): **Stefano Caneppele, Christine Burkhardt**, School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

The year 2020 has been marked by the sudden COVID-19 global pandemic. The spread of the virus in Switzerland and throughout the world has led to the implementation of a set of emergency measures to contain its transmission. The entire society has been affected by these restrictions, which have also had an impact on criminal opportunities and behaviour.

Therefore, using police statistics, we conducted an analysis of the evolution of crime in Switzerland during this particular year. Overall, recorded crime in 2020 shows a slight decrease from the previous year. Nevertheless, crime trends differ when looking more specifically at various types of crime – such as property offences and personal violence offences –, as well as by time periods and restrictive measures in place.

Panel 157: Covid-19 and Criminal Justice

Panel 157 - Paper 1.

Was the Impact of the Covid-19 Prison Lockdown in the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom Distinctive for Ethnic Minority Prisoners?

Author(s): **Gavin Dingwall**, De Montfort University, **Avril Brandon**, Maynooth University

Abstract:

As the risks of mass transmission of Covid-19 became apparent, prisons around the world went into lockdown in early 2020. In the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom, prison lockdowns lasted for over a year. A public health catastrophe was avoided, but the effect on prisoners was severe: they were confined to their cells for the vast majority of their time as communal activity and visits ceased. The pandemic has not impacted equally. Minority ethnic groups have suffered higher rates of community infection, hospitalisation and death. The United Nations recognised that 'the potential devastation that [Covid-19] can wreck on the populations of detainees is...a racial issue of paramount importance'.

Drawing on findings from our forthcoming book 'Minority Ethnic Prisoners and the Covid-19 Lockdown: Issues, Impacts and Implications' (2022), this paper will assess the impact of the lockdown on minority ethnic prisoners in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Minority ethnic prisoners, it will be argued, have had particular experiences of lockdown that need to be addressed as prisons transition out of lockdown.

Panel 157 - Paper 2.

Civil and penal courts processes against doctors and hospital during pandemic COVID19

Author(s): **Andreas Aceranti**, Aceranti&Partners Consultants, **Elisabetta Aldrovandi**, Studio Legale Aldrovandi, **Simonetta Vernocchi**, Istituto Europeo di Scienze Forensi e Biomediche, **Domenico Margariti**, Studio Legale Margariti, **Rita Milano**, Studio legale Milano&Partners

Abstract:

Italy is one of the few countries globally where physicians can be criminally prosecuted. Despite the pandemic emergency, the total of pending civil sector files in 2020 is rather stable compared to 2019, with a CR equal to 101%. However, erosion has stopped of the pathological backlog, which has suffered a net increase in the Supreme Court (+12%), an evident growth also in the Court (+3.1%) and more contained in the Court of Appeal (+1.1%). It is detected, in any case, a reduction of 7%, compared to 2019, of the pending proceedings before the courts ordinary in commercial matters and, albeit slight, in ordinary litigation. In general, they fell, as of December 31, 2020, the registrations of all civil proceedings. ISTAT has published the information reported by physicians in 4,942 death cards of subjects was analyzed microbiologically diagnosed with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test. During the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic no national effective guidelines/protocols were given so HPs have no official documents to refer to in order to properly treat the patients and this has led to a significant increase in cases evolving into criminal and civil proceedings for medical malpractice.

Panel 157 - Paper 3.

Remote criminal justice in the time of COVID-19 pandemic in Poland

Author(s): **Arkadiusz Lach**, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Poland

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has paralyzed at least partially the criminal justice systems in most countries, making it impossible to benefit from judicial protection. Poland was not an exception. The lawmaker and the courts tried to find solutions to this problem. Hearings by videoconference were promoted and remote participation allowed. They were earlier seen as a convenient tool in some cases, but during the pandemic they become the only way to guarantee access to justice. This however raises the question if the principle of fair trial was satisfied and the rights of participants duly observed. Does virtual justice mean virtual rights? For many groups of persons the participation in the virtual criminal justice system was very difficult (for example for persons with hearing disabilities). Therefore it was necessary to adopt measures balancing the difficulties.

The paper will look how the criminal justice system changed during the pandemic, what were the failures and achievements during the period. The Polish experience will be confronted with the experience of other countries. Also it will try to answer the question what changes will

continue to be in force after the end of the coronavirus pandemic and what lesson we should take from the pandemic.

Panel 158: Crime and crime control under Covid

Panel 158 - Paper 1.

Land Use Driven Mobility Changes' Impacts on Urban Crime in 2020

Author(s): **Yijing Li, Yuying Wu, Raphael Canty**, King's College London

Abstract:

The comparative study tried to depict the crime changes in 2020 among four selected cities: London, New York, Sydney, and Hong Kong, against the pandemic background which incurred several lockdowns from in 2020, projected by the lockdown policies' impacts on local mobility change at corresponding fine neighborhood scales, which were calculated through local land use categories composite indicator respectively. Temporally, varied national milestone periods by city had been selected as benchmark, to evaluate the crime-deterrent or criminogenic effects from localized policies. Upon identifying (1) the most changed crime types affected by the pandemic geographically; (2) the most influenced areas (so-called hot spots) at finest census scale in explanation of their sociodemographic (SEE) profiles; and (3) the most affected land use functioning types measured by mobility change, targeting for future crime demand predication and effective crime reduction, to help fill the gap between cutting-edge data analytics and strategic and operational policy-making, and make safer cities post COVID-19 by making best use of data and digital technology. Crucially, it also targeted to understand fluctuations in key societal factors both temporally and spatially, to improve services to citizens in such international cities using data-driven evidence.

Panel 158 - Paper 2.

Probation service in Poland during the COVID-19 pandemic - preliminary results of the national survey of probation officers

Author(s): **Katarzyna Witkowska-Rozpara**, University of Warsaw - Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialisation (Department of Criminology and Criminal Policy); Center for Criminological Analysis (of the University of Warsaw), **Dagmara Woźniakowska-Fajst**, Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences - Department of Criminology; University of Warsaw - Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialisation (Department of Criminology and Criminal Policy); Center for Criminological Analysis (of the University of Warsaw), **Paweł Ostaszewski**, University of Warsaw - Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialisation (Department of Criminology and Criminal Policy); Center for Criminological Analysis (of the University of Warsaw)

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed many weaknesses related to the organization of public services involved in the broadly understood criminal justice system. One of these services that was affected by COVID-19 pandemic was the probation service in Poland. Polish probation officers, both working with adult convicts and performing tasks in juvenile cases, due to introduced restrictions, had to perform many, sometimes contradictory tasks.

The nationwide quantitative survey of probation officers conducted by the Center for Criminological Analysis of the University of Warsaw covered the time before the pandemic and the period from March 2020 to March 2021. During the conference, we will present the preliminary results of this study, trying to answer the question what problems emerged especially in the period under study, and what was their cause, and how probation service as a public servant tried to deal with them. We will also try to answer the question: to what extent should the experience gathered by probation officers during the pandemic be taken into account in designing recommendations for the future regarding the functioning of this service, both in "ordinary" and extraordinary conditions.

Panel 158 - Paper 3.

Criminological aspects of Covid - 19 containment

Author(s): **Andrejs Vilks, Aldona Kipāne**, Riga Stradins University

Abstract:

Covid -19 affects not only social, economic and political processes, but also criminal manifestations. As a result of the pandemic, crime is changing quantitatively and qualitatively, and the forms of criminal activity have changed. Cyber-attacks continue to increase, threats from drug trafficking and organized crime increase, affecting the socio-cultural environment. The legal consciousness of individuals changed, developing deviations and offenses, which in many cases remain latent (alcoholism, narcotics, sextings, sextortion). Criminal activities moved to the digital environment, successfully mastering it. Law enforcement agencies with limited resources had to perform additional functions that could not be performed effectively for objective reasons. At international and national level, crime prevention policies and strategies have not been developed and implemented. The link with pandemic containment measures was insufficient in terms of international cooperation in crime prevention. In the early stages of the pandemic, counterfeit medicines and inadequate medical equipment were distributed. Currently, the DarkNet market advertises fake EU Digital COVID Certificate, negative test certificates. Due to the rapid spread of negative forged testimonials, special units are being set up in law enforcement agencies to combat these crimes. Pandemic developments as well as trends in crime and the fight against it are difficult to predict.

Panel 158 - Paper 4.

Preparedness, Risk, and Responsibility: Seeking Global Public Health Justice for the Mishandling of the COVID-19 Pandemic)

Author(s): **Roberto Catello**, Liverpool Hope University

Abstract:

This paper engages with the sociology of risk to offer a theoretical explanation for our present inability to prosecute world leaders for their mishandlings of the COVID-19 global public health crisis. Lack of adequate legal mechanisms at an international level, such as a global statute on public health crimes, constitutes a first barrier. However, there is no guarantees that the failed administration of public health during pandemics will precipitate criminal liability even if such a statute were introduced because of the way in which world risk society reshapes notions of responsibility. In risk societies, the conventional distinction between nature and society collapses, making it hard to distinguish between faults that are of a 'natural' kind and 'man-made' ones. Hence, the COVID-19 pandemic is a 'manufactured risk' – that is, a (partly) humanly created risk – that is being dealt with within a culture of 'organised irresponsibility' that obfuscates accountability for risk-creation and tends to transform culpability for such risk-creation into acquittal. The most sensible way of achieving global public health justice, then, cannot be limited to the introduction of legal protections but needs to include a project for the 'social redistribution of bads' and reallocation of global responsibility for risk-creation.

36. Comparative Criminology

Panel 159: *Police Interrogations and the Right to Silence: a Comparative Study*

Panel 159 - Paper 1.

The meanings and interpretations of silence in police interrogations

Author(s): **Anna Pivaty**, Radboud University

Abstract:

This presentation aims to de-construct and explain the existing paradoxes in the legal interpretations of silence in criminal proceedings. In many legal systems the right to silence is considered absolute. A general legal principle exists, according to which suspects' silence at the face of police questioning should not disadvantage them in any way. The law in certain countries therefore contains a presumption that suspects' silence should be ignored or treated as 'non-existent'. Other legal systems attempt to separate out permissible interpretations of silence from non-permissible interpretations. It will be demonstrated that in most legal systems there is no coherence in the interpretation of the meaning and consequences of suspects' silence for legal decision-making. Thus, those legal systems, which operate a general

presumption that silence should carry no meaning, allow for certain interpretations in more specific circumstances. Those systems, which distinguish between permissible and non-permissible interpretations, do not do this in a logically coherent way. This presentation discusses the possible implications of the incoherences in the legal interpretations of silence for decision-making in criminal justice.

Panel 159 - Paper 2.

Through the eyes of legal actors: a comparative perspective on the exercise of the right to silence in practice

Author(s): **Miet Vanderhallen, University of Antwerp**

Abstract:

Although the right to silence is one of the fundamental rights of suspects in police interrogations, very few empirical studies specifically address this important legal right in practice. Little is known on how legal actors, such as police and magistrates, perceive silent suspects and how they deal with the effectuation of this right. In light of the Emprise study, focus group interviews as well as individual interviews with legal actors were conducted in four countries (Belgium, Ireland Italy and the Netherlands) aiming to build knowledge on their perceptions and experiences with the right to silence in police interviews. The findings draw a comparative picture of who is considered a silent suspect, why suspects use their right to silence and how actors deal with suspects who invoke their right to silence at the different stages in the criminal procedure. Findings show various approaches to the right to silence resulting in different levels of the effectuation of the right to silence.

Panel 159 - Paper 3.

Silence at interrogations and the burden of proof

Author(s): **Michele Panzavolta, Leuven University**

Abstract:

The presentation takes the move from the findings of the comparative empirical research into the exercise of the right to silence (Belgium, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands) and it intends to discuss the interferences between the right to silence and the allocation of the burden of proof on the suspects. The established approach is that the burden of proof is on the prosecution and the accused has no obligation to contribute to the fact-finding. The paper argues that, while in principle all countries seem to endorse this established view, the underlying behaviours of practitioners in their daily routine and their different expectations can negatively impact on the correct practical application of both principles (right to silence and correct allocation of the burden of proof). The paper aims in particular at identifying the differing ways in which the practice diverges from the law in books and the factors that play a

role therein. It shall then conclude highlighting the ways in which these problems can be tackled.

Panel 160: Current issues in comparative criminology I

Panel 160 - Paper 1.

The lexicon of (poor) lawyering: how can we define quality?

Author(s): **Ashlee Beazley**, KU Leuven

Abstract:

International human rights law requires that the legal assistance provided to a defendant be 'effective.' Yet although international courts have suggested what may amount to ineffective assistance—'blatant misbehaviour or incompetence' or a 'manifest failure'—the conduct of the defence is nonetheless considered to be a matter between the defendant and their counsel.

This, it will be argued, has left a lacuna in many domestic legal systems, with little attention paid to how the nebulous concept of 'effective' legal assistance might be further defined. This is surprising: it should be self-evident that the protection of the interests and rights of the accused requires not just the mere presence of a qualified representative, but one who is active, vigilant, skilled and competent. In short: counsel who is effective.

Using a comparative analysis of the jurisprudence of England and Wales and Belgium, as well as initial results from empirical interviews conducted with defence practitioners in both jurisdictions, it will be demonstrated that the inconclusive nature of the current standards of quality, where such exist, can be prejudicial to the fair trial rights of suspects and defendants, and detrimental to the innocents among them.

Panel 160 - Paper 2.

Retributive function of shaming as social pressure in the context of South Korea

Author(s): **Hyo Won (Nina) Kang**, Korea University

Abstract:

After John Braithwaite's seminal work on shaming theory was introduced in 1989, it has long been discussed as a form of integrative sanction alternative to the traditional punishment, particularly from the perspective of restorative justice, although he presented two different types of shaming - integrative shaming, which is considered more effective for deterring crimes and stigmatizing shaming, which focuses more on branding the offenders. In this book, Braithwaite particularly emphasizes, reintegrative shaming is widespread and a meaningful factor to contribute to the low crime rate in East Asian Countries including Japan. However, this study aims to show that the form of stigmatizing shaming, not integrative shaming, has been more widely permeated in entire process of criminal justice stages in South Korea by depicting the recent name and shame cases such as media representation of recent child abuse cases, so-called "bad fathers" website that aims to shame who refuse fostering expenses, and

public disclosure on the personal information of sex offenders. This paper also argues that shaming can be used to reinforce the retributive aspect of traditional punishment as social pressure in certain cultural environment and examines how it could affect decision-making in formal proceedings such as sentencing or legislative process.

Panel 160 - Paper 3.

Legislation with Harsher Punishment in Japan and Policy-makers' Expectations of its Deterrent Effect

Author(s): **Shunsuke Kyo**, Chukyo University School of Law

Abstract:

This paper examines the Japanese criminal justice policy-making process by focusing on the relationship between legislation with harsher punishment and policy-makers' expectations of its deterrent effect. It is often said that one of the purposes of making punishment harsher is to deter potential criminals from committing crime by lowering their estimation of the benefits of crime. However, there is little evidence that making punishment harsher strengthens the deterrent effect in contrast to raising the probability of arrest, according to a series of empirical studies. Regardless of those empirical studies' results, not only citizens but also policy-makers in Japan sometimes expect legislation with harsher punishment to reinforce the deterrent effect. Under what circumstances would policy-makers promote legislation with harsher punishment to strengthen the deterrent effect? Would that be the result of evidence-based policy-making (EBPM)? This paper tries to answer these questions by analysing a comprehensive Japanese dataset of legislation with harsher punishment from 1990 to 2016; the data were partly analysed and reported on by the author in EUROCRIM 2019. This paper will serve as a basis for discussing the relationship between penal populism and EBPM with empirical data of Japanese criminal justice policy-making.

Panel 160 - Paper 4.

Measuring social exclusion (RIMES project). An empirical study of maximum penalties in Spain, Italy, Germany, Poland, the United Kingdom, New York and California.

Author(s): **Noelia Corral-Maraver**, Basque Institute of Criminology, University of Basque Country (Spain)

Abstract:

For years, the RIMES research project, driven from the University of Malaga (Spain) aims to create a methodological instrument that would serve to carry out comparative criminal policy studies between countries, measuring social exclusion from various criminal systems. After many years of work, the definitive measurement instrument consisting of 39 items, divided into 9 thematic baskets, has been configured and its practical application has been conducted

(AP-RIMES project). This paper presents the results obtained from the empirical work carried out in the basket n° 4, concerning the maximum sentences. This is, items related to the death penalty and life imprisonment.

The work has been carried out by comparing seven western countries: Germany, Italy, Poland, the United Kingdom, two US states, New York and California, and Spain. We will first expose the main technical decisions taken by the research team, the main methodological problems found and the way in which these were solved. Finally, we will present the results achieved so far. Those results are interesting and illustrative of how different countries deal with social exclusion when applying the most serious penalties allowed by their respective legal systems.

Panel 161: *Current issues in comparative criminology II*

Panel 161 - Paper 1.

The Criminological Transition Model: A New Theory of Societal Development and the Nature of Crime

Author(s): **William Pridemore**, University at Albany - State University of New York

Abstract:

Does societal evolution over decades and centuries produce ordered changes in characteristics of crime victims, offenders, and events? Does the average offender become younger? Does the male-female offending rate ratio decline? Does victim-offender overlap increase? Is there a shift in typical motives or the victim-offender relationship? Does retaliatory violence decline? I propose that a society's "average" victim, offender, and event characteristics exhibit systematic trajectories over time that are correlated with its stage of development and similar in value to, or follow parallel trajectories as, characteristics in nations at comparable stages of development. The Criminological Transition Model provides an organizing framework for understanding how long-term societal development affects the nature of crime. Central to the model are the building blocks of crime – victims, offenders, and events – and how they change predictably as societies develop. Societal evolution shifts the axes around which humans organize. Technology progresses, economies shift, states increase control over citizens and commerce, and human rights mature. In turn, families become smaller, age at first birth increases, adolescence is extended, average education rises, population mobility increases, and people live longer. Surely crime victim, offender, and event characteristics respond to these fundamental changes and follow systematic pathways over time.

Panel 161 - Paper 2.

Why Canada and the United States have the same homicide trend? Insights on the impact of criminal justice policy on the International Homicide Decline

Author(s): **Mateus Renno Santos**, University of South Florida, **Yunmei Lu**, University at Buffalo, SUNY

Abstract:

Objective. The international homicide decline has been attributed to shared global phenomena. One disheartening implication of this finding is that criminal justice policies of individual countries are likely not as effective. One costly example is increasing incarceration. The current study investigates the drivers of international homicide trends, while comparing the homicide and incarceration trends of Canada and the United States –similar countries but with contrasting approaches to crime policy.

Methods. First, we investigate correlates of international homicide trends. Second, we decompose the homicide trends of the US and Canada since 1950, exploring shared effects considering these countries' policy differences.

Results. We show that age composition is a key driver of international homicide trends, particularly amongst the safest countries in the world. We also find that Canada had the same age, period, and cohort effects on their homicide trends as the United States, even though incarceration rate of Canada has remained constant.

Conclusions. This similarity in international trends supports the conclusion that criminal justice police has had only a mild impact on homicide trends, in contrast to the strong influence of impersonal global social forces, particularly population aging. We know little on how to cause crime to change.

Panel 161 - Paper 3.

For Better or Worse: A cross-national analysis of how institutional regimes inform perceptions of the criminal justice system

Author(s): **Holly Campeau**, **Sandra Bucerius**, University of Alberta

Abstract:

Relying on 193 interviews with arrested individuals in the jails of two US cities, and 164 interviews with incarcerated people in two prisons in Canada, this paper offers a cross-national analysis of how criminal justice agencies are understood within a broader set of institutional regimes. Taken together, this sample includes significant numbers of Black and Indigenous Peoples -- the most overrepresented groups in each country's criminal justice system. In both national contexts, we find that people's expectations of criminal justice institutions, and their interpretations of the actions of officials, cannot be evaluated in a vacuum, merely by measuring these against normative ideals of law and justice. Instead, individuals interconnect their expectations and make sense of their experiences by drawing on legacies of social institutions that have either failed or protected them – whether this be family, the Church, schools, or other state actors. People's experiences of criminal justice agencies are refracted

through their perceptions of an array of institutions. We conclude that the criminal justice system is, for our participants, part of a fabric of social institutions that set the warp and weft of life, and thus part of an interactive institutional regime that informs their hopes and frustrations.

Panel 161 - Paper 4.

Tackling ‘modern slavery’: Insights from California, the UK, Australia and France

Author(s): **Johanna Schenner**, UC Berkeley

Abstract:

Recently news arose that the governments of Canada, New Zealand and Norway are considering whether or not to implement legislation to tackle ‘modern slavery’ and what form these particular laws might take. News media have suggested that each of these three countries are likely to implement a ‘modern slavery act’ in line with those already in place elsewhere: namely, California’s 2012 Transparency in Supply Chains Act (CATSCA) and the specific versions of the Modern Slavery Act (MSA) passed by the United Kingdom and Australia, in 2015 and 2018 respectively. Scholars, however, have not only pointed out the shortcomings of these particular pieces of legislation, but also wonder whether a different form of legislation - notably, one involving a due-diligence approach, such as that taken by the 2017 French Duty of Vigilance (DVL) - is not a preferable option. The proposed article seeks to achieve the following things: first, to compare the ‘modern slavery’ legislation of California, the UK and Australia; and second, to evidence whether or not these three examples of (what is often referred to as) ‘soft’ law serve as a better means for tackling modern slavery than does the ‘hard’ law of the due-diligence approach.

38. Cultural Criminology

Panel 162: *Crime and Music*

Panel 162 - Paper 1.

Jazz and the Mob: A Story of Unexpected Patronage

Author(s): **Frank Bovenkerk**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

On the basis of the analysis of an extensive series of life histories that have been written about jazz musicians in the US during the first half of the 20th century the author characterizes the relationship between musicians and the mob as being one of modern patronage. Gangsters loved jazz and let musicians develop their own music. They gave young black men an

opportunity for upward social mobility and were able to keep the police at some distance in a racially segregated society.

Panel 162 - Paper 2.

Crimen et Circenses: Serbian Turbo Folk Music and Organised Crime

Author(s): **Elena Krsmanovic**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

The controversy around Serbian turbo-folk music is vast. When former Yugoslav countries were shattered by war, turbo-folk music was considered a potent agent of nationalism and ethnic hatred incitement. After the war, many scholars continued criticizing the genre for glorifying crime. Combining literature review, expert interviews, and analysis of music videos and media appearances of turbo-folk performers, this paper breaks from that tradition and critically explores the vibrant, carnivalesque turbo-folk scene of Serbia and its links to organised crime. First, myths around the couple that epitomises this connection – the most popular turbo-folk superstar Svetlana (Ceca) Ražnatović and her late husband, crime boss Željko Ražnatović (Arkan) are debunked. Then, other performers, turbo-folk audience, and the music industry itself are explored in order to identify new points of intersection between turbo-folk and crime. Findings show indications of white-collar crime in the music industry in Serbia and the instrumental value of turbo-folk popularity for money laundering in the diaspora. Therefore, in the wake of the turbo-folk renaissance, it seems necessary to replace the historical inquires with novel criminological investigations.

Panel 162 - Paper 3.

Castrati: child abuse and the search for musical perfection

Author(s): **Dina Siegel**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

The rise and fall of castrati in Europe remains one of the mysteries of human behaviour, especially as it links crime and music. Similar to sexual abuse, homosexuality, misogyny and paedophilia, the castration of young boys was clouded in secrecy and covered up by the Roman Catholic Church. In this chapter, I ask why and by whom the practice of castrating boys to preserve their high voices—something that would now be considered as severe child abuse—was tolerated in previous centuries. I analyze the link between music and this form of violence as well as its legitimation to examine in what way the phenomenon of castrati singers contributes to our understanding of crime. Based on an extensive literature review, my analysis confirms that the historical phenomenon of castration is best understood as a lesson in the flexible character of morality, the cruelty indicted by the powerful, and our ongoing fascination with both crime and music.

Panel 162 - Paper 4.

The Malleable and Inevitable Path of Demonizing (Sub)Culture: The Case of Greek Rebetiko

Author(s): **Vassilis Gerasopoulos**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

The history of rebetiko music throughout the twentieth century is a history of doubt, controversy, and contradiction—with political, intellectual, and societal ramifications. The genre has come to symbolize an indispensable aspect of the Greek identity. However, before that widespread acceptance, rebetika and rebetes endured a profound marginalization—from the State, the media, and the intelligentsia of Greek society. My aim is to bridge the bludgeoning literature on rebetika from the past decades with the comprehensive focus of critical/cultural criminology in processes of criminalization and moral panic as these occur in the most simple and mundane platforms of everyday life. I will attempt to break down and follow the course of demonization of the rebetes, as deviant figures and anomic subjects, and the rebetika—as a music genre, as a language style, and a cultural experience. The zealous opposition unleashed against rebetika from the 1930s until even the 1970s constitutes a perfect exercise for tracing the construction of a “moral panic” aiming to entrench and fortify Greekness against perceived perilous influences. The subsequent turn towards the commercialization and commodification of the genre is a potent metaphor for the fate of cultural landmarks that were once deemed threatening for their potentially transformative effect.

39. Fear of Crime

Panel 163: *New perspectives on the Fear of Crime: Alternative influences on public perceptions of security*

Panel 163 - Paper 1.

Beyond the criminology of fear: Everyday in/security in turbulent times

Author(s): **Ian Loader**, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford, **Ben Bradford**, University College London, **Ryan Casey**, University of Oxford, **Evi Girling**, Keele University, **Gosia Polanska**, Keele University, **Richard Sparks**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

What crimes and security concerns trouble differently-situated groups of people today? What demands for action do these prompt? How are contemporary insecurities mediated through people’s sense of place and belonging? Criminology used to be confident that it had a paradigm – ‘fear of crime’ – within which to address these questions. That paradigm was always

unstable. But over recent decades it has been thoroughly dissolved. Today it is no longer obvious what crimes affect or worry people most, or even that 'crime' is any longer pivotal to many people's sense of everyday in/security. We are currently investigating these questions by revisiting an old research site, Macclesfield in Cheshire, and an old study, Girling et al, (2000) Crime and Social Change in Middle England. In this paper, we sketch the changing economic, political, social and technological landscape that bears upon the issue of how to theorize and investigate in/security in everyday social relations today, and consider the intellectual resources that we need to marshal in order to understand the hopes, fears and fantasies that are in play when people think, deliberate and act in response to the question – what does it mean to be and feel secure in Britain today?

Panel 163 - Paper 2.

“Perception matters”, CCI toolkit for tackling feelings of unsafety

Author(s): **Santiago Herrero Blanco, Francesc Guillén Lasierra, Anna Alméjida Casanova**, Departament d'Interior - Generalitat de Catalunya (Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs)

Abstract:

Some of the most common problems that public servers should face are related with outbreaks of perceived unsafety. Those situations could be motivated by multiple factors, sometimes related with an increase in criminal offences, but more often are with other factors such as urban design or non-criminal incivilities (among others). With the aim of assisting Security Managers in identifying factors underlying to manage those outbreaks, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of Catalonia has developed and designed a toolkit to analyse those incidents and design a response to restore the feelings of security. It is based in a five steps process after an unsafety problem arises: initial analysis, first response, deeper analysis, broader response and communication policy. Although neither the diagnostic tools nor the response proposals are new, the toolkit put them together to help practitioners to find them in one single package. It has been conceived and designed as part of the Cutting Crime Impact (CCI) project, in the area of Measuring and Mitigating Citizens' Feelings of Insecurity one of the focus areas of the project (the other areas are Predictive Policing, Community Policing and Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning).

Panel 163 - Paper 3.

Community Notification and the Spectrum of Modernit

Author(s): **Jordan Anderson**, Victoria University of Wellington

Abstract:

Throughout the main Anglo-American democracies, state power has been tested in recent decades by the presentation of the risks posed by sexual offenders. The release of a high-risk

sex offender into a community is a microcosm of the modus operandi of the modern state, providing a context through which the operation of the modern risk society can be examined. This paper explores the reactions of New Zealand communities to instances of de facto community notification of sex offender release, and explains the differences in their reactions through the lens of Zygmunt Bauman's (2000) Liquid Modernity. Through community case studies I examine the reactions of the community to instances of notification, the impact of these incidents for the community, and the implications of this for our understanding of risk society.

Panel 163 - Paper 4.

Fear of Crime in European Countries - Declining Trends

Author(s): **Klaus Boers**, University of Muenster

Abstract:

Fear of crime is still of major concern in political and media debates although it has remarkably declined since the 1990s in some European countries. Trends in specific forms of fear of crime (fear of violence, burglary) will be described and compared to each other. It appears that during the same time-periods concerns about other social problems than crime (e.g., economic and financial crisis, climate change, refugees) became more relevant in public perceptions. Different explanations of these developments will be discussed.

Panel 164: *Victimization and Fear of Crime: Perceptions and prevention*

Panel 164 - Paper 1.

“Victims of crime and urban safety: the case of the BeSecure-FeelSecure Project in the Municipality of Piraeus”

Author(s): **Christina Zarafonitou, Eleni Kontopoulou, Chara Vlastari-Dyovouniotou**, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences

Abstract:

According to research evidence there is a relationship between victimisation and fear of crime although it may be differentiated in light of various parameters. In this context, Greek empirical studies show a steadily positive relationship between fear of crime and previous victimisation experience. Independently of the degree of such a correlation, victim support can contribute significantly to the prevention of repeated victimisation and the enhancement of the feeling of safety, thereby allowing the victims to become a part of the process for the strengthening of social cohesion and the co-production of urban safety. In the current analysis findings from the survey conducted in 2020 in two municipal departments of Piraeus city, under the BeSecure-FeelSecure Project (financed by the European Regional Development

Fund in the frame of the Urban Innovative Actions Initiative), will be presented. There will be also a presentation of the design and the objectives of the special Victim Support Unit in Piraeus which will cooperate with the Local Council for Crime Prevention and will be evaluated in terms of its operation. Finally, the necessary stages followed for the development of a sufficient network of stakeholders who will cooperate with the aforementioned Victim Support Unit will be thoroughly analysed.

Panel 164 - Paper 2.

Fear of intimate partner violence: narratives of women victims of violence

Author(s): **Camila Iglesias, Carla Sofia Cardoso, Pedro Sousa**, FDUP

Abstract:

The association between women's fear of crime and violence in intimate relationships has been ignored in Criminology during the past decades. However, understanding the link between these themes is highly relevant, namely for understanding how this fear impact the routine and quality of life of women who experience violence in their 'safe' spaces. Furthermore, understanding women's fear of crime requires that researchers consider the wide range of victimisation that women are constantly exposed to both in public and private spaces (Hale, 1996). This research aims to explore the potential impacts of intimate partner violence and fear of crime on women in Portugal and Brazil through a qualitative approach. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, and preliminary results show that victims of intimate partner violence experience fear both in public and private spaces, and this experience impacts their daily life, routine and health negatively. Despite the evident social and cultural differences between Portugal and Brazil, the narratives of fear are similar among interviewees; however, the lack of state support may increase the insecurity for Brazilian women. Children play an important role to maintain abusive relationships, and on the other hand to encourage women to overcome fear and seek help.

Panel 164 - Paper 3.

Lost in Paradise? The perception of security among immigrant communities in Switzerland and its correlates

Author(s): **Riccardo Milani**, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, **Lorena Molnar**, University of Lausanne, **Stefano Caneppele**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

Immigrants in Switzerland account for more than 25% of residents, but last research addressing their perception of security dates back to 2000s. Based on recent data from a city-level victimisation survey (N=7,885), the study investigates the security perception of immigrant communities and its correlates. Logistic regression analyses suggest that, in contrast to previous findings, a higher proportion of immigrants perceives the city as highly

safe than natives, this being more accentuated among extra-European immigrants and recently arrived migrants. At the neighbourhood level, results are less clear-cut. Collective efficacy, police proximity and the perceived ability of self-defence are the main predictors of high-security perceptions while having been a victim of a violent crime decreases the likelihood of perceiving both city and one's neighbourhood as safe. Despite positive results, the manuscript discusses the need for increasing the reliability and validity of the traditional measures used to question the fear of crime and the need for targeted interventions fostering cultural integration, social ties between the neighbours, and informal social control.

40. Human Trafficking

Panel 165: Human Trafficking: Perpetrators and Victims

Panel 165 - Paper 1.

Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation: A Qualitative Understanding of Key Actors Practical Implementation of State Legal Obligations

Author(s): **Muiread Murphy**, Maynooth University

Abstract:

Until recently, research and discourse in relation to human trafficking primarily centred on women and children exploited for sexual purposes. Lately, however, both research and policy has shifted towards recognising human trafficking for other purposes (forced begging, forced criminality, organ harvesting and labour exploitation). This paper focuses on human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. Through a combination of comparative and qualitative methodologies, this research examines the legal obligations on Member States to effectively investigate and identify cases of human trafficking for labour exploitation. The research focuses on human trafficking within Europe and assesses the gap between legal obligations contained within international and European frameworks and the practical implementation of these duties by Member States. This is achieved through the thematic analysis of 67 interviews with key actors, such as trade unions, labour inspectors, law enforcement officials, government officials and non-governmental organisations active in this field.

Panel 165 - Paper 2.

Child Sex Trafficking in England and Wales: the need to challenge stereotypes and address gaps in knowledge.

Author(s): **Paul Nelson**, Anglia Ruskin University

Abstract:

There has been significant progress implementing laws, child protection services and local safeguarding children's boards concerning Child Sex Trafficking (CST) in England and Wales. Nevertheless, it is still difficult to guarantee safe outcomes for children and young people, notwithstanding the abundant and positive work of Social Workers. Still, CST has become a major issue in the UK, with official statistics indicating that there has been an 533% rise in CST between 2012-2019. By drawing on findings from a qualitative study into Social Workers understanding of CST, this presentation argues that child protection practitioners in England and Wales are still failing to tackle CST.

Panel 165 - Paper 3.

Understanding the links between exploitation, forced marriage and human trafficking

Author(s): **Anniina Jokinen**, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

Abstract:

A growing number of cases of forced and other exploitative marriages have been linked to trafficking in the recent years. Even though all forced marriages cannot be qualified as human trafficking, they can be linked to all three elements of trafficking: the act, the means and the purpose of exploitation. My paper focuses on discussing the element of exploitation on the basis of a large international interview dataset that outlines the multi-faceted exploitation ranging from violence and sexual abuse to domestic servitude and labour exploitation that in particular women and girls have to face in the context of forced marriage. Quek (2018) suggests that the protected status of marriage as an institution may make the harm of "marriage trafficking" potentially more difficult to detect. Marriage may be used to disguise or even legitimize exploitation or behaviours, which would be classified as crimes in other contexts. Therefore law enforcement actors may interpret exploitation occurring in the context of marriage as private issue and/or qualify the case as an incident of domestic violence rather than linking it to trafficking. This has serious impact on the identification and processing of relevant cases and understanding of the links between human trafficking and forced marriage.

Panel 165 - Paper 4.

Potential victims of trafficking in the southern Spanish border: Approach to the profile of African women

Author(s): **Bertha Prado Manrique**, Institute of Criminology - University of Malaga

Abstract:

The ÖDOS program, implemented in Andalusia (Spain), is configured as a pioneering resource that hosts sub-Saharan women. These women, who arrive on the Spanish coast accompanied

by minors and / or pregnant, gather a series of indicators of potential victims of trafficking. The aim of this presentation is to approach to the profile of these women, through a qualitative content analysis of the interviews carried out within the framework of the ÖDOS program. The results of this analysis provide elements for a better design of Spanish policies for the secondary prevention of human trafficking as they shed light on the characteristics of the family environment of these women, the reasons and features of their migratory journey or the most frequent routes to reach Spain.

41. Methodologies in Criminology

Panel 166: Using Video Footage to Study Conflict and Violence

Panel 166 - Paper 1.

Displaying distress: a behavioral analysis in the aftermath of street conflicts

Author(s): **Virginia Pallante**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, **Marie Rosenkrantz Lindgaard**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement & University of Amsterdam

Abstract:

The aftermath of an interpersonal conflict is a context characterized by a rich variety of social interactions, where uninvolved bystanders play an important role in managing the consequences of the previous incident. Among the factors affecting post-conflict intervention, the behavioral aspects have been frequently underestimated in the criminological literature, because of the lack of methodologies based on direct observation of the conflict events. Nevertheless, evidences coming from ethological observations suggest that subjects involved in a conflict experience high level of distress in its aftermath, which affect subsequent group's social dynamics. Here we conducted a video analysis on a sample of CCTV footage of 50 conflicts that took place in Amsterdam, with the aim to explore antagonists' behavioral cues as potential indicators of distress. By applying the ethological method, we developed an ethogram, a catalogue of the behavioral correlates of distress observed in the antagonists. We further compared the frequency of the distressing behaviors after the conflict with a control context to test whether they increase after the conflict event. Thanks to the adoption of a shared methodology integrating the ethological and sociological approaches, we provide reliable tool in the research on distress and the study of the consequences of violence.

Panel 166 - Paper 2.

Reducing Threats and Violence Towards Law Enforcement through Systematic Analysis of Conflict Behavior

Author(s): **Hans Myhre Sunde**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement & University of Amsterdam

Abstract:

The purpose of the study is to systematically analyze what goes on in police-citizen encounters. The project assumes that conflict escalation is something that needs to be understood situationally, emphasizing the actions and reactions of human interactions. By using systematic video-analysis the project has developed an inductive coding scheme. Thereafter, this coding scheme is being employed on a sub-sample of about 150 videos. Methodologically, using video analysis has its strengths and limitations. Being able to pause, rewind and play in slow motion is something that has yet to be exploited fully in the research of police-citizen encounters. Issues with the lack of sound potentially weakens the analysis, as goes for the bias of camera positioning. Thus, the research cannot fully generalize and conclude, without certain assumptions taken for granted, and factors discussed and controlled for by other methodological perspectives. Initial coding starts to outline an empirical view on the so-called “Demeanor hypothesis” – the assumption that police are more likely to employ force towards ‘assholes’; especially yelling at the police and invasion of the police’ personal space seem to be correlated to police use of force.

Panel 166 - Paper 3.

What do they do? Video analysis of male and female bystander actions in public conflicts captured on CCTV

Author(s): **Carlijn van Baak**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement & University of Amsterdam, **Evelien Hoeben**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, **Don Weenink**, University of Amsterdam, **Marie Rosenkrantz Lindgaard**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement & University of Amsterdam

Abstract:

Recent studies indicate that bystanders often intervene in public conflicts. Research on prosocial behavior suggests that men are generally more likely to engage in help that requires physical strength, and women to engage in communal and relational prosocial behaviors. While the available evidence suggests that men and women may take on different roles in helping situations, we are yet to discover the exact role that gender plays in terms of how bystanders act in relation to public conflicts. To this extent, this study aims to analyze how bystanders act across public conflicts and how gender plays a role in this. The empirical data consists of CCTV footage of real-life, public conflicts captured by camera operators of the municipality of Amsterdam. Video analysis will be used to analyze over 70 videos, including approximately 1600 bystanders. The videos are analyzed in a qualitative phase, which leads to

the development of an ethogram. All bystanders present will then be coded based on the ethogram. Quantitative analyses will consist of multilevel models. This presentation will address how video analysis can be used to gain insight in this topic. The development of the coding scheme and the research design of the study will be discussed.

Panel 166 - Paper 4.

Does Third-Party Intervention Matter? A Video-Based Analysis of the Effect of Third-Party Intervention on the Continuation of Interpersonal Conflict Behavior

Author(s): **Peter Ejbye-Ernst**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement & University of Amsterdam

Abstract:

Previous research finds that third-parties are often present and actively intervene in conflicts in public spaces. This raises the question of whether these interventions actually influence the way the interpersonal conflicts develop. This paper addresses this question by investigating whether third-party intervention influences the (dis)continuation of antagonist conflict behaviour. The analysis is based on a systematic encoding of video-footage of real-life conflicts from the streets of Amsterdam. This empirical approach affords an extremely high resolution of what transpires throughout the situation and allows the analysis to investigate how the conflict situations develop second-by-second. The panel data analysis shows that intervention increases the chance that antagonists discontinue performing conflict behaviour. The analysis furthermore finds that while physically forceful intervention stops conflict behaviour, expressions of disapproval have no observable effect. The social relationship between third-parties and antagonists does not appear to matter for this effect. Third-parties thus play an integral part in the development of interpersonal conflicts but this influence depends on how they intervene. Future preventive efforts should emphasize that intervention works but must be performed in certain ways to be effective.

42. Organized Crime

Panel 167: *Current aspects of Organized Crime and Law Enforcement*

Panel 167 - Paper 1.

Family-based crime - Phenomenology and its challenges for crime prevention

Author(s): **Maximilian Querbach**, State Office for Criminal Investigation of Northrhine-Westfalia

Abstract:

German law enforcements are currently dealing with certain extended families or "clans" of turkish-arab origin repeatedly involved in violence and organised crime.

The presumed characteristics of so-called "clans" are a high degree of ethnic isolation, lack of integration, a high level of mobilisation in public and their potential for aggression as well as a practised parallel justice system that undermines criminal prosecution.

Law enforcement agencies tackle the problem with traditional repressive policing techniques but those approaches lack of long-term problem solving solutions. There is a lack of fundamental understanding of the phenomenon and the preventive factors for family-based crime. Therefore, the Criminological Research Unit (KKF) of the State Office of Criminal Investigation of North Rhine-Westphalia (LKA NRW) is conducting a research project on the prevention of family-based crime. The aim is to identify existing prevention approaches of phenomena similar to family-based crime (e.g. italian mafia, criminal gangs) or develop new prevention concepts to family-based crime.

The findings will benefit practitioners in crime prevention to adapt or supplement existing crime prevention concepts for extended families of turkish-arabian origin and promote the implementation new approaches in the field.

Panel 167 - Paper 2.

Analysis of Maxi Trial Rinascita Scott: Managing Expectations Regarding 'Ndrangheta Exposure and Neutralization

Author(s): **Vincent Figliomeni**, F.F. Social Science Research Center

Abstract:

The Maxi Trials of 'Ndrangheta ('Rinascita Scott') ongoing at Lamezia Terme, Calabria in 2021, involve nearly 400 defendants, thousands of prosecution witnesses, and an unusually high number of collaborators. The trials are expected to last a year or more. Persons on trial are being prosecuted for crimes ranging from murder to fraud, and include alleged members of 'Ndrangheta, and the politicians, lawyers, businessmen, and others accused of enabling them, as 'Ndrangheta is involved in manipulation of legal businesses and institutions, as well as dominates illegal organized criminal activities. There are approximately 150 'Ndrangheta clans in Calabria and at least 6,000 members and affiliates in the region, which increases when including those operating in numerous locations throughout Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia and South America. Maxi-trials are seen as the best judicial resource against the country's various organized crime 'Mafia-type' groups. This qualitative study applies the case study method using the Maxi Trial to assess its utility for further understanding 'Ndrangheta organized crime. Official summary reports, content analysis of newspaper coverage, and expert opinions are analyzed to describe the positive aspects of exposing 'Ndrangheta activities and operatives, as well as describe some limitations regarding neutralizing overall 'Ndrangheta organized criminal activities.

Panel 167 - Paper 3.

Police decision-making and prioritizing organized crime problems in the UK

Author(s): **Maria Pournara**, Swansea University

Abstract:

Law enforcement agencies must constantly make decisions about which crime problems to prioritize. In the context of policing organized crime, these decisions can be extremely complex as strategic decision-makers often make proactive judgements about priorities in a politically charged environment with finite resources. Yet most studies in this area are concerned with intelligence products and their presentation in threat assessments; consequently, they tend to downplay the significant role of a wide array of political and socioeconomic factors which shape strategic decisions.

Hence, this study aims to explore the main influences on priority-setting in British organized crime fighting national agencies and present a fine-grained analysis and discussion of the various ways in which they impact on constructing strategic priorities as social problems of varying importance and urgency. Findings from semi-structured interviews with former strategic decision-makers highlight the complexities of priority-setting and help identify seven main influences: legislation; political pressure (including policy entrepreneurs); signal crimes; mass media; performance indicators; organizational path dependency (including intelligence); and intra-organizational dynamics. Evidence of their historical co-existence in law enforcement agencies challenge and problematize assumptions of rationalized, intelligence-led, evidence-based decision-making in the policing of organized crime.

Panel 167 - Paper 4.

Negotiated Justice and Organised Crime: Croatian Perspective

Author(s): **Elizabeta Ivcevic Karas**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

In Croatian law, increasing the efficiency of criminal prosecution of corruption and organised crime is achieved through several consensual forms, which provide the accused person various benefits (milder sentence, early parole or even complete release from prosecution), in exchange for a testimony given in another criminal proceeding. Although Croatian law regulates the status of the "crown witness", which may be granted under strict material and formal preconditions and only under thorough judicial control, there is also a possibility of a classic plea bargaining – judgment based on agreement of the parties, which implies significantly milder punishment if the accused agreed to further cooperate with prosecuting authorities. A comparative legal study, which included Italian, French, Austrian and Swiss law, showed that this is a kind of peculiarity of the Croatian legal system, while another peculiarity is that the court has very limited possibilities to control the adequacy of the sentence agreed through plea bargaining. The research aims to determine advantages and disadvantages of the Croatian model of plea bargaining applied in cases of organised crime. (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)).

Panel 167 - Paper 5.

Organized Crime in Germany - a Thorough Exploration of the Status Quo

Author(s): **Sarah Schreier, Joerg Kinzig, Konstantin Hemmert-Halswick, Benedikt Iberl, Katharina Leimbach, Jonas Roemer**, Institute of Criminology, University of Tuebingen

Abstract:

“Organized Crime” as a phenomenon encompasses a wide array of different forms of crime which makes it both interesting and complicated to research. Therefore, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research funds a German-wide collaborative research project on “Organized Crime 3.0”. Within this project, following a mixed-methods design, we collect and analyze a large variety of empirical data in order to take stock of the status quo, the extent and the quality of organized crime in Germany. Among the various data sources are official public data (e.g. statistics, political inquiries), court cases, an online survey and 90+ qualitative interviews with relevant actors (e.g. law enforcement personnel) also including incarcerated persons with affiliations to organized crime groups so as to gain insights into its dark figure. Hence, the study generates knowledge on how the phenomenon of organized crime is defined, constructed and dealt with in Germany both in the day-to-day work of law enforcement, prosecutors and the courts as well as in the political realm. In line with a call for evidence-based policy the study’s findings provide empirical data that will ultimately be useful for both politicians and law enforcement. Here, we will present preliminary findings from our study.

43. Perceptions of Crime and Justice

Panel 168: Contemporary research on the perceptions of crime

Panel 168 - Paper 1.

Perception of the relationship between people and companion animals and the law that criminalizes the animal abuse: data from a questionnaire applied in Portugal

Author(s): **Susana Costa**, Centro de Estudos Sociais, Instituto Universitário da Maia, **Mariana Soares**, UICCC, ISMAI, **Catarina Cardoso**, UICCC, ISMAI, **Vera Duarte**, UICCC, ISMAI, CICS

Abstract:

A view of animals without consciousness or feelings, seen as objects, has long provided the theoretical justification for animal exploitation. Gradually, the human-animal relationship becomes closer, either by strengthening affective bonds, or by scientific advances in the animals' world, with new concepts of animal' welfare or even the emergence of new democratic ideals that include greater respect for their rights. Since the end of the 20th century, there has been a growing concern with the welfare and the animal abuse, to which Green Criminology has made a valuable contribution. In recent years, Portugal has taken significant steps towards the animals' protection, with legislation that criminalizes animal abuse.

We intend to present part of the results of an online questionnaire about the behavior and attitudes towards companion animals before and during the Coronavirus pandemic), which was applied in May and June 2020, in Portugal. We will focus on the respondents' perception to the relationship between people and companion animals and the law that criminalizes the animal abuse. The main results point to some achievements made over the last few years but also some flaws that the data showed and that we will explore in this presentation.

Panel 168 - Paper 2.

Sexual harassment at night-time entertainment establishments as seen from the both sides of the counter

Author(s): **Kristina Žalytė**, The Center for Crime Prevention in Lithuania

Abstract:

Research shows a large variety of factors that amalgamate to form perfect circumstances to enact sexual harassment. The list includes inebriation on one or both sides, personality, clothing, lighting, crowdedness, lack of surveillance, even the type of music that is playing at the establishment and so much more. Even though the reasons are widely talked about, not much seems to be changing for the victims of sexual harassment. The aim of this presentation is to see and discuss the similarities and differences that bar and nightclub clients have compared to those who work in the night-time entertainment establishments (bartenders, bar owners, and bar security) concerning client's safety from sexual harassment. Who should be responsible for client's safety? What can both sides do to prevent or at least reduce the prevalence of sexual harassment in night-time entertainment establishments?

Panel 168 - Paper 3.

Youth perceptions on recreational or non-medical use of psychoactive medications (YOUTH-PUMED)

Author(s): **Christine Guillain**, Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles, **Frédérique Bawin**, Gent University, **Kevin Emplit**, Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles, **Julie Tieberghien**, Katholieke Hogeschool VIVES, **Mafalda Pardal**, Gent University, **Tom Decorte**, Gent University, **Ellen Vandenbogaerde**, Katholieke Hogeschool VIVES

Abstract:

There are increasing concerns about the nonmedical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD). The purpose of the current study was to better understand young Belgian people's (18-29 years old) views on their nonmedical use practices and associated harms, as well as the sources of information nonmedical users consult. We defined "nonmedical use" as the use of prescription sedatives, analgesics and stimulants without a prescription or differently than prescribed. We used a mixed methods approach, combining an online survey, in-depth interviews, and a rapid analysis of online forums. The findings show that NMUPD mainly occurs in a context of self-medication and performance enhancement, and less often in recreational contexts. Many respondents obtained prescription drugs for nonmedical use via friends and family members. Purchasing via internet and dealers appears to be less common. Furthermore, respondents consider NMUPD to be morally acceptable and involving a smaller risk than illegal drug use because it serves a 'functional goal'. Information about prescription drugs used nonmedically was mostly sought online. Our findings extend previous research by suggesting differences in young people's perceptions associated with the different types of prescription drugs. These findings provide useful implications for the development of prevention and harm reduction interventions.

44. Social Control and Criminal Justice

Panel 169: Social Control and Criminal Justice

Panel 169 - Paper 1.

From influence policing to influence government: targeted adverts and influencers as frontline technologies of law enforcement

Author(s): **Ben Collier**, University of Edinburgh, **Gemma Flynn**, Strathclyde University, **James Stewart**, Edinburgh University, **Daniel Thomas**, Strathclyde University

Abstract:

Our research has found that the online targeted advertising infrastructure is increasingly being used by UK law enforcement and public bodies. Our initial explorations involved the use of these tools by the National Crime Agency in 'influence policing', part of the expansion of the PREVENT programme to extend the use of targeted 'influence' messaging methods to prevent cybercrime and violent crime. However our mapping research suggests much broader use is becoming common across government and policing. This has fused contemporary UK public policy with the powerful tools for behaviour change created by the platform economy in the service of 'influence campaigns'. Operational data and associated systems of classification and profiling from public bodies are being hybridised with traditional consumer marketing profiles and then 'projected' onto the classification systems of the targeted advertising infrastructures. This is not simply a case of algorithms being used for sorting, surveilling, and scoring; rather

this suggests that targeted interventions in the cultural and behavioural life of communities are now a core part of governmental power which is being algorithmically-driven, in combination with influencer networks, traditional forms of messaging, and frontline operational practices.

Panel 169 - Paper 2.

Defamiliarizing electronic monitoring

Author(s): **Tom Daems**, Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), KU Leuven

Abstract:

Tagging offenders seems to have become a taken-for-granted part of societies where surveillance practices are omnipresent. However, when electronic monitoring (EM) is studied more closely and comparatively we can observe very different and, at times, contradictory developments. Within Europe EM has not become a relentless juggernaut-like force transforming criminal justice systems. Next to jurisdictions where EM has grown rapidly - such as England and Wales, France and Belgium - the story is very different elsewhere, for example in Italy or Germany. The same is true for EM outside of Europe - including the US. In this presentation (which draws upon a recently published monograph "Electronic monitoring: Tagging offenders in a culture of surveillance" (Palgrave Macmillan, 2020)), we will offer a number of reflections on how an exploration of the functions of EM is useful for understanding EM in contemporary cultures of surveillance. The functional analysis that we will adopt is inspired by Willem Nagel's 1977 study of imprisonment and is presented as a prolegomenon that helps to defamiliarize EM. Three questions are being addressed: do we have too little or too much EM?; is EM a failure or a success?; is EM Apollonian or Dionysian?

Panel 169 - Paper 3.

Criminalization of political dissent: The case of the Catalan independentist movement

Author(s): **Rossella Selmini**, University of Bologna

Abstract:

Criminalization of political dissent is an unexplored subject in criminology, and most of the research in this field is based on political sociology, sociology of conflict and studies of policing of social movements. This paper is based on a study that started in 2018, was interrupted in 2020 because of the Covid-19 pandemic, and is now ongoing again, on the criminalization of the Catalan independentist movement. The first part of the paper will discuss the concepts of "criminalization" and of "political dissent", according to the relevant literature in both the legal and sociological fields. This theoretical discussion will be followed by the presentation of the peculiar mechanisms activated by the Spanish criminal and administrative systems in response to the events related to the referendum of October 1st, and the following protests and

civic mobilizations. The focus of this analysis is more on the everyday micro-repression of activists and common citizens, than on the criminalization of the political élites. The paper will show how the combination of criminal and administrative forms of repression activated by the Spanish judiciary against the Catalan movement represents a true peculiarity in the European context.

Panel 169 - Paper 4.

Social exclusion in South American criminal justice systems: AP-RIMES, preliminary results

Author(s): **Bertha Prado Manrique**, Institute of Criminology - University of Malaga

Abstract:

RIMES is a comparative instrument, validated by international experts, capable of measuring the social exclusion generated by the rules and practices of the criminal justice systems on suspects, defendants, convicted and ex-convicted persons. This instrument has been applied to evaluate the criminal policies of countries in Europe and North America. The aim of this presentation is to explore the applicability of this instrument to measure the social exclusion generated by the South American penal systems. The preliminary results of its application to two Andean countries, Chile and Peru, show, on the one hand, that the RIMES instrument can be applied to evaluate the penal systems of these countries. On the other hand, they also show the need to delve into some of the socially exclusive dynamics of South American criminal policy through the design of a specific sub-instrument for the region.

Panel 170: *Criminology and Democratic Politics*

Panel 170 - Paper 1.

Criminology's plausible worlds: Ideologies, crime control, and the practice of democratic under-labouring

Author(s): **Ian Loader**, University of Oxford (UK)

Abstract:

This presentation departs from the claim that doing criminology is not just about addressing questions of instrumental effectiveness: it also means that you become implicated in wider political questions. Controversies over crime and its regulation therefore are also contests between alternative plausible worlds. I will argue that in order to establish the internal relation between the study of crime and questions of politics we need to study political ideologies and the kinds of politics of crime that flow from them. In this contribution, I will further develop criminology's role as a 'democratic under-labourer' that was introduced in the book 'Public

Criminology?', and conclude that democratic under-labouring is also a political ethic committed to three virtues: ethical partisanship, curiosity, and civic care.

Panel 170 - Paper 2.

Public and southern criminologies: A possible encounter

Author(s): **Máximo Sozzo**, National University of Litoral (Argentina)

Abstract:

In this presentation an attempt is made to establish a dialogue between two important debates in contemporary criminology: on the one hand, the debate on public criminology (in particular the sociological version of Loader and Sparks, focusing on describing and understanding forms of criminological involvement); on the other hand, the debate on southern criminology, which challenges the dominance of the Global North with respect to the production and circulation of criminological knowledge and criminal justice policies. The debate over public criminology has been hegemonized by reflections from the Global North. I therefore shift focus to Latin American countries, in particular Argentina, where the institutionalization and development of criminology has been different from the Global North.

Panel 170 - Paper 3.

Punishment and epistemological politics in Europe

Author(s): **Tom Daems**, Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven (Belgium)

Abstract:

In this presentation, I point at the ambivalence that is at the heart of Europe's approach toward punishment: European democracies usually want to be seen as civilized and living up to the highest human rights standards yet at the same time penal practice often does not live up to such standards. The contribution draws on ideas of George Orwell and, in particular, Stan Cohen in order to decipher human rights talk in Europe. I argue that states engage in various forms of denial and struggle to define penal reality. The contribution presents and discusses recent research findings from different parts of Europe, about how states deal with observations and recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Panel 170 - Paper 4.

What are we going to do now? Criminology and democratic politics all over again

Author(s): **Richard Sparks**, University of Edinburgh (UK)

Abstract:

In this concluding presentation, I start by referring to the annus horribilis we recently experienced, i.e. the Covid19 pandemic and lockdown, the murder on George Floyd and the BLM protests around the world urging to stop racialization and police violence, etc. Referring to The Clash with the question 'What are we going to do now?', I argue that these events, as most questions of great importance, are all forms of knowledge politics. If we want to contribute to 'conversations that help shape the future' then we must do this 'in a spirit of trans-disciplinary mutual learning and with a commitment to deepening democratic deliberation on matters of concern'. We are not just 'providers of evidence' in such conversations; rather we are knowledge producers who participate in sense-making enterprises.

46. Green Criminology

Panel 171: *The regulation of environmental and social harms*

Panel 171 - Paper 1.

What works in detecting illegal dumping?

Author(s): **Lorea Arenas**, University of Extremadura

Abstract:

The illegal dumping is a problem of global dimensions whose impacts negatively affect human and environmental health. Despite the legislative progress made on the matter in the last decade, the chronic and regrettable situation of many European countries -especially Spain and Greece- in the illegal waste management, and the lack of information on their location, has motivated the complaint of the European Commission. Due to this and considering the lack of similar studies on the subject, this study examines which strategies, methodologies, and tools work in the spatial detection and prediction of the illegal dumping. To this end, a systematic review of the existing literature has been carried out, obtaining a sample of 318 studies. For the analysis of the information collected, a content matrix was used that compared: the research method, techniques and tools used, the type of data analysis, the method's capabilities to detect different types of waste and its specifications, its geographic and temporal coverage, etc. The main results of the study show that the remote sensing method is one of the most effective in detecting illegal dumping. It is also very useful to develop prediction models in relation to various variables in combination with Big Data.

Panel 171 - Paper 2.

The Trial of the Marmara Sea Mucilage Crisis: Who is the guilty party?

Author(s): **Seçil Topaloğlu**, Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University

Abstract:

Marine Mucilage (sea snot) was first detected in the Sea of Marmara in 2007. As of January 2021, mucilage density increased visibly and rapidly and reached its highest level in June 2021. Mucilage, which is formed because of rising sea water temperatures, stagnation of seas and changes in salt content, has started to spread towards other regions with increasing sea pollution and poses a great danger to the coasts in the region, mainly the Marmara Sea. As was necessary, precautionary measures were not implemented to deal with the mucilage as soon as it was noticed. Consequently, the magnitude of the current problem may well be posited as an example of environmental crime. This environmental crime can endanger the future of the seas and therefore all living creatures and ecosystems. In this study, the current problem of the Marmara Sea mucilage will be analyzed, within the conceptual framework of environmental/green criminology, law, and policy (examining harms and crimes against the environment; environmental justice).

Panel 171 - Paper 3.

Climate change and its consequences as a national security problem: from environmental to social harm

Author(s): **Esteban Morelle-Hungría**, University Jaume I

Abstract:

Climate change is one of the main causes of the greatest threats to the blue planet suffers. We are witnessing the disappearance of large poles, how are registering temperatures in Arctic areas that had never been recorded, loss of biodiversity and, all of this, our species is responsible. This research focuses on the analysis of the environmental harm generated by the consequences derived from climate change. We will address environmental harm as other impacts that may cause social harm are derived. To do this, we will use Green Criminology to observe and assess how the ecosystem approach is considered for the objective and effective analysis of the harm generated. From Ecological justice we analyze risks about earth planet because of human activities and how this approach its necessary to increase effectivity of national security system. At present we are witnessing how new diseases appear that may be linked to climate change. These diseases caused by viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms can affect national security. For this reason, it is necessary to increase the existing protection systems with a holistic approach. In this study we analyzed in an interdisciplinary how these risks can generate an impact that goes beyond the environmental.

Panel 172: Eco crime and animal welfare: key issues in green criminology

Panel 172 - Paper 1.

Legal or illegal destruction, aggression and systematic violence against the natural environment. Ecocrime relations with legal business in Poland

Author(s): **Aleksandra Nowak**, Police Academy in Szczytno

Abstract:

The development of industry, large-scale and industrial agriculture and the rapid growth of the human population in recent decades have triggered an enormous mechanism of exploitation and destruction of the natural environment that cannot be easily stopped. The devastating effects of human economic activity, which threaten nature all over the world and of course in Poland, cannot be stopped without making difficult political decisions. In addition to legal forms of human activity, a huge area of illegal activity against the natural environment has developed. In this area criminal groups and mafias operate. A disturbing phenomenon is the interpenetration of these two worlds. The links between legal business and politics and ecocrime are signs of our times. The article provides an overview of the causes of the current environmental crisis on the world and in Poland, examples of the destruction, aggression and systemic violence against the natural environment and indication of connections between ecocrime and legal business in Poland.

Panel 172 - Paper 2.

Animal welfare control – inspection findings and the threshold for requesting a police investigation

Author(s): **Elli Valtonen**, Research Centre for Animal Welfare, Department of Production Animal Medicine, University of Helsinki, **Tarja Koskela**, Department of Law, Faculty of Social Sciences and Business Studies, University of Eastern Finland, **Anna Valros**, **Laura Hänninen**, Research Centre for Animal Welfare, Department of Production Animal Medicine, University of Helsinki

Abstract:

An increasing proportion of animal welfare problems in Finland relate to companion animals. However, these issues are rarely investigated. We described the inspection findings and resulting actions of the official veterinarians in the Finnish Capital Region and identified factors that predict their requests for police investigations. Our data consisted of animal welfare complaints and official veterinarians' inspection reports from 811 cases. The most common forms of non-compliance with the animal welfare legislation were lack of basic management (42%) and insufficient veterinary care (27%). The best predictors for detecting non-compliances were complaints of insufficient veterinary care (OR 1.9, CI 1.1-3.3), the removal of the animals from their premises by the police (OR 11.0, CI 6.0-20.1), inspections in animal premises with (OR 7.7, CI 3.9-15.1), and without (OR 13.4 CI 8.0-22.7) prior warning. Complaints of violence against animals were negatively associated with detecting non-

compliances (OR 0.5, CI 0.3-0.9). However, the detection of violence predicted requests for police investigations (OR 9.3, CI 3.1-27.9), as did the execution of permanent urgent measures by veterinarians (OR 4.9, CI 1.9-12.9). Cooperation between officials should be developed. Further studies are needed to estimate the prevalence of violence against animals, and to advance methods to identify these cases.

Panel 172 - Paper 3.

Fighting Waste Crime in the European Union.

Author(s): **María-Ángeles Fuentes-Loureiro**, University of A Coruña

Abstract:

The amount of waste annually generated is continuously increasing and has reached an all-time high. That waste should be treated and disposed in an environmentally sound manner, under strong regulation and control. In consequence, the expenses related to waste management procedures are considerably high. Thus, some waste producers have decided to reduce costs through illegal waste market. According to recent studies, the volume of waste that disappears from the legal waste industry in the European Union is considerably high, which leads us to suspect the great magnitude of illegal waste management activities. Those activities are carried out without complying the most basics rules of environmental and health protection, leading to ecological damage and a great impact on the population's health and quality of life.

In this context, this presentation addresses Waste Crime in the European Union. First, it highlights the main characteristics of this phenomenon, that have been identified through secondary sources. Next, it analyses the EU regulation to fight this type of criminality, pointing out its main loopholes. With this, I aim to contribute to theoretical discussions on waste crime, proposing the necessity to reframe the EU legal response to this criminal phenomenon.

47. Critical Criminology

Panel 173: *Punitivity, the state and resistance*

Panel 173 - Paper 1.

Clemency in punitive times: a comparative perspective on the declining use of amnesty and pardon in Italy and France

Author(s): **Federica Rossi**, London South Bank University

Abstract:

This paper presents a comparative research on two European countries, Italy and France, and their changing attitudes to clemency measures (amnesties and pardons), since the 1990s. French and Italian penalty have long been characterised by a recurrent use of amnesties and pardons to address the legacies of political and social unrest, but also to deal with problems related to overcrowded and overloaded penal systems. Since the 1990s, however, the legitimacy of amnesties and pardons has been challenged by a growing moralising and punitive rhetoric supported by successive governments, leading to a significant decrease in the recourse to clemency measures and restrictions to their application. Whilst the delegitimation of clemency in both countries reflects national debates and changing contexts, shaped by long-term penal and political traditions, the comparative perspective adopted here draws attention also to converging consensus around similar retributivist and punitive trends. By focusing on mechanisms of clemency as a contended area between the political and the judicial, this paper explores the links between politics, political economy and penalty and aims to contribute to criminological debates on punitiveness and penal populism.

Panel 173 - Paper 2.

Hidden sanctions, punitivity and public institutions

Author(s): **Beate Kutschke**, Paris Lodron University Salzburg

Abstract:

In recent decades, criminologists and sociologists of law doing research on punitivity have focused on the attitudes of the judiciary and the average population towards offenders. At the same time, they have neglected the fact that modern societies are permeated by a network of sanction systems in such a tightly-woven way that every citizen more or less inevitably and regularly experiences lenient sanctions by state authorities. Those sanctions comprise not only explicit penalties such as smaller fines (in German law: Bußgeld or Verwarnungsgeld), but also measures that have a clear sanctioning character, but - remarkably - officially pursue other objectives than sanctioning.

This paper examines the legal nature, origins and reasons for the persistence of these hidden sanctions focussing on two examples in Germany: 1. so-called "Sperrzeiten" meaning essentially a fine in the form of a significant reduction in unemployment benefits codified in the Social Security Code III (Employment Promotion Act); 2. regulations in the house and user rules in public and academic libraries. What is the legal-historical and administrative genesis of these hidden sanctions? Why are the sanctioning measures not officially referred to as sanctions? Has punitivity have an impact on the emergence and persistence of hidden sanctions?

Panel 173 - Paper 3.

Can we influence the criminal thinking of imprisoned drug users?

Author(s): **Petr Zeman, Sarka Blatnikova**, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention

Abstract:

Available studies indicate that specific addiction treatment programs could have the potential to contribute to reducing criminal recidivism of drug-using prisoners. In the Czech Republic, such treatment programs are run at specialised prison departments for treatment of drug addiction (SDDA). The main aims of SDDA's include the change of high-risk attitudes, values, and thinking patterns of convicts. These criminogenic attitudes, values, and thinking patterns correspond to the concept of criminal thinking. Among tools for measuring criminal thinking, the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) has been considered one of the most thoroughly elaborated.

Paper presents results of measuring the criminal thinking among participants of therapeutic program at SDDA's by means of the Czech version of the original Inventory – PICTS-cz. Program participants were tested twice – at the beginning of the program and at its end. The change of participants' criminal thinking during the course of the program was measured and results were compared with two control groups.

Significant changes in participants' pre- and post- program criminal thinking were found, indicating the positive influence of the program on the criminogenic attitudes of drug users in prison. The paper discusses these changes and their comparison with results of control groups.

Panel 173 - Paper 4.

Women, prison and reform: Helga Einsele and the development of feminist subjectivity in postwar (West) Germany

Author(s): **Fabienne Emmerich**, Keele University

Abstract:

This paper is part of a wider study to make visible the struggles of women working and reforming the prison system from within through the professional and activist life of Helga Einsele (1910-2005) longstanding governor of the women's prison in Frankfurt am Main (1947-1975).

I explore how Helga Einsele developed a feminist subject position in postwar (West) Germany to shape and subvert dominant, heteronormative penal reform practices and discourse. I do this by drawing on her writings (autobiographical, academic, speeches, letters), which I gathered through archival research.

Helga Einsele is seen as instrumental in the development of the system of humane containment (humaner Strafvollzug) through her reform work. More specifically, she is known for creating the first mother child unit in a German woman's prison. She was also a committed activist and public figure, who openly challenged public conceptions of the necessity for punishment, highlighting class and gender inequalities that produced people in prison, as well as, sharing their stories.

I argue that her commitment to socialism, feminism and pacifism had a profound impact on how she understood her role as prison governor, on the reforms she introduced during her time there and on her contribution to German penal reform.

Panel 174: *The neoliberal reconfiguration of the economy and regulation*

Panel 174 - Paper 1.

Justificatory Narratives: The Collapse of Greensill Capital

Author(s): **Vincenzo Ruggiero**, Middlesex University

Abstract:

The collapse of Greensill Capital, a company whose self-styled owner experimented with innovative supply chain finance, led to parliamentary inquiries in the UK during the course of 2021. This paper tells the story of the collapse and analyzes the justifications mobilized by those involved, particularly Lex Greensill, in defense of their acts. The narratives of the defendants contain classical components that characterize white-collar and financial crime, but also some innovative aspects that may prefigure the future development of these types of crimes.

Panel 174 - Paper 2.

From "Infant Hercules" to an "Empty Place": Industrial Collapse and Social Harm in Teesside

Author(s): **Luke Telford**, Staffordshire University

Abstract:

This presentation explores the social harms of a legal and normalised economic process – deindustrialisation – in post-industrial Teesside in England. Like many areas across Western Europe, Teesside was once central to capitalism’s post-war industrial age but endured myriad economic change including industrial job loss with the shift to neoliberalism. Deindustrialisation often occurs in several waves, the latest of which was in 2015 with the closure of the locale’s last remaining steelworks. Utilising in-depth interviews (N=25) with working class individuals, the presentation explicates the harm caused by this event, outlining the sense of nostalgia associated with industrial work. Therefore, it illuminates how the participants’ sentiments were rooted in a palpable sense of loss. It then outlines how the absence of economic security and social stability potentially engenders harmful outcomes, including mental health problems like depression and bleak visions of the future. The presentation closes with a theoretical discussion of how deindustrialisation forms a structural impediment to human flourishing; neoliberal capitalism’s normal functioning embodies a “negative motivation to harm” that negates the structural conditions required for individual and communal flourishing.

Panel 174 - Paper 3.

New 'nature' of governance? The criminology of the 'Anthropocene' and its contested paths of global 'securitized' regulation

Author(s): **Angus Nurse**, Nottingham Trent, **Katerina Gachevska**, Leeds Beckett University

Abstract:

Contemporary environmental debates have redefined 'nature' as a new subject of security regulation as environmental threats now extend to security and survival and thus require 'a fundamental rethinking of safety and security' (Holley and Shearing, 2018, p.4). This paper argues that criminology requires some deeper critical examination of how this environmental harm discourse is structured around the new power-driven global regulatory framework of the Anthropocene.

This paper argues that in the new Anthropocene, there has been a failure of policy, political discourse and socio-legal discourse to deal with contemporary harms such as ecocide and climate justice. We argue that the neo-liberal status quo is protected and that in one sense the 'business as usual' approach dominates via continued reliance on the 'old' extraction industries such as coal gas and oil. We identify the significant role that corporations have in ecocidal practices such that climate justice is arguably difficult to achieve and address the challenges for criminology in dealing with contemporary environmental problems. This paper identifies that a dilemma exists for criminology and social action in respect of climate change and conflicts between the demands of neoliberal markets, and the specific individuals and companies who should be held responsible.

48. Theories in Criminology

Panel 175: *Moral, legal and political dimensions of crime*

Panel 175 - Paper 1.

American venal exceptionalism? Institutional anomie theory through a thymotic lens

Author(s): **David Green**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Abstract:

In this paper I reconsider Messner & Rosenfeld's institutional anomie theory (IAT) through a thymotic lens and I propose a more plausible explanation for exceptionally high levels of violence and punishment in the United States. The thymotic paradigm I propose aims to reckon with the fundamentally moral motivations that lie hidden beneath a range of individual and collective reactions to perceptions of injustice. The direct and indirect experience of things

like predatory crime, dehumanizing policing, and excessive punishments tend to trigger involuntary feelings of moral indignation in individuals and groups, which are often followed by self-defensive actions. This automatic arousal of moral emotions, mediated by the individual's dispositions, facilitates what Bandura calls "moral disengagement," which refers to universal human capacity to withdraw or withhold moral concern for the suffering other. What I call thymotics enhances IAT by identifying moral disengagement as the most plausible mechanism linking the American Dream's outsized commitment to monetary success, on the one hand, with callous and predatory conduct on the other. More broadly, thymotics promises to enrich theories of criminal propensity by empirically attending to the varied ways that people in different cultural contexts differentially perceive and react to existential threats to their moral identities.

Panel 175 - Paper 2.

Postmodern criminology in contemporary Russia

Author(s): **Yakov Gilinskiy**, St. Petersburg's Juridical Institute of General Prosecutor's Office

Abstract:

Since the end of the twentieth century, various directions of postmodern criminology have been developing.

There are no acts that are criminal in their content. "Crime" and "criminality" are social constructs, "inventions" of the legislator, what acts the legislator calls "criminal", including them in the criminal law.

The only "basis" for the criminalization of certain acts is the will of the authorities, the regime. The authorities, the regime decide what is "here and now" to be considered a "crime."

Punishment does not solve the assigned tasks. Criminologists have long been talking about the "punishment crisis". The criminal law of the Russia names three purposes of punishment: restoration of social justice; correction of the convicted person; prevention of new crimes. But what is "social justice"? Punishment will not correct anyone. Deeds called "crimes" were, are and will be.

This modern understanding of the basic notions of criminology requires to change the criminal policy. It is necessary to reduce the list of "crimes" in the criminal law. Only very dangerous acts should be criminalized. It is necessary to humanize punishments, imprisonment to apply only for grave violent crimes. The conditions of serving a sentence in penitentiary institutions should help resocialization of prisoners.

Panel 175 - Paper 3.

Soft Dogma as object of knowledge in Criminal Science: Analysis from the principle of legality against international crimes and the interpretation of the criminal rule as part of the general legal system

Author(s): **Lina Mariola Cortés**, University of Salamanca

Abstract:

We consider that legal dogmatics covers not only a description of the existing legal system and a consequent systematic and notional analysis, but also the development or contribution of proposals based on fair Law. Thus, the object of knowledge of the Science of Criminal Law cannot be solely positive law, but criminal law as the product of rational rule-making aiming at the achievement of justice. Based on this notion, we analyse two lines of thought that in our view start from a criminal law dogmatics which focuses on what we have called soft dogma, assuming that the legal system encompassing it is open to a contingent world: first, to discuss the principle of legality in the context of International Criminal Law, in order that the punishment of international crimes be reasoned in the light of the latter; second, to assert the criminal law as part of the general legal system, where the penal rule must be interpreted within the penal framework while not ignoring other branches of law.

Panel 175 - Paper 4.

Manifestations of morality as commitment devices: the conditional relevance of empathy

Author(s): **Ann De Buck, Lieven Pauwels**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Manifestations of morality such as moral emotions and standards of appropriate behavior have been proposed as moral devices to solve commitment problems. But do these commitment devices work equally well for everyone? Using a series of structural equation models, we test whether the effects of anticipated guilt, self-serving justifications and perceptions of peer (dis)approval vary by level of empathic tendencies in relation to failures to cooperate. Survey data from a large convenience sample of young people in the Dutch speaking part of Belgium (N=3791) serve as the empirical base. Visual scenarios depicting a temptation to steal a small amount of money were used to elicit participants' reported uncooperative choices. Three subgroups of participants were formed on the basis of their levels of empathic concern and perspective-taking. Multiple group comparison was used to test the proposed conceptual model simultaneously for the subgroups. At lower levels of empathy, self-serving justifications have strong promoting effects, whereas anticipated guilt has the strongest inhibiting effects at higher levels of empathy. Results are considered in light of theories of morality. Potential avenues for further theoretical development of an integrated perspective on proximate mechanisms underlying failures to cooperate are discussed.

Panel 176: *Crises and the political economy of punishment: From the core to the peripheries (I)*

Panel 176 - Paper 1.

Depression and Repression: Global Capitalism, Economic Crisis and Penal Politics in Interwar Greece

Author(s): **Leonidas Cheliotis**, London School of Economics

Abstract:

Adopting a rare historical perspective attentive to global developments, this paper addresses a crucial topic that prior criminological literature has left curiously understudied to date: how conditions of economic crisis and the political orientation of government interact to influence state punishment. The focus of the analysis is on interwar Greece, particularly around the years of the Great Depression. It is argued, first, that economic crisis can outweigh the welfarist outlook of an incumbent party to generate malign penal effects; and second, that the origins of penally adverse economic pressures are likely to lie at least in good part in the international sphere.

Panel 176 - Paper 2.

Crisis, discipline and disorder: Political economies of punishment in contemporary advanced economies

Author(s): **Sappho Xenakis**, Birkbeck, University of London

Abstract:

This paper examines the extent to which shifting policies and practices of state punishment in advanced economies can be explained by politico-economic accounts of the functions served by such punishment. Focusing more particularly on changes witnessed over recent years in the US and the UK - the expansion of state-corporate surveillance of the labour force, on the one hand, and the escalation of the control and incarceration of irregular migrants, on the other - the paper considers whether political economy theorisation of the relationship between crisis and state punishment requires revision.

Panel 176 - Paper 3.

Beyond the austerity-driven hypothesis: Political economic theses on penalty and the recent prison population decline

Author(s): **José A. Brandariz**, University of A Coruna

Abstract:

In what might be called the 'austerity-driven hypothesis', a consistent strand of literature has sought to explain the prison downsizing witnessed in many global north jurisdictions over the

last decade by referring to the late 2000s-early 2010s financial crisis and its effects in terms of public spending cuts. Since this economic phase is essentially over whereas the (moderate) decarceration turn is still ongoing, there are good reasons to challenge this hypothesis. This paper delves into the non-economic forces that are fostering a prison population decline that, ten years on, is becoming the new 'penal normal'. The paper thereby aims to spark a dialogue not only with the scholarship exploring the prison downsizing but also with certain theoretical frameworks that have played a key role in examining the punitive turn era. Additionally, the paper contributes to the conversation on the need to reframe materialist readings on penalty in a 'non-reductionist' fashion. By revisiting heterodox theses and scrutinising the impact of recent penal changes on traditional materialist accounts, the paper joins the collective endeavour seeking to update political economic perspectives on punishment and the penal field.

Panel 176 - Paper 4.

The Meaning of Penal Moderation

Author(s): **Zelia Gallo**, King's College London

Abstract:

For decades the Political Economy of Punishment has attempted to provide systematic explanations for the 'punitive turn' in Western democracies. Comparative PEP accounts have offered explanations for 'resistance' to punitiveness. The recent decline in prison rates in some Western nations has now prompted discussions about a possible 'reversal' of the punitive turn: is 'punitiveness' ending? Is 'penal moderation' taking hold? Reflecting on these developments, I argue that before we can answer these questions – including from the PEP perspective – we need to understand what we mean by 'penal moderation', a concept too rarely defined independently of punitiveness. What do we mean by 'penal moderation'? Is it a normative goal - a 'public philosophy of punishment' – or is it a sociological fact – decarceration? rehabilitation? – and in what polities do we find it? This investigation can help us understand how to narrow the gap between moderation as normative aim, and existing penal practices. It can also help us understand how to enhance the social legitimacy of moderation as public philosophy, protecting it from the volatility of electoral politics and public opinion. The investigation is thus essential if we want to sustain a parsimonious approach to state punishment.

Panel 177: *Crises and the political economy of punishment: From the core to the peripheries (II)*

Panel 177 - Paper 1.

Migrations in times of economic crisis. Reflections on labour, inequality and imprisonment in Italy

Author(s): **Stefania Crocitti**, University of Bologna

Abstract:

The Great Recession (2008-2013) produced several changes in migratory flows and stock, return migration and foreigners' legal status, employment, involvement in crime and punishment. In the international scenario, Italy showed some peculiarities. Unlike other European Southern countries, the Italian context did not experience a high worsening of working conditions of immigrants.

Moving from the political economy of punishment approaches (both in traditional and recent declinations), the paper describes variations in migration during the Recession in Italy, and particularly in immigrants' working conditions, in order to discuss whether and how punitivity against foreigners (measured by incarceration) has been affected by changes in migrants' inclusion within the Italian society and labour market. The decline in foreigners' imprisonment is explained by social and economic forces pertaining not to the whole Italian social structure, but to a subsystem reserved for migrants that I call 'migrant social structure'.

Panel 177 - Paper 2.

Following tracks or making new roads. The Comparative Analysis of Punishment in Latin America and Europe

Author(s): **Manuel Iturralde**, University of Los Andes

Abstract:

During the last three decades, there has been a growing interest in the comparative studies of the political economy of punishment (PEP). Even though this debate has focused mainly on global north countries, it has also reached Latin America. Many of these studies, though, do not give much thought to what is the point of comparative studies; what is that we are comparing and why. This practice may lead to reproduce theoretical models that fail to make sense of the similarities of punishment practices in different countries and the significant differences between them. This paper focuses on the comparative PEP studies on European and Latin American countries to show that the predominant analyses on the subject tend to reproduce and naturalize modernity's discourses and power relations. Since colonial times modernity has imposed and legitimized unequal political and economic ties between 'developed' countries (the former colonial powers) and 'underdeveloped' countries. The paper also argues that comparative PEP studies on Latin America and European countries have the potential to be empirically, theoretically and politically relevant. However, to become so, they

need to question the predominant discourses, categories, and practices that provide a distorted image of Latin American and European societies.

Panel 177 - Paper 3.

Inequality, welfare and punishment. Comparative notes between the Global North and South

Author(s): **Máximo Sozzo**, Universidad Nacional del Litoral

Abstract:

In this paper, I describe how strong connections between inequality/welfare and punitiveness have been built in theoretical and empirical explorations in the contemporary comparative literature on the sociology of punishment. Then, I point out the strong concentration of these explorations on contexts from the Global North as a potential limitation. From there I try to “southernize” this debate, through three empirical exercises related to a region of the Global South, Latin America. First, I include this region in a global comparison of clusters of countries to define whether there is an association between the levels of inequality and welfare and the levels of punitiveness. Second, I analyze if these associations exist in order to understand differences across Latin America countries. Finally, I examine whether these same associations are relevant for understanding the evolution of the levels of punitiveness in Latin America over the last three decades. Based on the results of these three exercises, I examine the shortcomings stemming from assuming these strong statements as universal, placeless and timeless, warning that the styles of comparison that have generated them have to be taken as starting points rather than as arrival points of the analysis.

Panel 177 - Paper 4.

Political Economy of Punishment in the Global Periphery: incarceration and discipline in Brazilian prisons

Author(s): **Luiz Dal Santo**, University of Oxford

Abstract:

The re-emergence of the Political Economy of Punishment (PEofP) in criminological accounts, notably from the 2000s, promoted a rise of comparative analyses among different countries. These works, however, have remained limited to core countries, not including peripheral regions in their analysis. Drawing on official and secondary data from Brazilian prisons and socioeconomic indicators, and on Brazilian historical-sociological literature, this paper brings a peripheral reality to the contemporary criminological debate on PEofP. In the first part, I indicate how uncritical importation of criminological theories, as if they were a recipe, fails to understand the reality of peripheral societies and their original combinations. In the second part, I show that the PEofP is not only helpful, but necessary to make sense of distinct criminological phenomena experienced in peripheral regions. This, however, requires a deep

contextualization of accumulated criminological knowledge, considering local particularities and similarities. This is shown by the relation between punishment, imprisonment, and discipline in Brazilian prisons. In so doing, this paper explores historical and contemporary powers, forces, and events that have deeply influenced patterns and trends of punishment in global peripheries, despite being neglected by Northern literature. This comprises colonialism, slavery, late urbanisation and industrialisation, and state-building processes.

49. Other Sessions

Panel 178: *Effectiveness of the justice system*

Panel 178 - Paper 1.

The role of Criminologists in forensic assessment: Perspectives of Portuguese key-informants

Author(s): **Diana Grilo**, University Institute of Maia (ISMAI), Portugal, **Ana Guerreiro**, University Institute of Maia (ISMAI); School of Criminology, University of Porto, Portugal, **Olga Souza Cruz**, University Institute of Maia (ISMAI); Research Centre for Justice and Governance, Law School, University of Minho, Portugal

Abstract:

In Portugal, criminology as a job is recent. Its official implementation occurred with the Law 70/2019 which describes the main criminologist' activities, such as forensic assessment. Nevertheless, the description is not very clear, which can lead to some uncertainty when the professionals want to specify what they can do. To contribute to the affirmation of the forensic criminologist in Portugal, we performed an exploratory and qualitative study about the role of criminologists in the forensic assessment in Portugal, in the Criminal and Civil Law, distinguishing it from other forensic experts (e.g., psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers). We conducted 14 semi-structured interviews with key-informants (criminologists, forensic psychologists, forensic psychiatrists, judges), and analyzed it through content analysis. According to participants, criminologists can work in a pre and post-sentential phase, in a wide variety of circumstances (e.g., personality assessment, risk assessment), within different types of crimes, with different populations (e.g., victims, offenders), and resorting to diverse methods. This study highlights that in Portugal persists a disturbing lack of knowledge and concrete guidelines regarding the role of the criminologist in the forensic assessment. It is therefore essential to mitigate these needs to fully capitalize the important contributions of criminologists to this specific professional domain.

Panel 178 - Paper 2.

Conditions that influence transparency in European countries

Author(s): **Jose Cruz**, CIJE - Faculty of Law, Universidade do Porto

Abstract:

What affects countries' levels of transparency? We develop an exploratory study to determine (potential) causes of the differences in transparency between countries. It is a macro-level analysis, that includes a sample of 31 European countries and uses the “fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis” (fsQCA) methodology to determine the necessary and sufficient conditions for a country's transparency.

We investigate whether the influence of interest groups on governance and on the judicial system, the effectiveness of the judicial system, the level of inequality and the educational level of the population are necessary and/or sufficient conditions for the level of transparency of a country. The combined influence of these conditions is also analysed. Some of these relations are grounded in the literature and other have not been explored so far. The existence of asymmetric causal conditions between high levels of transparency and low levels of transparency is also explored, as the fsQCA allows to test this possibility.

The results confirm the strong influence of interest groups on the transparency level of a country and that the causes of high transparency are different from the causes of low transparency in a country (asymmetry is confirmed). The results can help formulate policies for greater transparency.

Panel 178 - Paper 3.

An intervention model for hearing-impaired victims in the South African Criminal Justice System

Author(s): **Jeanette Smit**, STADIO

Abstract:

Hearing-impaired people in South Africa seem to be victims of a political system in denial regarding the effective treatment of people with such disabilities. The Republic of South Africa is a sovereign, democratic state, arguably founded on the following values: (a) human dignity, equality and human rights and freedoms; (b) non-racialism and non-sexism; (c) supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law (<https://www.justice.gov.za>, accessed 28 February 2021). The purpose of the study is to develop a model of actions and reactions with checks and balances for the criminal justice system (CJS) regarding the management of hearing-impaired victims in the system.

This doctoral study is explorative in nature in a basically qualitative research design, mainly using interviews with experts in the CJS. The research is also a case study focusing in depth on the challenges facing a particular group and the way the system can handle this group. Semi-structured one-to-one interviews were conducted with role players within the CJS, such as the police, courts and social welfare, and also with non-governmental organisations.

This presentation will focus purely on the results of the qualitative interviews and case studies (secondary analysis).

Panel 178 - Paper 4.

Characteristics of not criminally responsible individuals: A preliminary sample analysis

Author(s): **Filipe Santos, Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra**

Abstract:

Criminal offenders can be submitted to a psychiatric evaluation in order to assess if they were capable of understanding the criminal nature of their actions and to act accordingly. Also, a prognosis of their dangerousness, or likelihood to incur in similar behaviour, is performed. Individuals who are regarded as not criminally responsible (NCR) do not receive prison sentences, but are placed under a security measure of interment for treatment and rehabilitation.

In Portugal, legal reforms have acknowledged the particular vulnerability of this population and have recently started to move NCR patients from prisons' psychiatric wards to forensic wards in mental health hospitals, where multidisciplinary teams offer individualized mental health care.

In 2020 there were 159 individuals deemed not criminally responsible interned in non-prison establishments in Portugal, of which 140 were males. In order to prepare advanced fieldwork, a sample of 30 case files was analysed in order to gain insight into the characteristics of this population. There are also mandatory periodical reviews of the execution of the security measures where multiple actors intervene, allowing an understanding of their assessments, interactions, and the type of expectations projected on the trajectories of individuals under security measures.

Panel 179: *Problematizing corruption and criminalisation: the street, the media and the public sector*

Panel 179 - Paper 1.

„Matter out of place‘. A qualitative-empirical study of problematisations of trash in urban spaces

Author(s): **Fynn Kunkel**, Endowed Professorship of Crime Prevention and Risk Management, Eberhard Karls University Tübingen

Abstract:

Trash is often problematised in cities. In criminological surveys, (visible) trash on the streets regularly ranks among the most frequently mentioned problems or disruptive factors and is

treated as disorder (see Oberwittler et al. 2017; Häfele 2017; Hirtenlehner/Groß 2018; Lüdemann 2006). According to the Broken Windows theory, trash is a sign of neglect and lack of social control and occupies an important position. Apart from this simplified and uncausal directed approach (e. g. by Sampson/Raudenbush 1999), signs of physical and social disorder does not suffice as objective ‘facts’ from a constructivist perspective, hence the question arises: how is trash problematised by whom in which situation as a sign of disorder? First findings from a qualitative-empirical study will be presented by using Adele Clarke’s situation analysis and a ‘follow the trash’ heuristic as modes of multi-local ethnography by George E. Marcus.

Panel 179 - Paper 2.

Media securitisation in Western Balkans

Author(s): **Elena Krsmanovic**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

Freedom of the press and safety of journalists around the globe are deteriorating. Subject to political and industrial interests, the media are increasingly facing measures such as surveillance, lawsuits and other repressive and violent measures. In the European context, the situation is particularly worrying in the region of Western Balkans, where recent incidents linked to investigative reports on organized crime and corruption testify of the gravity of the situation. This presentation is based on empirical research carried out in Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro that addresses these developments and places them in the context of journalism securitisation, i.e. the process of socio-political construction of journalism as a security threat. The study is based on mixed method approach combining ethnography with the analysis of media reporting on crimes of the powerful. It explores mechanisms of journalism securitisation, the actors involved in and subjected to journalism securitisation, and the precarious implications thereof.

Panel 179 - Paper 3.

Public sector reforms and their impact on the level of corruption: a Systematic Review

Author(s): **Giulia Mugellini**, Università della Svizzera Italiana, **Sara Della Bella**, **Marco Colagrossi**, **Giang Ly Isenring**, **Martin Killias**

Abstract:

What is the effect of anti-corruption interventions in the public sector? What theoretical paradigm is more suitable for designing anti-corruption interventions in the public sector? This presentation discusses the results of a systematic review of the evidence that evaluated the impact on administrative corruption of public sector interventions based on control and deterrence (drawing on economic theories and the principal-agent model), and on organizational and cultural change (drawing on cultural and neo-institutional theoretical

paradigms). The review synthesizes evidence from 29 high-quality studies based on randomized controlled trials. Results show that control and deterrence interventions are more effective than organizational and cultural reforms in curbing corruption in the public sector, at least in the short term. The combination of different types of interventions is more effective than single interventions.

Panel 180: Offender management in penal and non-penal settings

Panel 180 - Paper 1.

A Microgenetic Approach to the Relationship Between Creativity and Aggression in Mental Disorders

Author(s): **Hilla Yaniv**, Bar Ilan University

Abstract:

We investigated the connection between creativity and aggression in different mental disorders. It was done in reference to Eysenck's three dimensions of personality, and other traits, such as absorption. We used various questionnaires and the microgenetic method – a projective method that used visual stimulations. The study examined five different groups: (1-2) individuals dealing with mental disorders with\without a history of aggression; (3) creative individuals; (4) aggressive individuals; (5) and a control group.

We found that individuals suffering from mental disorders, with a history of aggression, had a low level of creative fluency and a high level of aggressive ideation. In contrast, creative individuals had a high level of creative fluency and a low level of aggressive ideation. Moreover, the creative group, like the two psychopathology groups, was characterized by high scores on creative personality traits, such as absorption and psychoticism.

Hence, we considered the possibility that personality traits, related to creativity, might be similar in creative individuals and in individuals with psychopathology, but the expressions of creativity might be different.

Consequently, psychotherapy for the psychopathology groups can be suited specifically to the individual's profile. By using therapy with creative tools the aggressive urges and expression may sublimate to creative ones.

Panel 180 - Paper 2.

Going Straight Home? Can stable housing reduce reoffending amongst those leaving prison?

Author(s): **Alice Mills, Cinnamon Lindsay, Anika Terry, Barry Milne**, University of Auckland

Abstract:

Every year around 8,000 people are released from New Zealand prisons, less than half of whom are able to settle into long-term accommodation on release. Housing is well known to be the 'lynchpin that holds the reintegration process together' (Bradley et al. 2001) and existing international research has suggested that stable housing can reduce recidivism amongst those leaving prison. However, little is known about this relationship in New Zealand or how and why stable housing can help to reduce recidivism and the potential role of confounding factors such as employment in this process. This paper will discuss a mixed methods study, 'Going Straight Home?', that aims to explore the relationship between stable housing and recidivism amongst people leaving prison in New Zealand. Drawing on a longitudinal quantitative data analysis from interviews with 200 people prior to release from prison and 6- and 12-months post-release, this paper will examine the strength of this relationship in New Zealand and the influence of potential confounding factors. It will also examine the need to consider the stability of post-release housing if recidivism is to be reduced.

Panel 180 - Paper 3.

Early release in International Criminal Law. The reduction of the sentence under the Rome Statute

Author(s): **Cristina Fernández-Pacheco**, Universidad de Alicante

Abstract:

Early release has been regularly granted by the ad hoc tribunals for over 20 years now. However, it could be argued that some issues still remain contentious. In fact, in May 2020, the Practice Direction ruling early release in the Mechanism of the International Criminal Tribunals was amended, in order to clarify key matters such as the time needed to be served before early release, the possibility of imposing conditions upon those released or the unappealable character of the resulting decision. At a glance, it could be argued that the International Criminal Court is better equipped to confront the many challenges posed by early release, since it counts right away with a more detailed regulation, that could consequently lead to a more reasoned and solid case law. Yet, after comparatively examining ten features key to the application of early release, it is argued in this paper that the ultimate problem lies within the nature generally conferred to early release in the Rome Statute.

Panel 180 - Paper 4.

A Literature Therapeutic Group at a Psychiatric Closed-Unit

Author(s): **Hilla Yaniv**, Kfar Shaul psychiatric hospital

Abstract:

This lecture will present a therapeutic group that took place at a closed-unit, with patients coping with acute psychotic states. The majority of them are hospitalized under court order

due to violent offences. The patients had a high level of suspicion, which hampered the creation of a relationship with them and the implementation of a therapeutic process. They also have difficulty in organizing their thoughts as well as with the expression of their internal-world and emotions. . For those reasons, there was a need to find an indirect method of treatment - it led us to create a theme group that combines a verbal-affective metaphoric instrument - literature. The use of poetry enabled us to be in a potential space - a space to practice with thoughts and emotions, to be between conscious and unconscious content. It expanded patients' emotional experiences and these experiences were normalized through the texts. The therapeutic group was a unique and protected place with boundaries, which gave the possibility for psychotic patient to dive into their deepest emotional places safely. Moreover, by that they manage to sublimate their aggressive behaviours and expression to more creative ones, such as talking about one feeling through a poem.

Panel 181: Roundtable on the European Journal of Criminology

Organizers: **Kyle Treiber**, University of Cambridge, Editor-in-Chief, **Beth Hardie**, University of Cambridge, Managing Editor

Abstract:

This hybrid panel/round table will present key information about the European Journal of Criminology, the European Society's flagship journal, including the new Editorial Team, ways in which the journal is evolving against the backdrop of general advances in academic publishing, aspirations of the new Editor in Chief, as well as insights into the peer review and publishing process. There will be an opportunity to learn about the scope, success, and workings of the journal as well as an opportunity to raise questions and discuss EJC and publishing matters.

Panel 182: Social media and communications: crime and criminology

Panel 182 - Paper 1.

Social Media in Law Enforcement Agencies Practice - the analysis of fanpages followers

Author(s): **Błażej Stromczyński**, **Paweł Waszkiewicz**, University of Warsaw, Faculty of Law and Administration, Department of Criminalistics, **Magdalena Tomaszewska-Michalak**, University of Warsaw, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, **Stanisław Rabczuk**, University of Warsaw, Faculty of Law and Administration, Department of Criminalistics

Abstract:

Law enforcement agencies use a number of channels in communication with the public; the rise in use of social media by Police departments was observed in recent years. The research of Social media in Law Enforcement Agencies practice included a study of a structure of recipients of the content published by 13 of 17 Regional Police Departments (RPDs). The

Facebook Page Insights Data was requested from RPDs fanpages administrators. The advanced statistics covered the demographic structure of recipients of almost 14 thousand posts published between 10 March 2018 and 25 January 2020. The image of RPD followers has been created based on: fanpage likes and content's (posts) reach by gender, age, city, language. The results allowed the research team to describe the structure of Polish RPDs fanpages followers. The possible applications of the results were assessing whether the communication was published in the style suitable for its present followers and adjusting the language and style of communication in order to gain new followers that Polish Police could cooperate with for the benefit of public safety.

Panel 182 - Paper 2.

Polish Police communication strategy on social media

Author(s): **Magdalena Tomaszewska-Michalak, Pawel Waszkiewicz, Błażej Stromczyński, Stanisław Rabczuk**, University of Warsaw

Abstract:

Creating a social media profile became a must for public institutions, including law enforcement agencies. The proper maintenance of social media profile is crucial to obtain law enforcement agency goals which are: promoting credibility, improving interaction with the public and strengthening community policing. It can be essential especially when it comes to post-communist countries where the level of police legitimacy is often low. To increase social media profile visibility Police need to follow the best trends observed in the marketing industry. The presentation focuses on analyzing data collected from admins of 13 of 17 Polish provincial police department Facebook pages and covers activity of over 22 months. The results show no significant correlation between voivodship population, fan page creation date and the number of fan page likes. Findings confirmed that marketing techniques and trends used in commercial activity were in line with trends observed in public reception of police content. Such results suggest that a commercial approach to maintain social media profile may also be applied by entities within the public sector.

Panel 182 - Paper 3.

The Criminology Information Service in Germany (Fachinformationsdienst Kriminologie) – Support for the Criminological Scientific Community in Germany and Abroad

Author(s): **Katharina Stelzel**, Fachinformationsdienst Kriminologie / Institute of Criminology, University of Tuebingen, **Janina Meister**, Fachinformationsdienst Kriminologie / University library, University of Tuebingen

Abstract:

The publicly funded Criminology Information Service in Germany (Fachinformationsdienst Kriminologie, in short: FID) aims to support criminological research in Germany and abroad through providing information on all thematic areas of Criminology. Its core tool is the open access database „KrimDok“ (<https://krimdok.uni-tuebingen.de/>), a bibliographical information tool with today approximately 265.000 references on criminological literature (mainly in German and English). KrimDok started as a cardbox in 1963 and is nowadays built on various book stocks, journals, digital documents as well as grey literature.

Besides the ongoing expansion of the database (e.g. a distinct increase of references to scientific open access publications and systematic references to relevant statistics), the FID offers other useful services for criminologists. These include, for instance, a self-archiving service for criminological relevant literature aiming at republishing printed and electronic papers as open access version. Additionally, lists of criminological publications are completely catalogued in KrimDok to present an entire corpus of respective authors interested in the self-archiving program.

The services offered are generally free of charge for the researchers. KrimDok's interface and its keywords will soon be translated to Spanish (besides English), thus the database is going to be beneficial for more researchers abroad.

Panel 182 - Paper 4.

#offline or #online? Prosecutors and Use of Social Media in Criminal Investigation

Author(s): **Stanislaw Rabczuk, Paweł Waszkiewicz, Magdalena Tomaszewska, Błażej Stromczyński**, University of Warsaw

Abstract:

Over half of Europeans use social networking sites every day to communicate and share their lives with others. Today's criminal investigations, not necessarily involving online crimes, includes evidence from social media such as text messages, photos, or videos - digital crumbs of our online activity. As open-source intelligence becomes increasingly popular in the private sector, we expect law enforcement to keep pace and effectively collect social media evidence both by engaging directly with service providers and by conducting SOCMINT. But how do prosecutors handle social media evidence in criminal proceedings? Do authorities believe that social media is worth exploring? About 40 interviews with prosecutors from the jurisdiction of the Regional Prosecutor's office in Warsaw were conducted in order to answer these questions. Few prosecutors were found to have received training in this area, and their level of perceived importance of social media to the investigation varied. Furthermore, respondents presented different approaches regarding the methods of securing the evidence. Study suggest that prosecutors should draw more attention to social media as a source of evidence.

Panel 183: Prevention theories and mechanisms

Panel 183 - Paper 1.

Convicted Child Molesters in Ukraine: Criminological Characteristics and Typology

Author(s): **Kateryna Kulyk**, Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

Abstract:

The present study investigates the criminological characteristics of convicted child molesters in Ukraine, including the following sociological demographics: gender, age, education, marital status, employment status, whether they have children, and the background of their own parents. This study also considers the moral and psychological characteristics of criminals, namely whether they have a prior criminal record and existing mental disorders, respectively. According to the results of the study, investigated offenders were assigned a profile. It was discovered that 22.5% of child molestations was committed by parents, stepfathers, mother's cohabitant, or the grandfathers of the minors. Furthermore, the results of this study reveal that 56.2% of criminals were physically and mentally healthy were not suffering from any mental or behavioral disorders. Recidivism was recorded in 29% of criminals, and 71% had a prior conviction on their record. A typology of these personalities is offered based on the criterion of the purpose of the criminal behavior, including: demonstrative, entertaining, egocentric, substitute type, and pathological. The empirical basis of the study was 179 criminal cases during the period 2003-2020, involving the analysis of 193 convicted child molesters in Ukraine.

Panel 183 - Paper 2.

Law and border: a zemiological analysis of law enforcement in Lampedusa

Author(s): **Francesca Soliman**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

I present one of the key findings from my ethnography of the Mediterranean island of Lampedusa, a primary entry point for irregular sea-migration from North Africa. Heavily bordered over the last decades, the island hosts a large contingent of law enforcement and military agents; however, their interaction with the local population of 6,000 residents is limited, as authorities focus mainly on border control rather than crime control. Residents have a poor opinion of authorities; many describe Lampedusa as free of crime, and view law enforcement as a pointless nuisance. Others, however, believe crime to be normalised on the island by a culture of impunity, viewing authorities as complicit due to their prioritisation of border-related concerns over local affairs. The first category predominantly includes males who identify crime with street offences, such as mugging or vehicle theft, which are made unlikely by the island's geography; the second category, however, predominantly includes women, who highlight crimes such as gender-based violence or the exposure of children to harmful behaviours. Examining this discrepancy under a zemiological framework, I establish

that the securitisation of Lampedusa has caused preventable social harm to its residents by exacerbating existing unequal distributions of security on the island.

Panel 183 - Paper 3.

On the involvement of traffic reoffenders in road accidents in Belgium

Author(s): **Isabel Verwee, Naomie Wardenier, Christophe Vermeulen**, Vias Institute, **Ricardo Nieuwkamp**

Abstract:

Based on the idea that drivers who do not obey traffic laws behave more unsafely on the road, it has been shown that traffic reoffenders are more involved in accidents than other drivers. From that perspective, the purpose of the present study is to investigate the relationship between recidivism and accidents in Belgium. Two data sources from Belgium were used: a dataset with 8,025 respondents collected in 2016, and another dataset with 15,000 respondents collected in 2021. Both datasets were gathered by means of a survey. Among the drivers who were involved in at least one accident in the period 2014-2019, 34.9% were traffic reoffenders, while 65.1% were not reoffenders. In both data sources, the results from the analysis revealed a significant correlation between traffic offences and traffic accidents. Further a significant relationship was found between being a reoffender and being involved in at least one accident. Results from a logistic regression showed that, controlling for gender, age and mileage, reoffenders are 9.7 percentage points more likely to have at least one accident than non-reoffenders. The results of this study illustrate the importance to identify traffic reoffenders in time and sanction them adequately to minimize their contribution to road unsafety.

Panel 184: *Project TARGET: Connecting Illicit Firearms Trafficking to Firearm Violence*

Panel 184 - Paper 1.

More than a smoking gun? Linkages between gun violence and firearms trafficking in Europe

Author(s): **Nils Duquet**, Flemish Peace Institute

Abstract:

Approximately 750 people are killed in firearm homicides in Europe (WHO data). Huge national differences exist, but besides homicides being mostly a 'male problem', little is known about the specific contexts and the various types of gun violence in Europe. A connection between trafficking and gun violence is assumed, but evidence is lacking. Previous research indicates the existence of various methods of diversion and modes of illicit firearms trafficking,

including cross-border smuggling of conflict legacy weapons, firearms theft, conversion of non-lethally purposed weapons, reactivation of deactivated firearms, online sales, use of fast parcel and postal delivery services, and recently even 3D-printing of firearms components. These diversion methods and trafficking modes tend to involve different types of firearms. TARGET analysed the different types of firearms in various contexts of gun violence, such as criminal, domestic or nightlife violence. This presentation shows the linkages between various types of gun violence and different trafficking modes. After giving an overview of the prevalence and characteristics of various types of gun violence in Europe, I will examine the various types of firearms involved in these gun violence incidents and the ways in which such firearms illicitly end up in the hands of the perpetrators.

Panel 184 - Paper 2.

'How many guns, you say?' Estimating Gun Availability in Europe and its Connection to Gun Violence and Trafficking

Author(s): **Dennis Vanden Auweele**, Flemish Peace Institute

Abstract:

Firearm availability is a key contributing factor to gun violence: the more guns are available in a certain context, the more likely they will be used in lethal and non-lethal firearm events. With regard to firearm homicides, this is not always the case. The availability of firearms concerns legal availability, i.e. registered firearms, the national or regional culture's disposition towards firearms and the legal firearms, and illegal availability, i.e. estimates of illegal ownership, a history of conflict legacy weapons, the levels in which people fail to regularize weapons after legislative changes and (criminal) demand. After assessing gun availability in a country, we then examined its impact on the levels of firearms usage in homicides. Often, high availability correlated with high usage of firearms in homicide. When not the case, other factors were taken into account to explain this anomaly. We attempted to isolate the role of firearms trafficking in accounting for the nature of firearms usage in homicides. The scope and characteristics of firearms trafficking can account in some cases for higher or lower usage of firearms in homicide than would be expected.

Panel 184 - Paper 3.

Lethal and Non-Lethal Firearm Violence in the Netherlands: the impact of illegal firearms

Author(s): **Katharina Krüsselmann, Marieke Liem**, Leiden University

Abstract:

Rates of legal firearms ownership in the Netherlands are low and strict national regulations generally prohibit trade in firearms, with few exemptions. Still, in 2019, the Dutch National Police registered more than 660 shootings, amounting to almost two shootings a day.

Consequently, it can be assumed that most firearms used during these violent incidents entered the country illegally, yet (academic) research on the prevalence and nature of gun violence, and the influence of illicit firearms trafficking on such violence is scarce. In the context of Project TARGET, we have collected detailed incident-level information on shootings that occurred in the Netherlands from 2015 to 2019. Drawing on data from the newly established Dutch Firearm Violence Monitor and the Dutch Homicide Monitor, we present an overview of longitudinal and spatial trends of gun violence, and discuss the characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and firearms. Furthermore, we evaluate the influence of trafficking on gun violence, based on interviews with professionals working in law enforcement and forensics.

Panel 184 - Paper 4.

Gun violence in Belgium: a case study from Project TARGET

Author(s): **Quitterie de Labbey**, Flemish Peace Institute

Abstract:

Belgium has a reputation as a gun country, a reputation earned through a history of firearms manufacturing and national traditions of hunting and sports shooting. Belgium was also involved in weapon export scandals and several firearms used in the Paris terrorist attacks in 2015 had been acquired or had transited through Belgium. Previous research has documented firearm possession as well as illicit firearms trafficking in Belgium, but not how trafficking impacts gun violence. In the Belgian case study, we combined quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Sources include official statistics, internal police reports, ballistic analyses, as well as a database of cases of gun violence collected systematically in the media between 2018 and 2020. In addition, our findings were tested and validated in several experts interviews and meetings. After giving an overview of the scope and characteristics of gun violence in Belgium, we discuss the different contexts of gun violence – criminal (organised crime, drug milieu and motorcycle gangs) and non-criminal (e.g. family disputes) – and conclude that while firearms are not uncommon in the criminal milieu, usually for threats and injuries, the most deadly type of gun violence is domestic.

Panel 185: *The use of platforms and instruments in Criminology*

Panel 185 - Paper 1.

The application of the AP-RIMES instrument in Western developed countries

Author(s): **María Izco Rincón**, University of Málaga

Abstract:

The purpose of the presentation is to expose part of the RIMES instrument's application, what is already validated and previously applied in Spain, in five countries: the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Poland and the United States (specifically in California and New York).

The RIMES instrument is available to measure social exclusion generated by the criminal policy of developed Western countries. In addition, the instrument raises the need to establish reliable comparisons between the different models of criminal intervention in these countries. The early general results that allow to establish comparisons between the different countries are disclosed in the presentation. These results are in relation to the pool of the AP-RIMES instrument called "Sentencing and sanctions systems". Besides to expose the methodology and limitations found to solve the items of the pool, the preliminary results for the items referring to the system for determining penalties and sanctions system will be showed, for example, in relation to alternatives to imprisonment in the countries analyzed or incarceration rates.

Panel 185 - Paper 2.

The H2020 ANITA platform: generating knowledge about crime through user-centred innovative tools

Author(s): **Ernesto La Mattina, Valentina Mazzonello**, ENGINEERING S.p.A.

Abstract:

This paper illustrates the H2020 ANITA Project's platform and explains how pivotal is the role of advanced technologies in supporting the fight against crime. The ANITA Project (<https://www.anita-project.eu/>), which is in its final phase of implementation, has designed and developed a novel user-centred investigation platform to discover relevant data sources disseminated on the Web (including the Dark Web) and to analyse, enrich and correlate them to support knowledge-generation and investigations on illegal trafficking. In particular, the paper focuses on how these solutions can effectively support LEAs in better understanding and investigating the online framework, but also researchers, who can further improve their capacity to investigate complex criminal scenarios and big amount of data and information. Some of the 'horizontal scenarios' developed by the Project to explore connections between illegal trafficking activities concerning different goods are showed in practice through the use of the ANITA platform; these 'scenarios' refer for example to cases of the same vendor distributing both firearms and synthetic drugs on the same or in different cryptomarkets, the same profiles found to be active on both some Dark Web cryptomarkets and Surface platforms or terrorist attacks performed with firearms bought on the Dark Web.

Panel 185 - Paper 3.

The knowledge-based approach against online illegal trafficking in the H2020 ANITA Project

Author(s): **Mara Mignone**, RISSC-Research Centre on Security and Crime

Abstract:

Abstract: the paper focuses on the criminology-led approach developed in the framework of the H2020 ANITA Project (<https://www.anita-project.eu/>) to investigate the online illegal

trafficking and the challenges posed by counterfeit/falsified medicines, drugs, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) (use case 1), weapons and firearms (use case 2) and terrorism funding (use case 3). In particular, it illustrates how this approach has contributed to establish a synergy between the LEAs needs and requirements, the actionable knowledge generation process and the technological development of innovative tools in the framework of a user-centred platform. The strengths, difficulties and solutions will be explained so to share the lessons learned and promote discussion about the role of criminological research in complex projects with high-technological component. Finally, the ideas for innovative trainings and curricula for both LEAs and relevant public and private stakeholders - including practitioners, students... - will be discussed. The Covid 19 has forced the consortium to re-design these activities from in-person to remote events, so arguments and inputs for thinking about new actions in the field of capacity building and curricula design will be provided based on the ANITA experience.