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ABSTRACTS

REIMAGINING CRIMINOLOGICAL FUTURES
NEW CRIMINOLOGIES IN A CHANGING WORLD

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Abstracts | Individual Papers

Maria Adams
University of Surrey

Eating together in the visiting room: Families, food, and commensality

There is substantial literature on the importance of food in family life, but much less on women who are incarcerated and who therefore have limited opportunities to eat with their families. The space of the visiting room offers one opportunity, albeit restricted in time and space, to do this, as well as making the visit more enjoyable for family members who have often travelled long distances to see their loved one (Comfort, 2008; Jardine, 2019; Adams, 2022). In this presentation, we will examine how we can integrate the concepts of eating with the family in prison to contribute to the dialogue on passing the time. We will develop the notion of 'Doing Commensality' to understand the relationship between how women in prison and their families experience meaningful eating practices in the prison visiting room and beyond. Furthermore, we will explore whether these types of eating practices can be a means to reunite and to strengthen familial bonds.

Michelle Addison
Durham University

'They don't even class me as a human being': Understanding Stigma as Social Harm in the Everyday Lives of People who use Drugs

The impact of drug use in the UK costs £20 billion per year and is associated with wider social harms to individuals, communities, and criminal exploitation and serious violence (CESV) (Black 2020). Yet, the UK 2021 Drug Strategy is still failing marginalised people who use drugs (PWUD), with drug-related deaths in 2020 (n-4561, ONS, 2021) the highest in Europe (Black, 2020). Further, the NHS Addictions-Alliance report shows that 'Stigma Kills' (2021). Drawing on Wellcome Trust qualitative research, I discuss how mechanisms of stigma are weaponised through policy and social relations to keep PWUD 'down' (exploited), 'in' (conforming to norms) and 'away' (excluded) (Link et al. 2017) (n-24 semi-structured interviews: heroin, crack/cocaine, amphetamine; n-12 men / n-11 women / n-1 transgender). I argue that relentless negotiations of stigma are painful for PWUD, culminating in avoidable social harms that come to be normalised (Tyler, 2020). Findings from this study show that the weaponisation of stigma damages mental health, inhibits access to services, increases feelings of isolation, and corrodes a person's sense of self-worth as a human being. This paper concludes that stigma mechanisms, mobilised in policy and social relations between people, unfairly and negatively impact PWUD and exacerbate social and health inequalities.

Oluwole Adeniyi and Ferhat Tura
Nottingham Trent University

Relationship between gambling provisioning and crime patterns

Critics alleged that there is a link between gambling provisioning and crime and scholars argue that gambling opportunities are

abundant in areas with high crime clusters, and they serve as attractors of anti-social and criminal behaviours. Therefore, this study aims to compare the patterns of gambling availability with three different categorisations of crime, namely; burglary, anti-social behaviour and bike theft in England. This study adopted a longitudinal approach between 2015 and 2019 using both geospatial and statistical techniques. This research used secondary data on crime, gambling premises and neighbourhood characteristics obtained from Police Recorded Crime Data, Gambling Commission, and UK 2011 Census respectively at LSOA level. Spatial analysis revealed significant clustering of crime types and gambling outlets in similar locations across England. Negative binomial multilevel model results further identified significant effect of gambling outlets on crime. Even after accounting for the effect of ethnic heterogeneity, concentrated disadvantage and inequality, residential instability, number of bars, other retail type locations and bus stops, there is still a higher likelihood of crime as gambling provision increases. Our findings suggest that all risk factors of crime converge in similar areas, and this creates opportunities for more crimes.

Bisi Akintoye
University of Kent

The Intergenerational Experience of Policing of Black Communities

My PhD research considers the policing of Black communities in Britain across through the prism of intergenerationality and the enduring legacy of the hostile policing of Black communities. With a framework of critical realist critical race theory, the resable research explores the lived experience of policing of Black Londoners across decades in the context of the historically contentious relationship between the police and Black communities, . Using qualitative ethnographic interviews, my research explored the lived experiences of being subjected to this racialized policing in London and how this is mediated by gender, class and immigration histories. Going beyond the usual focus on the over-policing of young black men, I considered the experiences of women, and of the vicarious experiences of policing across whole communities. The data reveals how these experiences affect not only the relations between black communities and the police, but also their wider relationship with the British state. This is an area that has been overlooked in criminological study but with significant implications for the present and future relationship between the police and black communities.

Rachael Aplin
Northumbria University

Police discretion, pragmatism and crime 'deconstruction': Policing doorstep crime (Rogue Trader Fraud and Distraction Burglary)

This research explores police discretionary practices associated with circumventing crime recording rules, utilising doorstep crimes against elderly victims as the context. This mixed method study involved documentary examination of 68 cases from classified police systems, a focus group with CEnTSA trading standards officers and police questionnaires from 26 England and Wales Force Intelligence Branches (FIB).

Findings reveal that almost half the doorstep incidents were filed at source with no investigation. Some officers deconstruct "crime" utilising the power of language within their skilfully crafted summary 'write ups'. In justifying their dubious 'no crime' decisions, officers rely on identifiable 'scripts' that are reminiscent of the work of Shearing and Ericson (1991). A central script is that of 'civil dispute' which 'legitimises' the fraudster as entering into a contract with elderly victims "no matter how unscrupulous that contract may be". Attendant officers deny property being stolen, suggest that elderly victims "consent" to offender entry and even resort to the alleged unreliability or 'confusion' of elderly victims, despite this feature signifying a need for 'enhanced' safeguarding. Findings expose 'cuffing' to be an enduring and dysfunctional police practice, effected out of self preference and pragmatism in order to suppress and ration their own workload.

Harry Annison
University of Southampton

Possible Futures of Parole

Reform of the parole system has emerged as the cause célèbre of a resurgent law and order politics. This is seen in England and Wales, against a backdrop of reform proposals in the United States of America, Australia and elsewhere. Successive governments have seized upon the symbolic power of parole to demonstrate 'toughness' with respect to violent and sexual offending, to express solidarity with the victims of crime and reaffirm a populist credo that, they argue, stands in opposition to an unaccountable and out of touch penal elite. This paper reflects on the English Ministry of Justice's Root and Branch Review of the Parole System, published in March 2022. I explore how its proposals represent a continuation of this well-rehearsed political strategy, but arguably goes further than ever before in its willingness to dispense with established constitutional conventions. In this paper I reflect upon what these developments reveal about the shifting contours of a new authoritarian conservatism. Further, I argue that a focus on good governance and public safety allows us to sharpen our critique of such proposed reforms.

Harry Annison
University of Southampton

Penal Politics, Agonism and Lessons of Institutional Leadership

This paper will examine the role of organisational leaders in penal change. It has persuasively been argued by scholars such as Goodman et al (2017:123) that 'struggle – not the predictable, mechanical swinging of a pendulum' from one policy position to another – 'is the source of penal development'. Wider structural and contextual factors matter greatly, but not 'in a vacuum. People make them matter', with individuals and groups pressing their competing visions of crime, punishment, justice, rights and freedom. Organisational leaders – here understood as those with responsibility for the strategy and operations of organisations such as prisons, probation and parole – play a central role in criminal justice and in penal change. They mediate between political strictures from above, practical realities from below, and ambient

cultural pressures and specific demands from outside. This paper uses the Parole Board as a case study of leadership in an age of populism and risk aversion in criminal justice. Based on empirical research conducted with current and former Parole Board leaders, I set out provisional findings and lessons therein for understanding the relationship between national politics, changes in public culture, organisational leadership and penal change.

Gergios Antonopoulos and Georgios Papanicolaou
Northumbria University

The long and winding road of evidence-based crime policy: reflections from the inside

In this paper we build on our experience as academics participating in policy-making bodies to develop reflections on the difficulties in the communications between scholars and policy-makers. We draw accordingly from two contexts, England and Greece, and several policy-making bodies at different level. We offer a typology of obstacles in the process of formulating evidence-based policy, ranging from policy expediencies influencing the policy maker end of the process on one hand, to perceived evidence deficiencies on the academic end on the other. We argue that while each side may operate on assumptions of rationality, the convergence of their respective approaches in the evidence-based policy process may account for irrational consequences.

Nicolas Apfel
University of Surrey

Detecting the Heterogeneous Effects of Imprisonment on Recidivism - A new statistical methodology

The question whether prisons are fulfilling their function is important. Specifically, does the experience of going through prison decrease the probability of inmates to reoffend? Many studies in the economics of crime have investigated this question and tend to find zero or crime-inducing effects. However, the effects might vary with geography and the institutional context (e.g. conditions under imprisonment), as Bhuller, Dahl, Løken, and Mogstad (2020) find crime-reducing effects of imprisonment in Norway. Moreover, the effect might also vary inside each country, for example by court. In this paper, we present the judge leniency instrument, that has been used extensively in the literature to estimate the effects of imprisonment. This commonly used methodology might identify a mix of effects which differ by context and subpopulation in the data. We contribute to this literature by providing a new statistical method that helps uncover the heterogeneous underlying effects. In addition to a demonstration of the statistical properties of the method, we provide an application on a new dataset from US counties that confirm that there seem to be positive, null and negative effects at work even in regions of moderate size.

Felipe Neis Araujo
University of Manchester

The Politics of "Evidence-Based Policy": On Censorship, Moral Panic, and Drug Policy in Brazil

Brazil has the third-largest prison population in Brazil, with over 750 thousand people behind bars. Almost one-third of people incarcerated have been sentenced for drug policy-related offences. This number increased drastically after the decriminalisation of drugs for personal use in 2006. In 2005, 9% of the Brazilian prison population was serving a term for drug trafficking. In 2014, this number increased to 28%. In 2020, 32% of incarcerated people in Brazil were serving time for drug-related offences, an increase of 23% since the passing of the 2006 drug law. This paper discusses how the recent Brazilian governments have mobilised the concept of evidence and discredited scientists and institutions in order to justify the ongoing criminalisation of drugs, massive investment in militarisation, and the escalation of legal and extra-judicial punishment for drug supply actors.

the punishments include a £100 fixed-penalty notice or a fine of up to £1,000 in the Magistrates Court. The existing limited academic commentary has raised concerns with the use of PSPOs against vulnerable and marginalised populations, such as street-sleeping homeless people.

This paper explores empirical research findings concerning the enforcement of PSPOs by local authority practitioners and police officers against, in particular, street-sleeping homeless people. Specifically, this paper highlights instances of coercion being used in enforcement to force this population to engage with service providers, removing the voluntary nature of accepting such support. Such findings exemplify discussions of coercive compliance and responsibilization in the enforcement of PSPOs.

In examining these findings, this paper provides recommendations for future enforcement of PSPOs against vulnerable and marginalised population groups.

Benjamin Archer
Sheffield Hallam University

Public Spaces Protection Orders: Enforcement practices against street-sleeping homeless people

Introduced by local authorities against designated public spaces, Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) are an anti-social behaviour (ASB) measure introduced through the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Within their scope, PSPOs contain prohibitions and requirements that regulate the behaviour of all public space users therein; for those in breach of a PSPO,

Lorena Arocha and Lidis Garbovan
Northumbria University; Birmingham City University

Exploring questions of policy and 'voice' in the anti-trafficking and anti-slavery field

In the past decade, the role of philanthrocapitalists in rebranding human trafficking as 'modern slavery' allowed to galvanise political support and is behind the passing of recent anti-slavery legislation, such as in the UK and Australia (Chuang, 2015). Philanthrocapitalists and anti-slavery organisations are known to champion

policy approaches based on a new carceral penology that divorces crime policy from social welfare concerns, shying away from more difficult positions about immigration and structural inequalities. From within the anti-slavery sector, critiques of this kind have been responded to in the last couple of years. Key players in the field now state to be regimented by values of inclusion, amplifying diverse voices wherever possible and encouraging which aim to address the under-representation of Black and Ethnic Minority communities in anti-slavery policy work and to develop less tokenistic engagement with survivors and their communities. Through a British Academy Small Grant, we conducted remote interviews with migrant- and refugee-based organisations and organisations working on migrant and refugee rights in London and Manchester to explore how they conceptualise their policy work and how they position themselves vis-à-vis the anti-slavery sector. We also engaged in digital ethnographies of anti-slavery policy meetings. Using Ahmed's work (2012), we explore the gap between symbolic commitments to diverse voices and the experience of those who embody and are the 'voice' of diversity within the anti-slavery field.

Will Arpke-Wales
University of Melbourne

Encountering and Resisting Misogyny on Social Media

The pervasiveness of misogyny on social media is well established, with multiple bodies of literature highlighting its prevalence and impact. With the increasing prominence of digital technologies, it is more important than ever to understand the specific conditions in which misogyny is encountered on social media, as well as how the harms of misogyny can be resisted and redressed. Drawing on findings from a recent large scale qualitative survey of people's encounters with misogyny on Facebook and Twitter, as well as interviews with social media users, this presentation will reflect on the range of ways in which misogyny can be encountered on social media. Notably, this presentation will also highlight the prevalence and harms of indirect encounters with misogyny, as well as the ways in which the technological capacities of social media platforms produce and enable these encounters. Finally, drawing from this understanding on the conditions that enable misogyny online, this presentation will reflect on ways of resisting or preventing misogyny on social media.

Muhammd Ashfaq
University of Peshawar

The role of Digital Technology in crime prevention: a case study of Cellular Forensics Unit, Capital City Police Peshawar

This study is carried out on the role of digital technology in crime prevention with special focus on cellular Forensic Unit, Capital City Peshawar. The prime aim of this study is to assist and provide digital support to operational and investigation Units of Police. To identify the real culprit inlight of digital circumstantial evidence and to prove them guilty in the course of investigation will also be point of discussion. Qualitative method of research has been used in the study by

obtaining secondary data from research wing and IT section of Peshawar police. Content analysis was the method used for the conduction of the study. This study is delimited to Capital City Police and Cellular Forensic Unit Peshawar-KP, Pakistan. information technologies.It is evident that the old traditional approach will never provide solutions for better management in controlling crimes. The best way to control crimes and promotion of proactive policing is to adopt new technologies. The study reveals that technology have transformed police more effective and vigilant as compared to traditional policing. The heinous crimes like abduction, missing of an individual, snatching, burglaries and blind murder cases are now traceable with the help of technology. From the analysis of the data, it is reflected that IT expert should be recruited along with research analyst to timely assist and facilitate operational as well as investigation units of police.A mobile locator should be Provide to Cellular Forensic Unit to timely apprehend the criminals.Latest digital analysis software should be provided to equip the Cellular Forensic Unit.

Sally Atkinson-Sheppard
University of Westminster

Organised Crime, Gangs and 'Illicit Child Labourers' in Asia: A Comparative Analysis

The paper considers the landscape of gangs and organised crime. By drawing comparative analysis of 3 large-scale qualitative case studies conducted in Bangladesh, China and Nepal the paper reflects on the convergences and divergences in these research sites and the nature of gangs and organised crime in each country. The paper focuses specifically on the relationship between organised crime, gangs and the state and the role vulnerable children play in these criminal enterprises. The research takes a decolonising/southernizing approach to criminological research, arguing that extant global North frameworks have limited relevance in Asia. The paper concludes by reflecting on the challenges of conducting large-scale comparative analysis and well as the opportunities, including the development of global understanding of gangs and organised crime.

Tammy Ayres and Stuart Taylor
University of Leicester and Open University

Drug Markets and Drug Dealing: Time to move on

The focus of this paper is to move beyond the stereotypical drug dealer and the drug markets in which they operate, which perpetuates the dominant socio-legal construction of drugs that often excludes quasi-legal/legal markets and their suppliers. However, in an attempt to broaden the debate and move the focus forward, it aims to examine why these markets are often neglected and excluded despite being equally, if not more harmful than their illicit contemporaries, while also considering how we as academics feed into and perpetuate these 'normative' parameters through our own research. As Coomber highlights: 'academic focus continues to be placed on stereotyped or apparently visible aspects

of the drug market and the ways in which this enables homogenised and simple understanding of drug markets and 'drug dealers' to be perpetuated'. As such, this book alongside many others stands accused of feeding into the normative parameters of constructing global understandings of drug use, drug dealing and drug markets through a narrow, conventional lens that perpetuates and reinforces the drug apartheid.

justice responses are reductive, linear and tantamount to a secondary victimisation. The Systematic Investigation Protection and Prosecution Strategy (SIPPS) is proposed as a non-linear, evidence-based approach to safeguarding and supporting and empowering victims. SIPPS also focuses on the disruption, pursuit and prosecution of the crime groups and their facilitators and beneficiaries.

Craig Barlow and Carole Murphy
St. Mary's University

British Victims of Modern Slavery: Journeys into Criminal Exploitation and Alternative Interventions

Despite the recent rise in the number of British nationals identified as potential victims of modern slavery and referred to the UK's National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for support, there has been no comprehensive study on the specific vulnerabilities of British nationals to exploitation, nor to their recovery needs. Many of those in the NRM have been identified as victims of criminal exploitation but are still prosecuted, negating their access to the statutory supports and services to which they are entitled through the NRM.

This paper shares initial findings from a scoping study investigating the experiences and needs of British nationals who have been criminally exploited. Predisposing vulnerabilities are magnified and resilience is reduced by contextual factors creating environments that are conducive to escalating and repeated victimisation through criminal exploitation. Findings indicate that current civil and criminal

Charlotte Barlow, Sandra Walklate and Nicole Renehan
University of Central Lancashire, University of Liverpool, Durham University

Rendering them responsible: Victim-survivors experiences of Clare's Law and Domestic Violence Disclosure Schemes

Domestic Violence Disclosure Schemes (DVDS) were rolled out across England and Wales in 2014 following a high-profile public campaign for their introduction after the murder of Clare Wood in 2009 (hence Clare's Law) by her partner who was found to have a history of violence unknown to her. Since this time, there has been a rapid expansion of similar schemes across the Northern hemisphere in particular. However, the efficacy of such schemes is highly contested (Fitz-Gibbon and Fitzgibbon, 2017; Duggan, 2018) and with the exception of work in NSW, Australia, there no research to data exploring the victim-survivors experiences of accessing DVDS. This paper will explore the findings of a British Academy funded project, which involved speaking with women about their experiences and perceptions of Clare's Law. In so doing it draws on the concept of responsibilisation

as one way of making sense of the experiences reported. It goes on to suggest the adoption of a note of caution for the development of these schemes in other jurisdictions, since the failure to take account of victim-survivor voices in relation to DVDS in the UK has resulted in such schemes rendering victim-survivors responsible.

Oriana Quaglietta Bernal
Lund University

"The Others": Drug-active (Cis/Trans) Women's and Non-binary People's Experiences within the Swedish CJS

In this presentation I will argue that, in our commitment to end gender-based discrimination within the criminal justice system (CJS), we must incorporate trans and non-binary voices in addition to those of cisgender women. There is much to suggest that trans and non-binary voices and experiences may be similarly marginalised, even if they may experience gender-based discrimination somewhat differently to cisgender women.

Consequently, in this presentation I will advocate for an explicitly intersectional lens that problematises entrenched binaries in the CJS to recognises how interlocking power structures create and police differences along several dimensions (e.g., sexism, cisheteronormativity, classism, racism, etc.). I will also suggest that narrative methods are particularly well-suited to centre participants' voices and experiences on this topic.

I will base my arguments on some of my doctoral project's empirical results, showing how the Swedish drug-averse context makes it considerably risky and stigmatising to be a drug-involved woman. I suggest that my informants have had to negotiate gendered, classed, and racialised structures when navigating the Swedish criminal justice system (CJS) due to their drug-involvement. For this reason, I will argue that we need to further our knowledge on how cis/trans women and non-binary individuals experience these power structures

Mark Berry
Bournemouth University

Financial Risk Management Strategies of Small to Medium Illicit Drug Enterprises

The illicit drug trade generates billions of dollars in revenue per year, much of which comes from wholesale and retail sales late in the supply chain. Yet the methods retailers and low-level wholesalers use to launder their money remain poorly understood. Using in-depth interviews with illicit drug entrepreneurs in the United Kingdom and the United States, this article elucidates laundering strategies among low- and mid-level drug suppliers. In short, although a significant proportion of the proceeds from the illicit drug trade is disposed of through ordinary cash transactions, offenders employ different laundering strategies, such as reporting revenue as taxable income, using proxies to launder funds, and investing in the legitimate economy throughout their criminal careers. Ultimately, most illicit entrepreneurs engage in business strategies to diminish their criminal involvement and/or establish themselves in the legitimate economy.

Zoe Bezeczky
Cardiff University

How can multi-agency protocols work to reduce the criminalisation of children in care?

It is widely recognised that children in care are over-represented in the criminal justice system and there have been calls for practice to change. In England and Wales, some local areas have set up protocols to detail how partner agencies will support children in care and prevent them from being drawn into the justice system. The protocols aim to reduce unnecessary police callouts to care placements and increase the use of diversionary and restorative approaches. Partner agencies seek to implement the protocols and question, "would this response be good enough for my child?". This paper draws on my PhD study which examines how children in care are supported by the presence of these protocols. The study employs a realist framework to explore how the protocols work, for whom, in what circumstances, and why. Interviews with managers and practitioners from the police, youth justice service, and care providers have informed the programme theory. I will present the programme theory to demonstrate how and why the protocols are anticipated to work to reduce the criminalisation of children in care.

Gemma Birkett
City, University of London

Gendering the Carceral Web: Public Sector Reform, Technology and Digital (In)Justice

The UK government's Transforming our Justice System agenda represents an emerging system of penal governance. Its cumulative impact, manifested through the mainstreaming of virtual hearings, the Single Justice Procedure and online guilty pleading is a story yet to tell, with the potential impact on marginalised women simply a footnote. Such women, well documented victims of the legal aid cuts as well as the digital divide, must comply with and negotiate the requirements of the carceral web alone. The pursuance of the reforms, representing the next instalment in the neo-liberal justice agenda, exposes another example of life at the penal-welfare nexus. This precarious territory has burgeoned since government-imposed austerity, with implications for self-criminalisation, net-widening and social justice. Reforms couched in the language of 'efficiency' and 'common sense' are likely to run in direct opposition to what marginalised women might need (or respond well to) and may jeopardise official reductionist strategies.

Alex Black and Vicky Heap
Sheffield Hallam University

Stretching Preventive Justice through Community Protection Warnings

Community Protection Warnings (CPW) are the first stage in the process prior to issuing a Community Protection Notice (CPNs); a tool created and introduced through the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014). Issued by a broad range of policing bodies, including the police, local authorities and 'designated persons', and requiring a lower evidentiary and behavioural threshold than previous ASB powers, they have so far tackled a vast array of perceived anti-social

behaviours. Even though it's a civil tool, a breach of the notice results in a fine and possible criminal conviction.

Using preventive justice theory (Ashworth and Zedner, 2014), this paper will focus on the often under explored but widely used warning letter. With only 20-30% of all warnings progressing to the full notice, the warnings offer us an opportunity to understand how prevention is done extensively in practice to regulate citizen behaviour. We explore how the legislation allows the warnings to be distributed early, easily and on a wider range of behaviours whilst being designed to look like a Notice and have a similar restrictive impact. These warnings are therefore simultaneously 'just a warning', requiring fewer safeguards, and an overly-coercive preventive tool, broadening the reach of state prevention.

Barry Blackburn and Katja Hallenberg
Canterbury Christ Church University

"It's just some numbers": Awareness of Far-Right Tattoos

Whilst information and legislation around the practice of tattooing and associated health risks (PHE, 2013) is readily available, the ethics of tattooing, particularly the ethics of supporting customers to understand the meaning of their tattoos, is less so.

Tattoos that convey a hidden meaning are prevalent among far-right groups (Birkett 2021) and identification of such symbols is widely utilised in combatting extremism (e.g. CTPHQ 2021, ADL 2022). Crusader imagery (Koch 2017), memes and meme culture (Bogerts and Felitz 2019 & De Crook 2018), Viking or Norse iconography (Miller-Idriss

2017) and punk aesthetic (Raposos and Bentley 2020) have all been associated with the far-right. However, none of these studies look at the process of being tattooed, determining the meaning of their proposed tattoo, or the role of the tattooist.

This paper reports preliminary findings of phase one of a project on seeking to address these questions. A sample of ~250 university students were surveyed about their own tattoos and meaning behind them, before asked to interpret the meaning behind different symbols, some overtly or covertly associated with extremist groups, and their suitability as tattoos, looking at the aesthetic appeal of the symbol as well as the meaning.

Eke Bont
Royal Holloway University/Ministry of Justice

Moral injury in Republican ex-prisoners from the Northern Ireland Conflict

Moral injury occurs when an individual perpetrates or witnesses a perceived moral transgression, which subsequently results in emotional or psychological distress, identity changes, and/or social problems. It is a concept that originated in the field of military psychiatry but is increasingly being investigated outside of traditional state military contexts. Exploring whether Republican ex-prisoners from the Northern Ireland Conflict experience(d) moral injury helps contribute to the understanding of the psychological impact of engagement in terrorism, and how this may influence involvement. Following a brief outline of the reasons for applying moral injury to this

population, evidence from interviews with ex-prisoners themselves and individuals working with Republican ex-prisoners in supportive roles will be presented. This includes a discussion of the morally injurious events and symptoms that were found, such as disillusionment and guilt. However, resilience was common, and therefore evidence for protective factors for moral injury will also be presented such as a strong belief in the moral justification of using violence. Despite a common resilience to moral injury, other psychological, social, and emotional repercussions of involvement were also evident, emphasising a need for the removal of barriers to treatment for political ex-prisoners to aid reintegration.

Louise Brangan
University of Strathclyde

Comparative Punishment and Political Culture

Why do we punish as we do? And why does that differ between societies? Comparative researchers have taken up this question, pointing to the macro-structural sources of penal convergences and divergences. These provide only partial illumination, however, as comparative theories have been curiously insensitive to the empirical realities of penal politics. Punishment is always a product of political processes, it is governmental work that makes laws, and produces penal programmes, practices and regimes. To address this gap, this paper presents the concept of political culture. Political culture is defined as the sets of cultural sensibilities and political ideas that form a logic of practice for how penal power is deployed. Using the comparative case studies of Ireland and Scotland (looked at here from the 1970s), my argument is that our respective political cultures are critical in shaping national penal characteristics, and are thus pivotal in determining comparative differences in penality. The approach outlined aims to develop a more theoretically and empirically ambitious research agenda than what tends to prevail in the comparativist's toolkit.

Charlie Brooker
Royal Holloway, University of London

Suicide in probation: towards the ideation to action model

This paper presents secondary analysis of data previously used to evaluate the outcome of delivering psychological treatment to probationers in London (Fowler et al, 2020). A sample of probation service users who screened positive for clinically significant symptoms of distress, and were subsequently assessed and offered treatment (n=274) were allocated retrospectively to one of three groups; those with a history of suicidal ideations but no suicide attempts (ideation group), those with a history of a suicidal act (attempt group), or a control group where suicide was not evident (no history group). Results indicate no significant difference between the ideation and attempt groups, but significant differences between these and the no history group. The paper concludes that a more nuanced understanding of suicidal acts and suicide attempts is required in probation services including a prospective study that tests the ideation-to-action model.

Katy Brookfield
University of Nottingham

"There's literally no escape": Lived experience and ongoing impacts of technology facilitated domestic abuse for women and specialist services in the UK.

The internet and technology have become increasingly important to and central within our daily lives, being used for everything from work and study to shopping, socialising, and meeting new partners. However, whilst advances in technology have undoubtedly benefitted us by opening up a range of new opportunities, immense harm can also be caused to users by those who choose to co-opt and misuse it. In recent years, attention has turned to the impact of technological developments in relation to domestic abuse, an issue which became even more pertinent during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This paper will discuss initial findings from mixed methods research conducted over the last six months, which sought to understand the experiences and needs of specialist services and women with lived experience of technology facilitated domestic abuse in the UK. Whilst technology has in some ways become a new tool to enact old harms, in other ways it has significantly changed domestic abuse. Looking forward, the potential for improvements in policy and practice will be explored, as well as considering where the responsibility lies to ensure that women and children have safe and equal access to technology in the future.

Stephanie Brown
University of Cambridge

A matter of life and death: Murder, Pardons, and Execution, South Wales 1850-1900

Thirty people were sentenced to death in the countries of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan from 1850 to 1900. Seventeen of the condemned were granted mercy and had their sentences commuted. However, the remaining thirteen were executed. Using contemporary newspaper reports this paper explores the reasons why some people received mercy and why others were not so lucky. The key research question is what type of murders/murderers were excusable, if not acceptable, in nineteenth-century Wales? This paper adopts an intersectional approach considering gender, race and nationality, age, religion, and socio-economic status. Narratives surrounding the social conduct of both the murderer and the victim are examined to assess public sympathies. The role of confession and repentance are considered, alongside defences of drink, anger, madness, or innocence. This paper argues that there was no set formula for a successful pardon. Factors such as being drunk, confessions, maintaining innocence, religious behaviour, prior convictions, domestic violence, non-Britishness, repentance, and the good/bad character of both the murderer and the victim can be found in both cases of reprieve and of execution. Some unexpected cases garnered public and state sympathy, whereas similar or theoretically more 'worthy' cases did not invoke mercy.

Ian Brunton-Smith
University of Surrey

How Does Hate Hurt More? National

Evidence for the Varying Emotional Impacts of Violent Hate Crime

A central justification for the need for specific legislation around acts of hate is that, as hate crimes are offences that hurt the victim more than equivalent offences without the bias element, they should be punished more harshly. Such crimes can, it is suggested, damage the victim's sense of belonging and self-worth, affect their wellbeing and confidence, and heighten psychological distress. However, many of these same impacts have also been attributed to violence in general and it has seemed at times as though the assertion that 'hate crimes hurt more' has been 'taken as read', when much of the evidence for the supposed greater harm caused by hate crime has been equivocal. In particular, there exists comparatively little in the way of large-scale empirical research to substantiate the alleged unique 'harms of hate', and those studies that do exist have not taken account of the potentially important details of the offender, victim and offence In this study we use CSEW data from 2012 to 2020 to examine whether victims who perceive an offence to be motivated by hate experience greater emotional impacts than similar victims of equivalent offences where hate was not identified.

Ian Brunton-Smith, Jose Pina-Sánchez, David Buil-Gil and Alexandru Cernat
University of Surrey, University of Leeds, University of Manchester

Interactive workshop – Measurement error in police recorded crime data and how to deal with it

"Few social phenomena are as consequential as crime. Shown to be a precursor of key constructs at the core of all Social Sciences disciplines, a huge number of studies have been dedicated to examining the causes and consequences of crime. However, the majority of these studies are still largely dependent on police recorded data, which is affected by different forms of measurement error. Namely, a large share of crime fails to be recorded as it remains unreported or undetected, while standards of crime recording within and between police forces are inconsistent. This is likely having a substantial biasing effect on estimates from statistical models relying on police data, leaving open the possibility that many conclusions from these studies are wrong.

In this interactive workshop we will introduce a new sensitivity analysis tool – ReCounting Crime – designed to describe the impact of measurement error in any form of regression models relying on police recorded crime data. Workshop participants will gain an in-depth understanding of the measurement error mechanisms affecting crime data, before getting a chance to try out the tool in the statistical software R. No prior experience of R is expected, but we will assume a basic understanding of linear regression.

Gill Buck
University of Chester

Lived experience in the penal voluntary sector

This paper explores some of the emotional experiences of those activating their lived

experience within the penal voluntary sector (PVS). It suggests that 'user involvement' work in this sector can be experienced as safe and inclusive and excluding, shame-provoking, and precarious. Focussing on the overlooked emotions of criminalized workers highlights significant tensions at the (inter) personal level that can limit people's ability to undertake work and progress. The PVS can feel like a haven as people leave pasts blighted by crime, anxiety, and isolation, but simultaneously criminalized workers can face ongoing (insurmountable) exclusions, career limitations and a pressure to continually perform flawlessness and virtue within contexts that can feel hostile. These messages are significant to a sector which has actively sought to recruit people with lived experience, but also for criminologists seeking to meaningfully involve those who have used services.

Siobhán Buckley
Maynooth University

"Contrasts in tolerance?" The benefits of a cross-sectoral approach to youth penality

"While much academic ink has been spilled 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; Hamilton et al, 2016; Cunneen et al., 2017), few studies have examined 'contrasts in tolerance' (Downes, 1988) within the justice system itself.

This paper aims to address this lacuna through research comparing and contrasting the youth, adult and young adult systems in three countries, namely, Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands. All of these countries have reputations for progressive or innovative youth justice systems, although the same cannot always be said of the adult or young adult justice systems within the same countries.

Drawing on empirical research carried out in these countries, the paper argues that a cross-sectoral approach to penality can provide fresh perspectives on apparent differences of approach within and between justice systems, as well as key determinants ('risk' and 'protective' factors) of penal policies (Tonry, 2007). "

Leah Burch
Liverpool Hope University

Disability hate crime: making sense of the home as a site of violence

This paper attends to disabled people's experiences of 'everyday' hate crime within and around the home. I draw upon the stories of four disabled women to explore the ways in which hate crime shapes the way in which the house is made as a space, and how disabled people are able to be within them. While the home can offer a site of safety and sanctuary from everyday life, it can simultaneously pose a number of risks for disabled people. In this paper, I consider the home as a site for hate crime to occur which shapes how bodies come to occupy (or not), their homes and to what meanings the home takes on. In an attempt to explore this, I have offered four conceptualisations of the home as a site of refuge, confinement, avoidance, and resistance. This paper adds to our knowledge of hate crime as it occurs

within the intimate lives of disabled people.

Mark Bushell
Staffordshire University

The 'Untact' Society

The advent of the internet and e-commerce has facilitated a shift away from face-to-face customer interactions. Digital technologies have allowed us to conduct banking, retail purchases, health checks and many other daily transactions without having to engage directly with another human being. Untact is a portmanteau phrase created in South Korea meaning 'undoing contact'. It refers to a vision of consumer society that sees technology replace face-to-face contact across online and offline retail and customer service operations. Robot baristas, unmanned retail stores and remote fast-food chains have grown exponentially in South Korea, a trend which has also seen some traction in Singapore, China and Japan. As well as providing significant cost reductions and increases in profit margins, this shift is also seen as satisfying a behavioural need for those that have become accustomed to digital interactions and feel uncomfortable about face-to-face communication. Although untact has been welcomed as a driver for economic growth, the outcomes of limiting human contact in this way are problematic. This paper will discuss the South Korean untact approach as a lucrative model for global business that risks further entrenching post-sociality and exclusion, thereby leaving many groups behind in a widening digital divide.

Elisabeth Carter
Kingston University, London

Coercion without concern: Examining fraudsters' exploitation of social and interactional reality to compel victims' compliance in their own exploitation

This paper examines the use of interactional strategies by perpetrators of fraud – the largest and most prevalent crime type in the UK; constituting more than half of all crime, yet remains underreported, underfunded and under-prosecuted. In academia, fraud sits outside of the mainstream, and examinations of perpetrators' actions underrepresented. In a crime type that relies on victims' active participation and engagement in the act, a fraudster's ability to establish and maintain the compliance of victims is key to their exploitation. Using discourse analysis and empirical data in the form of interaction between fraudsters and victims, this paper examines the ways in which fraudsters create a social and interactional reality where victims feel reassured in the legitimacy of the communication, and compelled to comply with acts that ultimately culminate in their own exploitation. This work provides inaugural insights into how language is used to such devastating, reality-distorting, coercive effect; revealing how social, ethical and interactional imperatives drive victims to participate without causing alarm. It uses these insights to challenge existing fraud prevention and awareness-raising strategies, and proposes ways in which these can be made more effective in protecting individuals from the financial and psychological harm of fraud.

Roberto Catello
Liverpool Hope University

Advances Towards a Critical Historical Criminology

Half a century ago, British pioneers in critical criminology like Taylor, Walton and Young warned against the perils of an a-historical criminology, that is, a criminology that ignores 'the historicity of the social' and the 'historical specificity of legal norms'. Though recent developments in historical criminology suggest that criminology is finally undertaking a historical turn, the relationship between history and critical criminology remains somewhat ambiguous. This paper emphasises the need for historical awareness in critical criminology and calls for the development of a critical imagination in historical criminology. By highlighting the successes of the critical crime histories that proliferated in the last quarter of the 20th century, the paper shows that criminologists working historically can benefit from the blossoming of a critical historical criminology in the 21st century. In particular, the paper argues that the development of a critical imagination in historical criminology is necessary to resist the domestication of historical criminology and to avoid the uninspiring and disappointing fate of its sociological counterpart – historical sociology.

Jayne Caudwell and Jane Healy
both Bournemouth University

Aarti Ratna
Independent Researcher

Women footballers in the UK: feminism, racism and hate crimes

The sociology of sport literature details the nature and extent of racism in sport, mostly men's sport, and in particular men's football. It is apparent that racism was present in the men's game in the UK before, and after, the inception of the 1993 campaign Kick it Out. Sport sociologists have offered critical accounts of how racism impacts men's football and men footballers. These analyses rarely cover women's experiences or intersect with constructions of hate crime and misogyny. Despite significant campaigning by feminist criminologists, the Law Commission has recommended not to add misogyny to hate crime legislation. Currently, the law protects race or ethnicity, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity. Hate crime literature has failed to consider the intersections of multiple forms of marginalisation, such as the impact of both race and gender. Despite many police forces collecting data on misogyny, prosecutions are limited to the existing five hate crime strands, reducing the experiences of many women and girls to a single identity characteristic. This fails to acknowledge the reality of their lived experiences. In this paper, we review the shortfalls in both sociological and criminological analyses of racism in football. We demonstrate the value of a focus on women footballers in the UK in developing a feminist approach to gender, racism and hate crime. In this way, we conclude that it is time to connect sexism, misogyny, racism and football to ensure a hate crime framework that includes women and girls in sport.

Neil Chakraborti

University of Leicester

Humanising the Harms of Hate: The Inevitability of Indifference

In an age where the coalescence of multiple points of crisis has been used to legitimise and normalise hostility, this paper considers the human costs of hate crime. Within this context the need for improved support for victims of hate crime has rarely been more apparent, with numbers of incidents rising to unprecedented levels across many parts of the world. Drawing from extensive engagement with more than 2,000 victims of hate crime, this paper identifies a series of faultlines in relation to dismantling barriers to justice and prioritising meaningful engagement with diverse communities. Such faultlines are reinforced by a sense of political, social and criminological indifference which de-humanises the physical and emotional harms of hate; which marginalises empirical evidence, activism and evaluation; which diffuses responsibility onto others; and which renders the 'all too visible' and 'easy to ignore' as 'invisible' and 'hard to reach'. The paper reminds us of the consequences of indifference, and identifies ways in which we can reach beyond our own echo chambers to connect with 'real-world' lived experiences and realities.

Angela Charles
Open University

The pains of impression management: Black women's self-presentation in the English female prison estate

This paper discusses Black women's experiences in the English prison estate and the pains of the strict impression management and self-presentation some Black women undergo in order to navigate and get through their prison sentence. This form of impression management differs to the impression management of white males that Goffman discusses in his work The presentation of the self in everyday life (1956). For Black women, it involves stripping away the layers of their ethnicity and gender to appear more like the 'white' middle-class female prisoner, which represents the idealistic and more desirable female prisoner. Black women engage in this self-presentation in order to avoid stereotypes, labelling and disadvantage. Some Black women have described it as 'losing their colour'. This paper will explore this form of impression management through examples from my fieldwork in two female prisons, as well as detailing the ways in which Black women coped and showed resilience when undergoing this impression management and dealing with their imprisonment more broadly. Examples of self-healing, self-empowerment, and keeping busy will be explored through the voices of the women interviewed.

Anthony Charles
Swansea University

Promoting public criminological approaches in Wales: empowering children and changing policy and practice

"Much attention has been afforded the potential power of public criminology. Often, public criminology approaches are restricted to activities which are big or at strategic levels. However, and especially

given Wales's unique public policy and rights- focused agendas, it is arguable that opportunities exist for community-focused public criminology approaches to be meaningfully fostered and implemented, especially with children and young people.

This paper will reflect on work begun with children in a primary educational setting to align a range of policy and practice frameworks and, proceeding this, develop a form of rights-infused, public criminology. Operationalised within a participatory model and influenced by the UNCRC, children were enabled to lead and participate in public criminology activities and use what they had learned to develop progressive and reforming measures in their learning community. Cases studies concerning what children had devised in relation to behaviour regulation, teacher training and restorative practices will all feature as part of this paper, with reflections on the impacts that these had made being offered.

The paper will conclude by summarising the 'public criminology journey' experienced thus far within primary education and consider how this can shared and optimised. Additionally, lessons for change will be considered."

Helen Churcher
Howard League for Penal Reform

Police Awareness and Practice Regarding Gambling Harms

"Whilst research shows that gambling harms and addiction can lead to criminal activity, there is a lack of awareness/understanding within the criminal justice system. This research explores police awareness and

understanding of gambling related harms and crime, and their operationalisation of this understanding in daily practice, illustrating a broader picture of the nature of gambling related harm and crime. It highlights the role of police custody as a significant engagement point (with the criminal justice system as well as other health and social services e.g., L&D); to share good practice; and finally, to challenge narratives about nature of gambling related crime. FOI requests to English and Welsh police forces regarding screening practices illustrate the development, presence and potential impact of gambling screening in police custody. Further FOI data about recorded crimes linked to gambling harms and addiction illustrates the diverse nature of gambling related crime and challenges existing assumptions, compounding the importance of awareness, training and screening amongst police and criminal justice professionals more broadly.

Matt Clement
Royal Holloway University of London

A Fish Rots from the Head: How Powerful Moral Entrepreneurs Manufacture Folk Devils

"State definitions of the deviant – the 'anti-social' or 'radicalised' person or organisation are, of course, in themselves the products of political ideology. Prejudice, the act of characterizing people in a stereotypical and derogatory fashion to justify their persecution, is literally 'pre-judging'. Being prejudiced means refusing to allow a judgement based on the facts available to affect your attitudes and actions towards a group of people: insisting on the right

to have an opinion based on mythmaking; listening to, believing and telling lies that often add up to conspiracy fantasies that turn reality on its head. Groups of people who are oppressed and less powerful than others are described as either threatening to dominate 'us', i.e. the rest of society, or as a risk, through their attitudes, which are alleged to undermine social norms and established cultures. This paper will look at the state's role in making folk devils and how we can evolve Stuart Hall's model of 'amplification spirals' to better understand this most contemporary process. (Based on published chapter - Helsinki University Press 2021.)"

Matt Clement
Royal Holloway University of London

No Justice, No Police?

The dramatic resignation of Britain's most senior police officer occurred in early 2022, as a succession of scandals raised fundamental questions about the Mets institutionalised criminality, racism and sexism. This paper - by the editor of "No Justice, No Police? The politics of protest and social change" (2023) in press Zero Books - will discuss the increasing tensions built into the policing paradigm of social control and consent. In particular:

* How has the Black Lives Matter movement amplified the debate on reforming, even abolishing, the police?

* How will the public react to any future acts of violent, prejudiced and repressive policing. Can Patel's new laws protect citizens and from whom?"

Ellie Coburn & Dan McCarthy
University of Surrey

Prisoner Experiences of Visitation: An Aggregate-Level Analysis of Prison-Level Differences

The importance of prison visits for prisoner outcomes such as reoffending and resettlement has seen a recent expansion in research and policy interest. To date, our empirical knowledge of prisoner perceptions of prison visitation remains limited, including a lack of understanding of the ease, volume and frequency of prison visits/other modes of communication, treatment by staff during visits, as well as the patterns of visits. We address these features through secondary analysis of survey data in England and Wales, covering the period from February 2018 to March 2020. This encompasses 98 prisons (85% coverage of all prisons), including male, female and young offender establishments. Results are compared by prison type, male/female prisons, by ethnic proportion of prisons, and across individual prisons.

Erin Condirston
Royal Holloway University of London

Education and wellbeing: A preliminary investigation of prisoner-reported prospective benefits of accessing further and higher education through distance learning

"The positive impact of education on health, and increasingly wellbeing, has been well-documented (see for example Economic & Social Research Council, 2014; Field, 2009; Schuller, Preston, Hammond, Brassett-Grundy & Bynner, 2004; Vila, 2000). However, despite the evidence

of mental health and overall wellbeing benefits of education, research into the success of education in prison remains primarily focused on formal achievements and qualifications earned, which are then compared to rates of reoffending. Through examining letters written by prison-learners in application for educational funding from the Prisoners' Education Trust (PET) charity, the present study (one of a set of three devoted to the exploration of mental wellbeing in the context of prison education) seeks to examine the prospective benefits of prison education within a framework of mental wellbeing. Using a qualitative content analysis of 100 prison-learner application letters to code for concepts associated with mental wellbeing, findings suggest that elements of emotional, psychological, and social wellbeing can be impacted by participation in prison education. The multifaceted and diverse ways prison-learners manifested their thoughts on the perceived benefits of accessing educational courses points to the necessity of a holistic approach to prison education that responds to the complex mental wellbeing needs of prison-learners. Although the analysis of the data creates a depiction of prison learners as acutely aware of education as a pathway to employment and desistance, the results are indicative of a more important takeaway, that of the link between these concepts and mental wellbeing.

Please note that a poster presentation abstract has also been submitted on the same topic (although the poster presentation would seek to address all three studies)"

Leticia Couto
University of Hull

Policing Domestic Abuse – A glimpse into Outcome 16

More than half of domestic abuse cases tend to be closed with an outcome 16, i.e., when victims decline further support from police, or have withdrawn support to police. Despite the importance and prevalence of this particular outcome, there is a significant dearth of studies that analyse different domestic abuse outcomes in general using police data.

This presentation aims to provide the early findings resulting from the analysis of a dataset with all domestic abuse cases in an English constabulary from April 2018 to March 2021.

The dataset is made up of force control room data and crime data. The datasets are linked at case level through a unique reference number. The inclusion criterion for the dataset is the presence of a domestic abuse 'flag' on the force control room record. This includes familial violence as well as violence perpetrated by intimate and ex-intimate partners.

This study is part of a bigger project that will help inform police forces when an outcome 16 can be a positive or negative thing for victims depending on their circumstances.

Alison Coyne
University College Dublin

Custodial Transitions - Are We Meeting the Needs of Young Adults Who Offend in Ireland?

'In Ireland, once a young person turns

18 years, he or she loses access to age-appropriate interventions, entitlements and supports overnight' (IPRT, 2015).

Pursuant to Article 155 and 156 of the consolidated Children Act 2001, where a person held in a children detention school reaches 18 years of age before the period of detention expires, that person will serve the remainder of the sentence in a place of detention provided under section 2 of the Act of 1970 or a prison. Alternatively, the young adult will transition to a non-custodial setting. Based on an ongoing PhD research project, this presentation will explore the needs of young adults as they experience the 'transitional process' from the Irish Youth Justice Service to either an adult prison or a non-custodial setting in Ireland.

Young adults, aged 18 to 24 years, account for 9% of the general population of Ireland but accounted for 21.7% of those committed to prison in 2018 (Irish Prison Service Annual Report, 2018). This group is identified in the IPS/ETBI Prisons Education Strategy 2019-2022 as a distinct group with unique needs that demand general services to be tailored to their specific developmental, psychological, and educational needs.

Phil Crockett Thomas
Independent Social Research Foundation/ University of Glasgow

'Happiness is Stupid': Fictioning critical utopias with UK-based prison abolitionists

Critical penal scholars, abolitionists, and activists have noted that the necessity of documenting and critiquing the harms of incarceration can act to limit our capacity for developing truly transformative alternative visions and practices of justice. This paper reflects on initial findings from Prison Break, an interdisciplinary research project that uses creative writing workshops to support UK-based activists and scholars involved in prison abolition and transformative justice to create 'social science fiction' (Penfold-Mounce et al., 2011) to help imagine and enact a more just future. I will discuss the activist practice of collectively writing 'visionary fiction' (Brown and Imarisha, 2015) that inspired the project, and the influence of narrative forms within science fiction on my workshop design. I will also share some reflections on the comforts of dystopia, the embarrassment of utopia, and the tentative 'fictioning' (Burrows and O'Sullivan, 2019) of critical utopias. www.abolitionscifi.org.

Allysa Czerwinsky
University of Manchester

Taking Stock: A Systematic Review of the Current Directions in Incel-Focused Research

The term incel describes a person who struggles to find a romantic or sexual partner despite desiring one. In recent years, it has become synonymous with a subset of misogynistic men who view themselves as physically undesirable and blame women for their lack of romantic and sexual success. In response to increasing media attention, the scholarly literature that focuses on misogynistic incels has blossomed. Despite this, there has been little effort to critically assess the wealth of existing incel-focused literature. This systematic review provides a critical analysis of 38 studies identified through literature searches conducted

between October 2021 and April 2022. Results point to a lack of consensus on a working definition of the term "incel", a concerning trend of pathologizing 'incel traits' and retroactively categorising misogynistic violence as 'incel-related', and a lack of intersectional approaches to assessing hateful speech by community members. Results also identify several themes that have yet to be fully explored in the literature, including issues related to race and racism; incels' self-reported depression, suicidal ideation, and neurodiversity; and research involving communities that exist on non-English-speaking incel forums. Conclusions from this review will help inform future academic work on misogynistic incel communities and potential policy responses to instances of misogynistic violence.

João Raphael da Silva
Ulster University

The British Labelling of the Radical Environmentalist and Animal Rights (REAR) Movement (1970-2020)

In 1999, Professor Paul Wilkinson – a leading Terrorism Studies scholar – stated that setting aside the possibility that the Irish Republican Army (IRA) could resume its campaign, "the Animal Liberation Front and its various splinter groups or offshoots are the most serious domestic terrorist threat within the United Kingdom" (Wilkinson, 1999). Yet, the British Government has decided to not add such groups to the Terrorism Act 2000. Terminology matters because it has direct consequences on the responses that Governments orchestrate. Monaghan (2013: 934) argued that "the resources and measures to counter such

political violence and to aid those targeted are not as great as they would have been if they had been recognized and considered terrorism." Simultaneously, by doing so, Mills (2013) argued that the British Government allowed the British criminal justice system to criminalize animal rights and environmental groups and organizations that do not carry out acts against the law because the term domestic extremism is "too broad and use of the word 'extremism' too synonymous with that of terrorism" (p. 31). Applying Becker's (1963) Labelling Theory, the present research sheds light on the discursive construction of the Radical Environmentalist and Animal Rights (REAR) movement by British Members of Parliament.

Danica Darley and Rod Earle
University of Sheffield and the Open University

Women and men in convict criminology: stigma, trauma and academic careers

Convict Criminology in the UK must find ways to address it's 'white maleness' and develop a network that accommodates women's differing experiences of criminalisation and punishment. This paper seeks to examine why women may struggle to stick their heads above the parapet and label themselves as convict criminologists. It will consider Darley's experiences of 'outing' herself as a convict criminologist and discuss the merits of ensuring the voices of female academics who have experience of the criminal justice system are heard loud and clear. The potential of feminist convict criminology and the distinctive features of a women's

approach are just starting to emerge in the United States. The executive board of the American Society of Criminology Division of Convict Criminology is predominantly made up of women scholars and 50% of the membership are women. Bringing women into convict criminology in the UK expands its possibilities and increases its relevance to the discipline.. Rod Earle briefly outlines his concerns about some of the masculinist dynamics of convict criminology and the white colonial overtones it can reproduce.

Pamela Davies and Michael Rowe
Northumbria University

Towards a Criminology of the Domestic

The paper, and the panel, seeks to develop a broader criminology of the domestic, which moves beyond the established focus on VAWG and inter-generational abuse, through paying greater attention to emerging spatial and relational reconfiguration. A starting point for this is that distinctions between public and private are increasingly untenable. COVID-19 lockdown has highlighted this in very intensive ways, with positive and negative impacts keenly felt by many people, but, at most, it has accelerated new patterns of behaviour, enabled by technology, that have been underway over a longer period. Many traditional criminological topics, victimisation, offending, property and violent crime, as well as more recent disciplinary interests in consumption, deviance and leisure, and zemiology are identified for further analysis. The nature and context of the 'domestic sphere' and its relation to the public realm, needs to be more carefully conceptualised if

criminology is to respond to new spatial and relational dimensions of changing lifestyles.

Camilla De Camargo
Lancaster University

The weaponising of Covid-19: Contamination prevention and the use of spit hoods in UK policing.

The COVID-19 pandemic has produced a radically changed world for everyone, but its effects on police officers has been particularly acute. Officers have been subject to increased cough and spit attacks as offenders have sought to weaponise the coronavirus, and forces have responded by encouraging officers to use enhanced methods of contamination prevention. The controversial argument of whether using 'spit hoods' is a necessary tool in policing has been resurrected, although evidence of their ineffectiveness in the fight against COVID-19 has been brought to light more recently. Drawing on interview data obtained from 18 police officers in 11 UK forces over the summer of 2020, this presentation explores interview narratives discussing contamination prevention, policing the pandemic, and the use of spit hoods.

Shannon DeBlasio
Arden University

The Criminal Narrative Experience of Sexual Offenders

The Criminal Narrative Experience (CNE) is a framework developed within Investigative Psychology, which combines the emotions and narrative roles experienced by an offender during the commission of their

offence (Ioannou, 2006). Understanding the CNE can allow researcher to understand the personal experience of crime, and in 2019, Presser and Sandburg recognised the potential that crime narratives have as a branch of critical criminology, aiming to bridge the gap between identity, narratives, crime, and desistance. The current study explored the CNE framework within a sample of 26 sexual offenders. Results found evidence of two CNE themes; The Intrepid Professional-Adventurer and The Dejected Revenger-Victim, which conflicts with earlier four theme models (such as Ioannou, Canter, Youngs and Synnott, 2015), and suggests the experience of sexual offending is likely to be either a positive, or a negative experience for the offender. These findings are particularly poignant for therapists, psychologists, and treatment managers, who may be providing intervention to groups of sexual offenders, as well as academics hoping to further their theoretical understanding of the CNE.

Dr Hannah Dickson, Kings College London, George Vamvakas and Nigel Blackwood

Education and social care predictors of offending trajectories: A UK administrativedata linkage study

The age-crime curve indicates that criminal behavioural peaks in adolescence and decreases in adulthood. However, evidence suggests that this curve conceals distinct developmental trajectories. Prospective cohort study data has highlighted distinct risk factors for these offending trajectories, but this research is limited because of small sample sizes for disadvantaged groups,

selection bias and infrequency of data collection. The aim of the current study is to: (1) establish the offending trajectories of individuals between the ages of 10 and 32 years following their first recorded conviction or caution using national crime records; and (2) develop prediction models of these offending trajectories using administrative education and social care data. In my talk, I will share preliminary findings on the offending trajectories identified.

Dr. Divyashree
Rashtriya Raksha University

Criminology Academia in India – Developments and Emerging trends

This present study relates to the theme - Learning and Teaching. Criminology in India was established in the 1951 with the special interventions of Sir Walter Reckless with a focus on prison and correctional services. The very first attempt was made by the Lucknow Jail training school, Uttar Pradesh in 1959 to impart Criminology course to prison officers, followed by various other universities and colleges. Since two decades, criminology academia started getting recognition in some institutions and today Criminology is taught Pan-India. The research contributions in the field of Criminology in the last decade has paved the path for police- academia collaborations and going beyond the traditional perspectives of the said domain. The initiation of the Trained Criminologists Project in the year 2018 in collaboration with the Ahmedabad Police Commissionerate funded by the Suraksha Setu Society, Gujarat Police brought a paradigm shift in the criminology academia and research in

the Western India. The initiation of Crime Science modules -it's applications, research and consultancy are also in the pipeline. The State Police Academy and Universities emphasized criminology education in the West. The study makes an attempt to discuss the various perspectives of Indian Criminologists towards the growth of the domain.

Anita Dockley
Howard League for Penal Reform

Crime, criminal justice and gambling related harm: An overview

The Howard League established the Commission on Crime and Gambling Related Harms in 2019 to focus on this under-researched and little-understood relationship particularly within England and Wales. It has heard evidence from key stakeholders and established a research programme (the first three research commissions will be discussed in this panel). This presentation will provide an overview of the international literature and the current state of play in the English and Welsh criminal justice system.

Francis Dodsworth
Kingston University

Police and the Problem of Corruption: Bad Apples, Systems and other Metaphors

The Metropolitan Police currently appear gripped by crises from all sides, even, in the aftermath of the Morgan enquiry, standing accused of 'institutional corruption'. The framing of such cases seems invariably to veer between attempts to pass the problem off as one of a 'few bad apples', versus claims that the problem is 'structural', 'institutional', or 'cultural'. These different framings obviously serve very different (political) purposes, a dynamic that will be explored in the presentation. However, equally interesting from the perspective of this presentation is how these positions have emerged as the discursive framework through which the problem is addressed and disputed. Accordingly, I explore the long history of the relationship between the concept of 'corruption' and the British police, in the process suggesting that historically this relationship one best characterised as a state of persistent dynamic tension.

Lois Donnelly
University of Worcester

The Family Courts and survivors of intimate partner abuse: Family Court professionals' opinions on the use of special measures

Special measures are provisions to enable vulnerable and intimidated witnesses to feel more safe at court, and can be used at Family Court to protect survivors of intimate partner abuse (IPA) who may be navigating disputes related to divorce and child contact arrangements. IPA survivors can suffer continued post-separation abuse by their former partner during these proceedings, called litigation abuse. Compounding this, the Family Court system has been found to re-traumatise IPA survivors by minimising their experiences, called secondary victimisation. Special measures could mitigate both litigation abuse and secondary victimisation. However, there is little research on the use and impact of

special measures at Family Court. Interviews were conducted with 14 court professionals (including judiciary, court staff, lawyers and Independent Domestic Violence Advisors) to investigate how special measures work in practice, and were thematically analysed. This presentation explores themes that are shared across the professional groups, such as the binary distinction between "real" and "false" victims, the tensions between a therapeutic or purely legal focus and responsibility taken for special measures, as well as some practical issues arising from providing SMs. The presentation ends with suggestions for policy changes to better ensure fair hearings and improved safety for IPA survivors.

Julia Downes
Open University

Teaching to Transform Criminology: Navigating emotional responses and social injustice in distance learning

Previous research has highlighted how postgraduate researchers and criminal justice practitioners are encouraged to regulate, contain, and compartmentalise their emotional responses to fit into an academic system or professional setting (Waters et al 2020; Westaby et al 2020). Similarly academic disciplines, such as criminology, can require undergraduate students to demonstrate belonging by containing their emotional responses to sensitive topics and case studies that frequently involve death, violence, harm, and injustice. However, what and who gets lost in this disciplinary process? To explore this question, I will share findings from an educational research project on emotional

resilience undertaken in partnership with criminology students at The Open University (Downes, Wall & Alvaer 2022) and work-in-progress from the Positive Digital Practices project that focuses on embedding and sustaining positive practices that support mental wellbeing for part-time, commuter and distance learning students. I argue that transformative criminological horizons are dependent upon trauma-informed teaching and learning practices and social justice pedagogies that engage with and extend the strengths, capacities, and skills of those of us with lived experience of violence, injustice, and harm.

Lauren Doyle
University of Sunderland DISCRIM Network

Social Media and Harms: A Move to Criminalising Vulnerability of the Digital World?

The academic study of the vulnerability posed by the digital world remains an evolving interdisciplinary discussion. Within this, social media plays a significant role in daily communication and interconnectivity as a whole; providing a forum for networking inside [and outside] of the professional arena as well as a space for users to promote their livelihood and daily activity in verbal and imagery formats. Despite being designed with the positive aspects of globalized connectivity in mind, vulnerability can rear its head in a range of ways for those engaging with social media. This paper aims to broach existing research around the potential harms within social media engagement through a zemiological lens, by drawing upon early findings from an ongoing exploration into the impact that social media may pose on

youth relationships with self-image and body confidence when engaging with online content related to topics such as diet culture and idealistic lifestyles/body types. The findings of this paper highlight the need for the ontological implications of a move to criminalizing online harms, under the current England and Wales criminal justice system, to be considered in more detail.

Koshka Duff,
Nottingham University

Strip Searching as Abjectification

This article examines strip searching practices in UK policing, situating them within historical trajectories of racism and sexual violence enacted by the British state. It is intended as a contribution to zemiology, the study of social harm. Our aim is to map some of the harms that strip searching enacts and begin to theorise these harms as not merely aberrations but functional to the operations of policing and carceral institutions insofar as these exist to enforce oppressively hierarchical forms of social 'order'. We draw on new FOI data, publicly available testimonies and first-hand experience to advance three arguments. First, strip searching is used systematically to target young people and is frequently racialised and gendered in complex ways. Second, strip searching in practice is demonstrably excessive when measured against its stated rationales of 'crime' detention and 'caring' for detainees. Third, strip searching as a form of normalised racial and sexual violence folded into the rubric of 'care' is part of a project of abjectification that aims to expel the individuals and groups it targets 'from the realm of the

human' (Sharpe, p. 14). By abjectification we understand a process of exclusion from social and political subjecthood that aims to mark its targets (both individual and collective) as violable, to strip them of their capacity to resist, and to undermine solidarity with and amongst policed subjects. Consequently, resistance to these (always contested) processes of abjectification can unsettle oppressive 'orders' by disrupting a linchpin of their material and ideological reproduction.

Marian Duggan and Hannah Mason-Bish
University of Kent and Sussex University

A Feminist Theoretical Exploration of Misogyny and Hate Crime

Misogyny is often evident in women's experiences of (hate) victimisation. Debates are ongoing about whether to extend legal protections to recognise this accordingly in hate crime legislation. If successful, this would emulate feminist efforts to criminalise violence in which men disproportionately target women, such as sexual assault, domestic violence and female genital mutilation. However, as with these laws, the prevention or prosecution of such gendered violence may be impeded by cultural and structural patriarchy. Including misogyny in hate crime policy and legislation may help evidence the myriad ways in which men harm women, but it would be disingenuous to extol it as a preventative or prosecutory measure within this pre-existing patriarchal framework. We revisit core feminist theorising on men's violence towards women which highlighted the importance of a gendered analysis which demarcated the agentic male in women's victimisation.

Using this analytical framework, we explore a crucial victimisation paradox: misogyny both manifests in and is often integral to women's experiences of hate crime, yet gender remains curiously overlooked in hate crime analyses. Offering new insight, we suggest that while male violence towards women is the original and most long-standing 'hate crime', the masculinisation of hate crime ideology foregrounds male experiences in a way that renders (women's) gender insignificant.

Georgina Eaton and Andromachi Tseloni
Ministry of Justice

An exploratory analysis of returning defendants from 2011 to 2019 in England and Wales based on the Data First criminal courts datasets.
This paper presents the findings of a Ministry of Justice (MoJ) – led research study on returning defendants to the criminal courts in England and Wales from 2011 to 2019. The study analyses the first linked datasets between the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court administrative data in the two nations. After a short introduction to and overview of the achievements of the Data First programme to date and its academic research potential, the presentation summarises the findings of descriptive analyses of the extent and nature of repeat users, including the type of offences repeat users are most likely to enter the criminal courts for, and the proportion of defendants across aggregate offence groups who reside in the most deprived areas of England and Wales. The presentation demonstrates how linked administrative data available through the ground-breaking Data First programme

can be effectively used for research. The presentation ends with suggestions for further analyses and the findings' policy implications.

Manuel Eisner,
University of Cambridge

Strains, Opportunities, and Anger: Global Crises and their Effects on Crime
Like no other global crisis before, the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a wave of criminological research worldwide on the impact of COVID on street crime, violence, organised crime, online fraud, substance use, cyberbullying, and hate crime. As we emerge from COVID, this talk will have three interrelated goals: It will review what we have learned so far from the research on the impact of COVID on crime patterns worldwide; it will assess what these findings mean for general macro-level theories of crime and abrupt social change; and it will discuss what, if any, lessons we can draw for the global agenda around Sustainable Development, governance, and the reduction of violence.

Sophie Ellis
University of Cambridge

Too (il)liberal? Penal politics, political consciousness and professional practices of prison psychologists
Psychologists in the criminal justice system are politicised in several ways. Psychological concepts and evidence are used to legitimise practices such as offender classification, intervention, and

indeterminate sentencing. Psychologists also developed many tools underlying the modern architecture of risk management. When involved in high-profile cases, psychologists can be thrust into public scrutiny, often framed as 'too' liberal, naïve, and ineffective. Within the system they also attract delegitimising labels like 'psycho-babes' and 'care-bears'. While enjoying high legitimacy with other technocratic staff groups (e.g. the Parole Board), prison psychologists' legitimacy with prisoners, lawyers – and some academics - is lower, with criticisms of a 'too' illiberal and risk-averse approach frequently levied. The voices of psychologists themselves are rarely heard, and little is known about their political views on punishment. Drawing on 103 interviews with prison psychologists, this paper presents data on their political consciousness regarding penal issues, where they situate themselves along the political spectrum, and how they frame their politics in relation to their professional practices. It explores how perceived professional requirements of scientific objectivity and political neutrality either limit or stifle political consciousness in psychologists, and how their social backgrounds and professional culture shape distinctive political orientations to prison and punishment.

Rona Epstein
Coventry Law School

Why are pregnant women in prison?

Our research asked: Why are pregnant women in prison? This followed the death of a baby in an unattended birth at HMP Bronzefield in September 2019. We compiled an online survey asking women who had been pregnant in a prison in England about what led to custody. We analysed 22 cases: 19 responses to our survey and 3 reported cases. The main reason was recall for breaching probation conditions, after sentence, while under supervision. The most common offence was shoplifting. The group were very vulnerable, mental and physical ill-health and both drug and alcohol addictions were common. Several had experienced domestic abuse and coercion. It is not necessary to imprison pregnant women. Eleven countries, with a combined population of 646 million do not permit the imprisonment of pregnant women: they include Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Colombia. We argue for alternatives to imprisonment: community orders, deferred and suspended sentences and the use of non-punitive supportive residential facilities in the community such as Trevi and Phoenix Futures. No court decision should endanger the life of an unborn child.

Our report is accessible at:

*https://www.coventry.ac.uk/research/
research-directories/current-projects/2020/
why-are-pregnant-women-in-prison/*

Rosie Erol and Laura Scurlock-Evans
University of Worcester

Partnership working in action: Findings from an evaluation of the Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Panel

A multi-agency Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Panel (DAPP) was established to facilitate referrals to the Drive perpetrator programme, and coordinate actions to

disrupt offending behaviour of domestic violence perpetrators. A longitudinal mixed method evaluation was conducted to understand the how the DAPP worked in practice, including referral and decision-making processes, and the wider influence on local multi-agency partnership working.

Partnership work to address perpetrator behaviour was regarded as a previously absent – but much needed – element of a coordinated whole-family approach for addressing domestic abuse. The DAPP was police led, with decision-making influenced primarily by partners from the Drive Team, Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs), and Probation. Other partners were supportive but had less influence on decision-making. Administering the DAPP was resource intensive but facilitated additional intelligence and information sharing, with benefits of involvement for DAPP partners extending beyond the actual meetings.

Of the 574 perpetrators referred to DAPP, 42% were subsequently referred to Drive. There was a significant reduction in the mean number of domestic abuse incidents in the 12 months after referral compared to the previous 12 months. Implications for practice will be discussed.

Bianca Fileborn and Sophie Hindes
University of Melbourne

"Why did he do it? Because he's a fucking bloke": victim insights into the perpetration of street harassment

Despite the pervasive nature of street harassment, there is currently little research exploring who perpetrates street harassment and why. Drawing on interviews with Australians who have experienced street harassment, we examine their insights into perpetration. Participants identified individual-level, social/cultural, structural, and contextual factors that facilitate street harassment. While existing theoretical explanations of gendered violence help to account for the perpetration of street harassment, these were not sufficient in accounting for participants' experiences. Participants often drew on gendered, aged, classed, and racial stereotypes in their perceptions of perpetrators. We argue that a nuanced understanding of power that accounts for multiple, intersecting forms of marginalisation is needed to understand who perpetrates, as well as who is perceived to perpetrate street harassment.

Bianca Fileborn and Jess Hardley
University of Melbourne

"I'd be in my school uniform": street harassment in the school context

Street harassment is a pervasive experience for women and LGBTQ+ people, and for many these experiences begin during adolescence. In interviewing 47 people who have experienced street harassment in Victoria and New South Wales, Australia, we were struck by the centrality of schools and the school uniform in participants' discussions. In this paper, we examine the role of the school context in relation to street harassment. Drawing on a Foucauldian analysis of discipline and power, and feminist work on embodiment, we argue that street harassment – and the (non)response) of schools – functions as a mode of disciplinary

power in relation to gender and sexuality. Street harassment worked to (re)enforce gendered norms, in turn shaping young people's sense of self and embodiment. Schools further worked to normalise street harassment and assign blame to young people who experienced it. Yet, schools were simultaneously identified as a key site for intervention and transformative change, and we consider how schools might be harnessed to disrupt, rather than further sediment, the norms underpinning street harassment.

Margaret Fitzgerald O'Reilly
University of Limerick

Risk, Security and Criminal Record Information

Criminal record information has always been utilised as a means of monitoring those with a criminal past, but in recent decades criminal justice agencies have begun to create new and inventive ways of keeping tabs upon this cohort of society. As risk identification and minimisation becomes a more prevalent objective, infiltrating all corners of criminal justice policy and strategy, the criminal record has assumed an important role, particularly when it comes to international co-operation for the purpose of crime control.

Undoubtedly previous convictions are an extremely valuable tool for agencies seeking to tackle and prevent crime but this does not mean that the use of this data is unproblematic. While many information sharing procedures are premised upon statutory legitimacy, many are ad hoc and unregulated. When, how and why criminal record information is shared is important to consider, but an equally important aspect is the outcome of data disclosure. Legitimacy should be inextricably linked with effectiveness and in this regard cross-jurisdictional record disclosure merits closer examination. This is particularly important considering the implications of disclosure and access for privacy rights, as well as issues pertaining to data protection.

This paper will examine the use of criminal record information as a tool in international surveillance and the issues that arise concerning risk, security and human rights.

Anna Flynn
University of Limerick and Irish Prison Service

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

In 2017, the Irish Prison Service (IPS) published recommendations for the management of people serving life sentences (PSLS), aligning with 2003 Council of Europe guidance. My current research aims to support the implementation of one key recommendation: the development of individualised sentence plans.

This quantitative research involves collecting data from the files of 352 PSLS on the IPS Prisoner Information Management System. This includes demographic data, offence data, and the following data by sentence stage: disciplinary reports, visits, letters, and telephone calls. This enables comparisons between the different stages of a life sentence (early=0-7 years,

middle=7-14 years, late=14-21 years, above average=21+ years).

The objective is to identify strength, need, and risk (SNR) trends that may arise during the different stages of a life sentence, which could either enhance or diminish sentence progression (e.g., family contact). Where SNR trends are identified, they will inform sentence plans specific to the Irish life sentence population, and guide priorities at different sentence stages. This is in addition to tailoring sentence plans to each individual, based on their own goals and the outcomes of multidisciplinary assessments.

Such individualised sentence plans will help the prison-based multidisciplinary team proactively target critical SNR, and facilitate positive sentence progression.

Virginia Franqueira and Marian Duggan
University of Kent

Technology-facilitated intimate partner violence: Experiences from frontline cyber-focused responders
Perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) benefit from widespread online connectivity and use of digital devices, trust built during an intimate relationship, and victims' lack of awareness of their methods or how to protect themselves from technology-facilitated abuse. The literature tends to focus on understanding victimisation in the context of IPV (e.g., in terms of risk factors, impact and prevalence), but little empirical evidence is available on technology-facilitated IPV (TFIPV) from the offending perspective. This study (part of a larger, mixed-methods research project) investigates methods used by perpetrators

of TFIPV, factors impeding response to TFIPV, and potential interventions to tackle TFIPV based on in-depth interviews with cyber-focused frontline responders (n=13) who help victims in the UK. The findings, based on the thematic analysis of conducted interviews, provide a map of methods used by perpetrators, and a rich overview of factors negatively affecting response to TFIPV and of five recommendation themes. Overall, findings call for an effective partnership between law enforcement and cyber responders' charities for a more efficient support to victims, and a greater accountability for perpetrators.

Grace Gallacher
Staffordshire University

Emerging Themes: The Breakdown of the Pseudo-Pacification Process
Bringing together the themes of this panel, this presentation will address some of the underlying themes which are emerging through a new wave of critical engagement with often unnoticed or unaddressed pertinent topics within criminology. By exploring the ideas of a 'new dark age', the Untact society and making a killing through the arms trade, this presentation will provide some of the possible underpinnings which have facilitated this post-social consumerist capitalist culture. It will explore the idea that we are not civilised as Elias once suggested but we are in fact experiencing what Hall and Winlow have termed the breakdown of the pseudo pacification process. By drawing on the examples of the previous papers and from my research into the myth of the civilising process, this paper will provide a brief introduction to some of these critical

criminological concepts which can provide us, as critical criminologists, with the theoretical tools required to understand and analyse a world defined by myriad crises.

Jon Garland and Liz Crolley
University of Surrey and University of Liverpool

A Review of the Progress Made by Campaigns that Challenge Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia in Football

This presentation forms part of a wider study and reflects on the different approaches taken in recent years to address homophobic, biphobic and transphobic hate crime in football. It identifies the key features of campaigning, the main types of actors involved, and evaluates the success (or lack of) in tackling issues of concern identified by LGBT people. With the focus on men's professional football, an evaluation of the impact of some campaigns (such as recent interventions targeting homophobic chanting) shows some tentative signs of success. The paper looks at the role of legislation and the work of football authorities in trying to reduce hate crime in football but suggests that steps to create a more inclusive environment within stadia can be made via a coordinated approach from campaigners working with football clubs, authoritative figures within them and respected supporters' associations. However, we also discuss some of the challenges of recognising what success might look like in terms of measuring levels of these forms of hate crime in football.

Megan Georgiou
University of Surrey

"A good officer is good mental health": Women in prison, mental illness and relational recovery

People in prison experience multiple and complex problems at rates far greater than the general population, with a high proportion suffering from poor mental health (Durcan and Zwemstra, 2014). The culture, environment and institutional regime of the prison significantly impacts on how effectively prisoners integrate into its social structure, as well as their overall mental health and wellbeing (Jordan, 2011; De Viggiani, 2006). For people with a mental illness, the various layers of life in prison can exacerbate existing conditions and potentially create new problems. Conversely meaningful social interaction - with prison officers, mental health practitioners and other prisoners - has been shown to offer the potential to influence an individual's pathway to 'recovery' from mental ill-health and associated vulnerabilities. This presentation will outline findings from the analysis of semi-structured interviews with a sample of women with a diagnosed severe mental illness who were incarcerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. Focusing specifically on the importance of relationships in prison using the concept of 'relational recovery' (Price-Robertson et al, 2016), it will examine the role of social interactions in the recovery process.

Lana Ghuneim
University of Sheffield

Predictors and mediatiors of

violence against women attitudes among refugee, migrant and native youth in Zurich, Switzerland.

The study explored attitudes in relation to violence against women (VAW) among adolescents in Zurich, Switzerland. This is the first study to ever explore differences in the prevalence and predictors of attitudes in support of VAW among adolescents of three different migration backgrounds: refugee, migrant, and native, aged 15 and 17.

The mean score of attitudes justifying VAW across the sample was low. Scores for refugees were marginally higher than those of migrants and natives. Significant differences were found between the refugees and other migration groups.

Predictors of VAW attitudes for the whole sample at age 15 were lower levels of parental education, higher levels of moral neutralisation and experience of corporal punishment. Predictors at age 17 were a refugee background, lower levels of parental education, higher levels of moral neutralisation and experience of corporal punishment.

Separate analyses showed that at age 15, the only significant predictor of VAW attitudes for refugees was higher levels of moral neutralisation. In the case of migrants, higher levels of moral neutralisation and experience of corporal punishment were significant predictors. Finally, predictors for native adolescents were similar to migrants', with the addition of lower levels of parental education. Similarly, at age 17, the only significant predictor of VAW attitudes for refugees was higher levels of moral neutralisation. Migrants and natives had the same predictors: lower levels of parental

education, higher moral neutralisation and experience of corporal punishment.

Mediation analyses showed that the effect of migration status on attitudes towards VAW is mediated by moral neutralisation for refugees but not for migrants and by experience of corporal punishment for both refugees and migrants.

Paul Giannasi
National Online Hate Crime Hub

Hate Crime – National Responses in a 'Shrinking' World

Hate crime has been a key element of UK governmental and criminal justice policy for decades and its contemporary structure and principles derive from tragedy, most notably the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence in 1993.

The emergence of the Internet and particularly the ubiquitous social media platforms have 'shrunk' the world. If we are to protect our communities from hate, we need to be conscious of the impact on UK society from global events, movements and ideologies.

Paul will discuss his experiences and discuss what we have learned and importantly what we need to learn if we are to reduce the harm hate causes to our citizens.

Nick Gibbs
Leeds Trinity University

A new front line of police education: Preliminary findings from Leeds Trinity University's PEQF

programmes

In May 2019, Leeds Trinity University (LTU) was awarded the contract to deliver the PEQF programmes as part of Operation Uplift, working in partnership with West Yorkshire Police to support the pledge to recruit 20,000 Police Officers nationally. This presentation showcases preliminary findings from a programme-wide research project which aims to assess the success, perceptions, and challenges of this new direction in Officer education. Working with data precured through anonymous surveys disseminated to students on LTU's Police Constable Degree Apprenticeship and Degree Holders' Entry Programme, the emergent themes of Officer wellbeing, institutional partnerships, perceived worth of the programme, and delivery challenges will be critically presented. As an institution, LTU are part of a select number of higher education providers of the PEQF (some of which are consortiums of different universities) which places the experiences of our staff and students at the forefront of the professionalisation of the police service. It is hoped that this will feed into a wider conversation about police education and HEIs and build on existing scholarship into the PEQF programmes.

Evi Girling and Ian Loader
Keele University; University of Oxford

Inescapable objects?: Everyday security in a car-centric town

In our present study of security and everyday life in an English town (Macclesfield in Cheshire), numerous sources of data suggest that concerns about cars – their volume, speed, (bad) parking, presence at school 'drop-off', and overall effect on the ecology of the town – loom large in the preoccupations of local people. It has been common in work on public insecurities – including, we should add, our own previous study of the same town – to skip over these stated concerns in favour of more 'serious' (or obviously criminological) threats to people's feelings of safety. But what happens if we don't do that and, instead, treat automobility as a ubiquitous and consequential impediment to people's sense of their town as a liveable place? In this paper, we document and make sense of the range of concerns, and forms of regulatory contestation, that arise with respect to the car's prominent place in the local harmscape. We then reflect, more widely, on what might follow from folding systems of automobility into how we investigate and theorize the sources and meanings of everyday security.

Kate Gooch, Holly Dempsey and Georgie Barkham
University of Bath

Dying on the Inside: Understanding and Preventing Self-Harm and Suicide Attempts by Male Prisoners

To date, research has primarily focused on the high rates of self-harm and suicide attempts by women in prison. However, in the decade 2009-2019, the rate of self-harm by male prisoners increased nearly fourfold. Focusing on a prison that had the highest rates of self-harm within the male estate, and drawing on interviews with male prisoners and prison staff, this paper explores why men self-harm and how, drawing distinctions between self-harm and suicide

attempts. It critically analyses the structural, environmental and cultural causes of self-harm and suicide attempts, and explores what can be done to prevent such harm occurring. In addition, this paper will explore the ethics and practice of interviewing prisoners and prison staff about emotive and sensitive topics.

Kate Gooch
University of Bath

The Rise and Fall of the Rehabilitative Ideal at HMP Berwyn: Failure, Sabotage of a Victim of Circumstances?

In February 2017, and despite being one of the largest prisons in the U.K., HMP Berwyn opened with the explicit aim of being a 'Rehabilitative Prison'. This aim was underpinned by specific strategic priorities and a much wider range of associated practices, norms and policies designed to support the rehabilitative vision. However, some six years later and with the prison nearly at full capacity, the vision that so successfully galvanised the original leadership team seems to have fallen away. Whilst it is common to consider the rise and fall of the rehabilitative ideal in penal policy, this paper seeks to focuses on the rise and fall of the rehabilitative ideal at a local level within a specific prison. In so doing, the concept of the rehabilitative prison is interrogated, as are the reasons why any rehabilitative ideals are so easily frustrated. The paper considers the extent to which it is possible to create a rehabilitative prison or whether it is more typical to drift towards 'imaginary rehabilitation' (Carlen, 2008).

Kate Gooch and James Treadwell
University of Bath and Staffordshire University

Young Men, Violence and Tragedy: Understanding the Relationship Between Tragedy, Trauma and Violence in YOIs and Prisons'

This paper draws on ethnographic and qualitative research in young offender institutions (YOI) and adult prisons to critically examine the relationship between prison violence and tragedy, loss and trauma in the lives of those who perpetrate prison violence. This paper adopts a life-course perspective and revisits the structure-agency debate to consider the causes of youth prison violence and the extent to which young men (aged 18-21 years old) were learning critical formative lessons about how to 'jail, how to 'graft' and how to 'fight for survival whilst imprisoned within youth custody and young adult YOIs, lessons that would ease their transition to adult prisons. In so doing, the paper challenges the tendency to distinguish between the 'violent' and the 'vulnerable', arguing that tragedy features just as significantly in the lives of the violent as it does in the lives of those young men who are regarded as 'vulnerable'. In addition, this paper will argue that previously held assumptions about the prisoner hierarchy and prison masculinities do not account for those young men who manage to preserve their status and reputation as credible, 'tough' young men whilst also showing signs of emotional collapse or distress. Thus, the paper will explore the various ways in which young men both experience tragedy and with what consequences for themselves, their peers and for society more generally.

Sofia Graca and Martin O'Neill
Canterbury Christ Church University

Back to the future: Looking back to consider the barriers to success for the new domestic abuse notices and orders in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 has been lauded by the British Government for its legislative intervention into this area. The Act provides an all-encompassing definition of domestic abuse, raises awareness of the devastating affect it has on lives, attempts to improve the criminal justice system response, thereby bringing more perpetrators to justice, and through statutory agencies intends to improve the support provided to victims. The Act creates new notices and orders that replace the existing domestic violence protection notice (DVPN) and domestic violence protection orders (DVPO). The original orders, premised upon the use or threat of violence, were created by the Crime and Security Act 2010 and have been in place since 2014. This presentation firstly reports a study which investigated the use of DVPNs and DVPOs in the Metropolitan Police Service (Blackburn &, Graca, 2021). It considers the findings of that study, which suggest underuse of both notices and orders, and discusses reasons and potential solutions. Secondly, the new Domestic Abuse Notices (DAPN) and Domestic Abuse orders (DAPO) will be articulated, identifying changes and legislative intent. The new orders will be piloted over a 12-month period. The presentation asks whether legislative changes alone will be enough to fulfil government ambitions, given that previous experience of policing suggests that more than new legislation is required to effect change, amidst criticisms already suggesting that a lack of funding and interagency cooperation may limit many of the ideals for the Act.

Sharon Grace
University of York

The Stories of Imprisoned Women in Drug Recovery

Sharon Grace will focus on the stories of 16 women engaged in drug recovery in two UK women's prisons. She will explore their journeys into drug use and crime, their experience of addiction and its associated problems and losses, the impact on their relationships, and on their mental and physical health. Sharon will discuss the women's need for help and support with a focus on their own priorities for and views on their personal recovery, their plans for the future and the barriers they face in realising those plans. The women's stories chime with research evidence more broadly in that it is clear that trauma, abuse and neglect, as both children and adults, were all too common an experience in their lives.

The paper will conclude with a discussion of methodologies in research with women who both use drugs problematically and are involved with the CJS. It will explore the lack of qualitative, biographical methodologies and the failure to listen effectively to women in these positions so that a better, more nuanced understanding of their circumstances and needs can be developed.

Sergio Grossi
University of São Paulo/University

of Cambridge

Rehabilitate or abolish? Reflections on prison in the analysis of Social Reintegration Centres in Brazil.

Angela Davis leads us to search for a constellation of alternatives to prison. We will analyse the contributions that an experience in the Global South, the Social Reintegration Centres (SRC) in Brazil, can make to proposing a new path toward prison abolition or reform.

The methodology used was short ethnography, which entailed 40 days of participant observation with open and semi-structured interviews. Literature review on this experience and document analysis were also carried out.

The SRCs are run by volunteers, inmates, and unarmed civil staff, despite the fact that people considered dangerous are present. In the school, there are officials and volunteers with a critical awareness of prison who try to pass this on to inmates. The SRC spaces open to the community allow for increased contact with the outside world. Several people in the spaces believe they can reintegrate once they leave. Despite this, there are people who do not want to leave.

The SRC experience can be seen as a path to rehabilitation that promotes rethinking of the prison space that can lead to abolition. However, there is no clear abolitionist proposal, and this alternative is being disputed with people who wish to use it to increase incarceration.

Daniel Gyollai

Bournemouth University

The Inauthenticity of Policing: Border Control in Hungary

Following the crowd and/or superior orders are commonly used strategies to avoid responsibility. Taking the case of border control in Hungary, this paper explores the role of inauthenticity in shaping police professional identity and practice, both in the Heideggerian and Sartrean sense. More specifically, drawing on semi-structured interviews with border police officers in 2019, it analyses 1) how the police have fallen prey to anti-immigrant public sentiments and 2) have denied their freedom of choice in the face of their role expectations. During the interviews, most participants used the superior orders defence ("I am just following orders") only in relation to the mandatory deployment at the border and agreed with the government's policy of mass migration. To them, the term 'excessive use of force' no longer appeared to be applicable. Rather, it has become the norm and standard practice. Not only has the pushback of migrants remained unchallenged by police, but it has also been rewarding to them. They have been celebrated by the public for 'defending' the country against 'invasion'. The findings seem to suggest that some participants have been absorbed by the public atmosphere and dominant attitudes towards migration.

Christine Haddow and Faye Skelton
Edinburgh Napier University

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Scottish Justice Voluntary Sector

Third sector organisations (TSOs) have a long history of complementing work done by statutory agencies in criminal justice, to the extent that that TSOs no longer sit outside the criminal justice system and have instead become integral to its functioning (Hucklesby & Corcoran, 2016). While the justice voluntary sector was already facing a number of economic and political challenges prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, as it unfolded and statutory organisations were unable to operate as they usually would, TSOs became crucial in the response. Early assumptions anticipated that the pandemic would act as a 'leveller' but instead it has further exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities, increasing the marginalisation of justice involved populations (Smithson & Axon, 2022) and in turn the challenge faced by TSOs in providing support. This paper shares findings from 2 qualitative interview based studies with people working in the justice voluntary section in Scotland, which sought to ensure that crucial learning from this period of rapid change was captured. Key themes including agility, vulnerability, resilience, relationships and trust, and wellbeing will be explored to evidence the impact of the third sector. The paper will conclude by presenting insights for research, policy and practice as we emerge from the pandemic.

Katerina Hadjimatheou
University of Essex

Do we have a right to know about the criminality of others? The normative case for domestic abuse disclosure schemes

Recent years have seen an expansion in Anglophone countries of disclosure schemes for domestic abuse. These allow members of the public to receive information from police about the criminal histories of their partners where they are at risk of abuse. This paper undertakes the first systematic normative analysis of disclosure schemes. A right of potential victims to know about the criminal records of people implicated in these crimes is defended. A key tactic of those who perpetrate such crimes is precisely to deny, dismiss, minimize and shift blame for previous abuse, gaslighting current partners and undermining victim-survivors' faith in their own judgement and in the credibility of their own testimony in the eyes of the criminal justice system. The widespread impunity amongst those who commit such crimes provides an extra reason for intervening with non-enforcement preventive measures. The narrow scope and focus of such schemes make them less susceptible to criticisms of irrelevance, ineffectiveness, unfair disadvantage or disproportionate punishment than routine employer checks. Still, they sit uneasily with respect for norms of reform and rehabilitation of domestic abuse 'perpetrators'.

Kyros Hadjisergis
University of Wolverhampton

Reimagining Harm and Victimisation in Human Trafficking: A Restorative Justice Lens

Human trafficking constitutes a globalised crime which poses a threat to both the victims directly affected by its multilateral impact and the international community. In the complex trafficking scenario whereby

highly organised criminal groups and various practitioners with retribution, suppression, and deterrence as their priorities are involved, the case of the trafficked victim is left to the periphery. Although the international community has attempted to define the phenomenon, many crucial concepts such as the harms and the extent of victimisation within trafficking in persons continue to pose practical and theoretical challenges. The purpose of this paper is to thereby examine the victim of human trafficking and their victimisation and the associated harms through the lens of Restorative Justice. Restorative Justice is understood as a model whereby the stakeholders of an offence, namely the victim, the offender, and the community, collectively agree how to deal with the aftermath of the offence. It follows that due to the restorative discourse's focus on the reintroduction of the victim to the justice process, inclusive understandings of harm, and the restoration of the stakeholders of the offence, applying the lens to the trafficked victim contributes to reimagining the criminological and victimological futures of human trafficking.

Lystra Hagley-Dickinson
Open University

Deconstructing criminal justice coloniality and creating sovereignty: from The House of Lords to a Caribbean Court of Appeal.

There is a saying in the Caribbean: "having champagne taste but a mauby pocket" ? The paper seeks to discuss Criminal Justice development as a framework to explore the ongoing evolution of what decolonisation

means for post British island colonies from post-independence to now. It explores within the context of Black Histories and futures the importance of culture, identity and agency to discuss the most recent history between 1962 to now in Britain and the Caribbean. It examines how Higher Education (HE) as agency is being utilised to deconstruct coloniality and create notions of sovereignty using the example of the quest to remove their final arbiter or court of appeal from the British Privy Council to a Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ). It utilises standpoint; HE as agency in the repatriation on/from colonial power; and the movement towards CCJ as more than institutional change. In the pursuit of bringing the uniqueness of the sovereignty of Caribbean states that make up a part of the Global South to the debate on decolonisation. The argument rests on the legitimacy of the criminal justice and here lies the identity crisis.

Paula Harriot
Prison Reform Trust

Lived experience of prison and Emancipatory Action Research (EAR)

Whilst there are a variety of prisoners and ex-prisoners who have published accounts of imprisonment (e.g., Cattermole, 2019; Lord, 2015), criminalised people have been largely absent from service user literature and policy development. Despite recent efforts to position prisoners and ex-prisoners as active agents in prison scholarship, such as through convict criminology, there is relatively limited peer reviewed literature (co-)authored by people with lived experiences of punishment. Reporting from her work with the Prison Reform Trust where

she is head of the Prisoner Engagement and a recent collaborative research study, Harriot addresses these gaps and seeks to stimulate a participatory epistemology of imprisonment which is inclusive of actual and ex-prisoners.

Aaron Harte-Hughes
Maynooth University

Down the Covert Rabbit Hole: Legitimacy and Witness Protection Programmes

Described as being "one of the most effective and controversial weapons in the war against organised crime", Witness Protection Programmes appear at a treacherous crossroads within the criminal justice system. They form "a unique association of opposites", an association which inevitably blurs the boundaries between lawful authorities and the very criminals who sought to undermine their authority. Acknowledging their covert operation, these security programmes stifle transparency and limit public oversight. Consequently, such programmes pose serious moral hazards, capable of eroding the perceived legitimacy of the criminal justice system. Drawing on this, this research shall discuss the challenges posed by Witness Protection Programmes to the legitimacy of the police, and inevitably the justice system. It will first of all define legitimacy in the context of the justice system overall before moving to examine the key features of legitimacy in a policing context, and in the context of Witness Protection Programmes. This research will also offer several potential alternatives to such security programmes. Overall, the

paper questions whether the risk of these programmes delegitimising the criminal justice system is a justifiable price to pay for the continuing war on organised crime.

Amanda Haynes and Jennifer Schweppe
University of Limerick

Addressing Hate Crime in Ireland in the Absence of Legislation

Recognising the social, community and individual ills of hate crime, international and intergovernmental bodies are increasingly recommending the introduction of dedicated legislation to address crimes with a hate element. Academics and activists, meanwhile, are divided on the merits of hate crime legislation as a means of addressing the harms of hate crime (cf Meyer 2014). This paper contributes to this debate by drawing on 6 years of research on the case of Ireland (cf Haynes and Schweppe 2017), a state without hate crime laws, to explore the impact, in particular on the accused, of a criminal process addressing hate crime in the absence of legislation.

Neal Hazel, Christopher Birkbeck and Louis Bailey
University of Salford

The overlap between offending and victimisation among children: a rapid evidence assessment

Over the last 20 years, interest in the overlap between offending and victimisation, particularly among children, has grown considerably and there are now dozens of empirical studies which explore this topic using different methodologies

and analytical frameworks. This paper presents the results of a rapid evidence assessment based on a comprehensive search for relevant publications. Findings are presented and evaluated in relation to methodological approaches, causal modelling, theoretical frameworks, findings, and recommendations for practitioners and policymakers. We conclude that there is still much methodological, theoretical and practical work to be done in understanding and addressing the overlap between victimisation and offending behaviour among children.

Jane Healy
Bournemouth University

An exposition of sexual violence as a method of disablist hate crime

Disability hate crime includes targeted violence, abuse, harassment and public disorder towards disabled individuals, their communities, and their environments. Sexual violence has been identified as a dominant method of disability hate crime towards disabled women and underscores the importance of evaluating the intersections of both gender and disability when attempting to understand the experiences of hate crime victims (Barclay and Mulligan, 2009; Coleman, Sykes and Walker, 2013; Sherry, 2013; Healy, 2019). Consequently, an application of intersectionality to researching disablist crimes encourages research to consider the multiple, over-lapping and complicated experiences of risk and victimisation. This paper illustrates this in the ways in which disabled women have experienced hate crime, as distinct from disabled men. Research conducted with

disabled women identified experiences of historical and repeated sexual violence which can be conceptualised through both hate crime and gendered violence. Intersectional analysis of disabled women's experiences thus illustrates the difficulty in categorising individual experiences through a single strand of hate crime. The paper concludes by emphasising a desire to embrace the context and circumstances surrounding disabled women's experiences, as well as challenging the inadequate responses by the criminal justice system.

Vicky Heap and Alex Black
Sheffield Hallam University

Policing street sleeping homeless people through the layering of ASB tools and powers

Street sleeping homelessness is not itself considered anti-social. However, its associated behaviours, such as street drinking and begging, are. These are often addressed through anti-social behaviour tools and powers, including the Public Spaces Protection Order, the Dispersal Order and Community Protection Orders. These were introduced within the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014) and all prohibit specific behaviour either within a defined geography or from a specific individual. Failure to comply can result in a fine or imprisonment, depending on the tool. These tools can be enforced by police, PCSOs, local authorities and any 'designated persons', including private security companies.

Drawing on data from qualitative interviews with street sleeping homeless people across

10 case study areas, this paper details the impact of being policed under anti-social behaviour tools and powers and people's experiences of being perceived to be anti-social. It also explores the practice of layering these powers together to create a lattice of enforcement measures that, when used across a broad range of authorities, can create multiple pathways to criminalisation. We seek to understand the implications of this for access to public space for this particular group and the formal and informal forms of policing that this allows.

Paul Hegarty
Maynooth University

Carceral Feminism: The Binary Choice and Objections to Punitive Policies

This presentation initially examines the return to penal populism (Pratt, 2007) and rise in feminist penal populism or carceral feminism. (Gruber, 2020) The shift towards the carceral state is examined with an overview of the rise of carceral feminism in the United States as a driving force for penal policy to punish sexual offenders and perpetrators of domestic violence. The relevance of the emergence of feminism by the distinction between first-wave and second-wave feminism is noted. (Gruber, 2020).

This follows with a discussion of the binary choice and objections to punitive policies (Terwiel, 2019) and critiques of carceral feminism against the American prison state. It acknowledges the danger in the focus of the suffering of the victim of crime. (Gruber,

2020) and the feminist prison abolitionists argument against incarceration and the "tough on crime" policies leading to the rise mass incarceration, (Terwiel, 2019)

The binary between carceral and noncarceral feminism is examined and the arguments of the feminist prison abolitionists against carceral feminism and the American prison state. (Terwiel, 2019) In conclusion, the presentation will note the community-based justice mechanisms and the practices of restorative or transformative justice which feminist prison abolitionists regard as superior to carceral approaches. (Terwiel, 2019)

Kate Herrity
Cambridge University

A sense of home: the prison cell as a site of domicide

Prison is characterized by a continual sensory onslaught of clangs, bangs, stinks and stickiness from which there is little opportunity for respite. Yet these spaces are a kind of home for hundreds of thousands of people. In thinking about how "home" is constituted in these spartan conditions, we also assess how the components of penality are communicated sensorially through the everyday life in the prison cell. Those in the prison community are forced to share air as well as space, have limited choice over what they eat and thus, what they take into their body as well as how they attend to bodily needs. These deprivations erode a sense of self and belonging.

Toch invites us to consider how "the desire for privacy is the desire for obtaining freedom from noxious stimuli" (1992: 36). As

its inhabitants are forced to accommodate the absence of this desire, we consider the ways in which broader ideas of the prison and what it means are conveyed and experienced in the everyday domestic transactions of prison life. Porteous and Smith (2001) use the term domicide to refer to the destruction of homes for corporate, bureaucratic or political purposes. Here we use this concept to make sense of the effects of punishment on a sense of home for those sent to prison."

Kylie Hill, Georgina Eaton, Greg Meredith and Andromachi Tseloni
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Justice, ADR UK, and NTU/Ministry of Justice

The MoJ Data First programme and opportunities for academic research and collaboration

This paper focuses on the opportunities for academic research presented by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Data First programme. Data First is a pioneering data-linking programme, funded by ADR UK (Administrative Data Research UK). The programme links administrative datasets from across the justice system and with other government departments to provide powerful new insights on justice system users, their pathways, and outcomes across a range of public services. After a short introduction and overview of the Data First programme, the linking methodology and respective research-ready datasets are introduced with examples of research questions they may support addressing. The presentation then moves on to discuss the funding opportunities related to Data First and criteria for successful Data First-

based project applications and ESRC research grants.

Victoria Holt
University of Roehampton

Discursive Positions: how identity facilitates domestic and familial abuse of sex workers

This talk will draw on findings of my PhD research which explored sex workers' experience of domestic and familial abuse. One prominent theme in the data was the issue of identity: how it is constructed, how it is embodied, and how it is used as a weapon by the perpetrator of abuse

How participants drew of culturally and temporally placed ideas of what sex work is, and who it is performed by, to make sense of what drew them into selling sex.

How these constructions of sex work, and its stigmatised position in society empowered abusers to weaponize their work against them.

The isolation of sex work mean that sex workers are often drawn to the shared experiences between them and their sex working partner, or drawn to their partners' acceptance of their sex work. This affirmation of identity often means that abusive behaviours are overlooked or minimised.

I conclude by arguing for the full decriminalisation of sex work as a first step in harm reduction and de-stigmatisation of sex workers, to empower them away from their abuser.

David Honeywell
Arden University

Forensic Patient and Public Involvement: Existing Barriers for Prison Researchers with Lived Experience

Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) also termed 'service user involvement' in research is now accepted as highly desirable if not mandatory in order to obtain funding from national bodies (e.g. NHIR). But despite this there are nuances to PPI involvement that are in need of exploration and reform and therefore, this paper is twofold. Firstly, it I will give an overview of a large-scale prison research project called the 'Prevention of suicide behaviour in prison: enhancing access to therapy' (PROSECT) and my involvement as a co-investigator. I will explain how for the preparatory stages, PPI's assisted us using their lived experience perspective to develop a toolkit we can show our potential participants: (i.e.) Information about the PROSPECT course (study); Resources for 'getting ready to talk' – e.g. lived experience video / comic strip; Resources for 'talking about your emotions' – e.g. emojis and scenarios. Secondly, I will address a major obstacle as we moved towards accessing the prison estate which was my own positionality as a prison researcher with criminal convictions. The aim though is not to criticise any organisations involved but rather to highlight an issue that exists for prison researchers with criminal convictions gaining access.

Luke Hubbard
University of Law

Understanding Perpetrators of Anti-LGBT Hate Crime

Violence and discrimination directed towards members of the LGBT community has a long history across Western society. While research in this area is not new, it has increased substantially over the last two decades due to increasing concern and focus surrounding anti-LGBT hate crimes. The vast majority of this research has focused on the victim impacts of such offending and has meant that the perpetrators of these crimes have been largely ignored. Consequently, we know much less about anti-LGBT offenders and the motivations for their offending. Studies of this kind are essential to designing rehabilitation measures for anti-LGBT hate crime offenders, which seek to inhibit the factors which cause offending and prevent further (re)offending. In this paper, I will therefore assess what we currently know about perpetrators of anti-LGBT hate crime and make the case that more focus needs to be given to the those responsible for these crimes.

Katie Hunter
Lancaster University

Ethnicity, Care Experience and Justice Systems Involvement: An Exploration of Newly Linked Administrative Data

There is a longstanding over-representation of Black and minoritised individuals in youth and adult criminal justice systems in England and Wales (Lammy, 2018; YJB, 2021). Individuals with experience of being in care (e.g. foster care, children's homes or kinship care) are also over-represented in

justice systems, particularly in youth custody and adult prisons (Laming Review, 2016; MoJ 2012). In the last decade, decreases in the number of children entering the youth justice system have served to intensify such existing inequalities (Cunneen, Goldson & Russell, 2018). Qualitative research suggests that care-experienced individuals who also identify as having an ethnic minority background, may experience a 'double whammy' of disadvantage across systems of care and justice (Hunter, 2022). However, until recently it was not possible to analyse the intersections between ethnicity, care experience and justice systems involvement using quantitative data. This paper will draw on emerging findings from an ADR UK-funded Fellowship on newly linked MoJ/DfE administrative datasets which have made it possible to analyse these intersections for the first time. In doing so, it will outline the extent of the over-representation of care-experienced individuals from different ethnic groups as well as information about the nature of their justice systems involvement.

Martin Innes
Cardiff University

The Social Control of Disinformation

Disinformation has been constructed as one of the foremost policy challenges of the contemporary moment. This reflects how deliberate information manipulation has been involved in shaping public and political reactions to a variety of crisis events relating to our security, prosperity and democracy. This talk will explore the ways concepts derived from Criminology can help to illuminate how disinformation campaigns are organised and conducted, and crucially what can be done to control their harmful and malign effects.

The opening part of the talk will draw upon a series of case studies to highlight key influencing tactics and techniques that are used when constructing and communicating disinforming, distorting and deceptive messages. Empirically the cases cover instances of public disorder, terror attacks and election hacking, and show how the authors and amplifiers of disinforming messages utilise a series of 'concealing moves' and 'revealing moves.' Following on from which, in the second half of the presentation, the focus shifts to what can be done about this, utilising concepts from the established literature on social control. In particular, we will look at how criminological ideas of deterrence, displacement and disruption shine a light on current responses to the social problem of disinformation.

Zoë James
University of Plymouth

Fenced in? Gypsies' and Travellers' access to support as victims of hate

Gypsies and Travellers have experienced hate in all aspects of their daily lives from violent assaults and hate speech to discrimination in the delivery of services and micro-aggressions. Despite availability of services that have provided reporting mechanisms and support to victims of hate many Gypsies and Travellers lack confidence in accessing them. Drawing on evidence from oral history interviews with Gypsies and Travellers this paper discusses how barriers to engagement with services to support hate victims have

emerged and been sustained in multiple ways. Poor relationships between Gypsies and Travellers and statutory services has diminished trust in those services as well as many of the 3rd sector organisations that work with them or are mistaken for them. Consequently Gypsies and Travellers have built a protective narrative of separation between their communities and wider social support networks. This narrative, passed between and within generations and communities, prevents many Gypsies and Travellers from feeling able to reach beyond their communities for help and support. They do not report hate, nor do they receive support as victims of hate, their trauma as hate victims is thus not realised and the protective mechanisms created by communities can harm rather than help.

Alison Jobe and Helen Williams
Durham University/Sunderland University

Criminal justice responses to people with learning disabilities and/ or autism reporting sexual violence

Research shows that people with learning disabilities are at higher risk of sexual abuse than those without, and that women with learning disabilities are particularly vulnerable. When people with learning disabilities and/or autism report rape/ sexual assault to the police, their reports are even less likely to result in a conviction. Studies of rape conviction rates show that victims with learning disabilities/ autism are more likely to see their cases 'drop out' of the criminal justice system, and at an earlier stage. However, there is limited evidence available explaining why this happens and how it can be improved. Addressing this

gap in the literature, this paper presents findings from a local study in Northeast England that found the criminal justice system creates barriers to justice for people with learning disabilities when reporting sexual violence. Barriers include police officers not recognising learning disabilities or understanding how learning disabilities might impact on evidence, lack of effective and inclusive communication, and a lack of appropriate support for victims. The paper concludes with some recommendations for the development of inclusive support and practice.

Shane Johnson
UCL

The Future Crime Agenda

Traditional crime has been falling for some time in many countries around the world. However, the Covid19 pandemic has brought into sharp focus just how quickly changes to routine activity patterns, and crime opportunity can disrupt existing trends. Developing technologies and our use of them are also creating new opportunities for offending (and crime prevention), albeit on different time scales. For example, estimates from the Crime Survey of England and Wales suggest that at least half of all crime is now committed online. In general, academia and law enforcement have been rather reactive both in terms of identifying new and emerging forms of offending and in developing approaches to address them. In this talk, I will discuss some of the research conducted at the Dawes Centre for Future Crime at UCL about how technology (e.g. AI, Internet of Things, Biotechnologies) could or has changed offending.

Helen Johnston
University of Hull

Training for Freedom': Prisoners, Trust and the Impact of the Second World War

This paper will explore the impact and effect of the Second World War on the management and administration of the English prison population; on the lives of prison staff; and on everyday life for those held in custody. In examining the experiences of ordinary prisoners and prison staff and not those detained due to the war (for example, POWs or detainees), this paper explores how the extent to which the conditions and situation of war allowed the space or the opportunity for the Prison Commission to re-evaluate their attitudes towards prisoners and the security settings in which they were housed. In the pre-war period, some small changes had been made which allowed for 'open' security conditions, notably in the borstal estate but the war pressed decisions on the Commission that they would not have previously considered. Until that time, they were deeply entrenched in a view of imprisonment and prisoners that was still overwhelmingly Victorian in its attitude. This paper will begin to contribute a more coherent and complete narrative of penal policy and the lived experience of prisons during the Second World War and the more long-lasting effects of this period on changes in the post-war prison estate.

Sobia Ahmad Kaker
University of Essex

Security as Process: socio-spatial relations of security provision in

Karachi

Through a focus on the social production of space and its material manifestations in the form of 'fortified enclaves', ethnographic scholarship has long drawn attention to the spatialised production of security in insecure cities (Davis, 1990; Caldeira, 2001; Low, 2001; Landman and Schönteich, 2002; Plöger, 2012). Reviewing this scholarship considering urban realities in Karachi, the crime-ridden Pakistani megacity, this article critiques the existing presentation of fortified enclaves as urban forms that produce security by function of their environmental characteristics. Responding to the analytical gaps in the current scholarship on fortified enclaves, this article presents an ethnographic account of the everyday practices and processes of 'enclavisation' (or enclave-making) as a lens to understand security provision in Karachi. Focusing on the quotidian security-work carried out guards filtering circulation at entry points of enclaved spaces, and how this is received and negotiated by those entering or encountering enclaved spaces, this article reveals the temporal, processual, discursive, and negotiated nature of urban security in a highly unequal, socially polarised urban context. It argues that a focus on space as process (as opposed to the current focus on space as product) is crucial for developing an understanding of security as a highly subjective experience that is intimately tied to power relations.

Rachel Keighley
University of Leicester

Exploring LGBTQ+ online hate against women

The internet as an online community space offers huge potential for social interactions and the exploration of sexuality. Yet research suggests a darker side of internet use, with LGBTQ+ individuals being exposed to targeted hate online.

Drawing from empirical research comprised of an online survey of 175 13-25-year-old LGBTQ+ young people and 15 follow up interviews, this paper illustrates the numerous experiences of LGBTQ+ online hate against women. Consequently, this paper explores how we view sexuality and gender identity, and the marginalisation and exclusion of LGBTQ+ women. The impacts of LGBTQ+ online hate will be explored as a barrier to inclusivity and exploration of gender and sexuality, within the context of intersectionality.

These experiences reflect a deeper societal attitude relating to gender norms, sexual behaviour and their dialectical relationship. The paper underlines the importance of challenging instances of LGBTQ+ online hate and misogyny. This has repercussions on societal understandings of LGBTQ+ identity and gender, including challenging the differing levels of protection and recognition afforded to the different identity categories.

Rachel Keighley
University of Leicester

Researching Hate and the Importance of Young Queer Stories

Researching in hate studies can be emotionally sensitive both for the researcher and participants. Central to a good research project is recognizing these sensitivities and working with research participants.

Drawing from empirical research comprised of an online survey of 175 13-25-year-old LGBTQ+ young people and 15 follow up interviews, this paper explores some of the challenges experienced when researching LGBTQ+ online hate. In doing so, the paper explores some methodological and ethical considerations to working with young queer people. This has repercussions for the ways we view LGBTQ+ identity and difference, including exploring the importance of including LGBTQ+ young people in emotionally sensitive research.

Craig Kelly and James Treadwell
Birmingham City University and Staffordshire University

Violence, Grime, Gangs and Drugs on the South Side of Birmingham.

Offering an alternative interpretation of the relationship between inner city drug dealing and inter-personal violence, this paper utilises a combination of ethnographic insights and case studies to conceptualise the myriad, messy and complex realities within Britain's second city. It argues that much of contemporary criminology frames such issues as being underpinned by the atypical lexicon of gangs, organised crime and most recently drill music. The authors propose however, it can better be understood through an understanding of cultural anelpis that pervades the lives of those involved in the often violent and largely unprofitable criminal ventures in some of the most deprived estates.

John Kendall

University of Birmingham

Regulating police misconduct in custody suites

The Independent Custody Visiting Scheme enables members of the public to make unannounced visits to police stations where they check on the welfare of detainees. Custody visitors are the only outsiders to see detainees in their cells: this should enable visitors to play a significant role in fulfilling their function of regulating the police under the United Nations treaty on Torture. The original purpose of the scheme was to deter the police from conduct which might lead to the death of detainees. There are about 20 deaths in custody a year, including a disproportionately high number of BAME detainees. Desk research into the history of the scheme demonstrated that the scheme has always been designed and operated to cause the least trouble to the police. An in-depth case study was carried out, including face to face interviews with detainees, visitors and police and civilian custody staff. The research found that, as the result of government policy and the power of the police, the visiting scheme is not independent, fails to engage the trust of the detainees, makes no impact on the behaviour of the police, obscures the need for effective regulation, and urgently needs fundamental reform.

Kirby King and Kelly Taylor
Ministry of Justice

Education, children's social care and offending: descriptive statistics

This paper presents the findings of a Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Department for Education (DfE) publication on the education and social care background of children who had been cautioned or sentenced for an offence. The analysis is based on key variables from the Ministry of Justice and Department for Education data share that took place in 2020. The presentation includes a high-level analysis of demographic factors as well as several key education and children's social care variables such as attainment, persistent absence and free school meal eligibility. The presentation will then provide a more in-depth analysis of the characteristics and experiences of children who had been cautioned or sentenced for a serious violence offence, a more detailed analysis of the educational characteristics of children whose offending had been prolific and a breakdown of the key education and children's social care variables by disposal type and sentence length.

Sarah Kingston
University of Central Lancashire

Audio research methods, attitudes, and accessibility theory: Using audio vignettes to elicit attitudes towards sex work

Audio recording interviews, focus groups, and naturally occurring interactions have been utilised by social researchers for decades. Yet, the use of audio recordings as a tool to elicit participant responses has received less attention in social science research. This is despite heightened interest in non-traditional techniques such as the use of visual methodologies (Pauwels, 2010), and arts-based methods (O'Hara and Higgins, 2019; O'Neill and Hubbard, 2010). In this

paper, I describe how I advanced a known method, vignettes, into an audio narrative to explore perceptions of sex work. This paper reports on the methodological rationale for the novel use of audio vignettes, and the capacity they have for memory retrieval, eliciting reflections on lived experiences, and for providing richer attitudinal data. By drawing on 'accessibility theory' (Ariel, 2001a), this paper argues that audio vignettes are a powerful elicitor of attitudes. Furthermore, I claim that audio methods can enhance the social scientists' toolkit and that, what I term 'audio sociology' needs further development.

Ayten Natasha Kinloch
University of Surrey

 Access denied: Exploring mixed tenure communities using walking interviews to understand the relationship between situational crime prevention techniques and the facilitation of social interactions among residents.

This paper explores the benefits of using walking interviews as an innovative methodology in the examination of the mixed-tenure community. Existing studies of mixed tenure communities in the UK have under-represented the experiences of residents, instead of focusing on interviews with stakeholders and developers. Little is known about the extent to which different tenure groups interact, and how these social interactions are facilities or denied. The importance of the physical environment has been raised, notably as the 'poor door' debate, and its influence in promoting separation, segregation, and deliberate denial of access for social tenure residents to facilities, entrances, and security experienced by other tenure residents. The paper will offer an outline of the use of walking interviews which are arguably able to provide a richer and enhanced understanding of the lived experiences of mixed tenure communities residents in the UK.

Ayten Natasha Kinloch
University of Surrey

 Access denied: Exploring mixed tenure communities using walking interviews to understand the relationship between situational crime prevention techniques and the facilitation of social interactions among residents.

This paper will examine the need to take a renewed approach to understanding the experiences of residents of mixed tenure communities using walking interviews. The paper will outline the need to speak to residents and be able to see what they descibe. There is a lack of literature in the UK that has included any conversations with residents, instead of taking their focus on speaking to organizations that build, develop, or managed mixed-tenure communities. This paper argues that to have a more sustainable understanding of the barriers to positive lived experiences, an alternative methodology of the walking interview is needed.

Anna Kotova
University of Birmingham

Secure video-calls: family practices across prison walls

Drawing on 37 interviews with families of men in prison, this paper discusses the manner in which secure video-calls, rolled out as a response to the pandemic, were used to engage in family practices. It argues that video-calling has the potential to enhance emotional intimacy and intimate knowledge within the family unit. For example, they allowed for the person in prison to see their home, pets, gardens, and children playing. At the same time, it shows that the experiences of the families were not homogenous and that some groups seemed to benefit more than others, including neurodivergent people. It concludes that video-calling is one part of the communication puzzle and cannot replace social (physical) visits. Therefore, a given family ought to be able to select the methods of communication that allow for them to engage in positive family practices as much as possible.

Alexandra Krendel
Lancaster University

The future of regulating gender-based hate speech: insights on the manosphere

This talk explores the extent to which the language of the manosphere can be classified as hate speech, using methods from the field of linguistics. The manosphere is a disparate network of online communities that is united by its anti-feminist beliefs, sexist stance towards women, and focus on issues relating to men and masculinity. The manosphere is made up of sub-groups including men's rights activists, male separatists, pick-up artists, involuntary celibates, and Red Pillers. Involuntary celibates have received much recent media attention because individuals associated with the online community (e.g. Jake Davison in Portsmouth in 2021) have committed acts of offline violence. In my research on the five sub-groups together and the Red Pill sub-group in isolation, I find that gender relations were discussed in reductive ways, and that women are represented as deceptive, immoral, dehumanised and incapable of controlling their actions. Furthermore, victim-blaming and perpetrator-excusing logics are used to dismiss women's experiences of sexism and sexual assault. I then explore whether this data constitutes hate speech, considering the Law Commission's (2021) recommendation to make stirring up hatred on the basis of sex and gender a criminal offence.

Anine Kriegler
University of Cape Town

Quantitative criminology in the South: the problem of administrative crime data in South Africa

Despite growing critique, Southern knowledge production remains marginalised in mainstream criminology. This paper posits that this is linked to the discipline's enduring preference for quantitative work. Contemporary criminology's formative techniques in quantitative social 'science' were coupled with modernist developments in the metropolitan bureaucracies. The foundational experiences of peripheral states, especially settler colonies, have had distinct trajectories and legacies for their criminologies.

This paper aims to 'provincialise Europe' (Chakrabarty, 2000) – to challenge its claim to generalisability – by exploring how criminal justice data has been produced and consumed in one Southern context. It traces the history of South African police-recorded crime statistics to demonstrate the practical and normative challenges of developing a credible quantitative tradition in a place that defies such enumeration.

Here, criminologists have had to contend with factors including: a still recent history of conquest and other state violence; antipathy between police and communities, in the context of stark cultural, ethnic, and wealth disparities; weak and highly uneven institutions with little capacity for or inclination towards transparency; and irreconcilable scholarly schism.

Progress towards Southernisation requires recognition that the preference for quantitative methods is an artefact of the North's interlinked processes of state and disciplinary formation. These are far from universal.

Xavier L'Hoiry
University of Sheffield

Young Magistrates and Emotional Labour

This paper reflects on a qualitative exploration of the experiences of young (under 40 years old) magistrates in England and Wales. The study carried out 23 interviews with current and former magistrates classed as 'young' within the broader, elderly age profile of the Magistracy. The study found near universal enthusiasm for the principles of the Magistracy, including a strong sense of civic duty and a desire to make a positive difference to local communities. But interviews also uncovered a series of tensions and challenges for young magistrates, from practical difficulties of managing magistrate commitments around everyday life, to the emotional challenges of reconciling the intentions of young magistrates to the realities of the contemporary criminal justice system. This paper applies the lens of emotional labour to discuss how young magistrates navigate their way through the Magistracy as an often isolated group, and how they negotiate frustration and despondency to try and achieve the delivery of justice.

Liam J. Leonard
University of Winchester

'Solving problems behind bars: Teaching human rights prison officers using Problem Based Learning'.

This paper will discuss the author's experience teaching recruit officers to the Irish Prison Service (IPS) at the IPS Training Centre which is part of the Midlands Prison Complex. Recruit officers were taught human rights and prisoners' rights, criminology, sociology and psychology through a Problem Based Learning (PBL) pedagogic approach. The PBL approach allowed the recruits to work in teams, reflecting the nature of the work they do within the prison system. Classes were devised along with the Chief Training Officers of the IPS, to provide the recruits with a set of real world problems which they broke down and resolved in teams. These classes took place alongside

the training recruits undertake to prepare them for prison work, such as cell searches and control and restraint exercises. The paper will outline the achievements of the programme and the success of the PBL method as a vehicle for teaching recruit prison officers in a prison context.

Jade Levell
University of Bristol

Boys, Childhood Domestic Abuse and Gang Involvement: Violence at Home, Violence On-Road

Boys and young men have been previously overlooked in domestic violence and abuse policy and practice, particularly in the case of boys who are criminalised and labelled as gang-involved by the time they reach their teens. Jade Levell offers radical and important insights into how boys in this context navigate their journey to manhood with the constant presence of violence in their lives, in addition to poverty and racial marginalisation. Of equal interest to academics and front-line practitioners, the book highlights the narratives of these young men and makes practice recommendations for supporting these 'hidden victims'. The research was carried out with the use of a novel research method; music elicitation. This brought visceral narratives with the aid of music videos and lyrics which enrichened the study. I would like to propose a book launch event to be held at the conference (book release date 13th June 2022). Link to book: https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/boys-childhood-domestic-abuse-and-gang-involvement

Jade Levell and Jane Healy
University of Bristol, Bournemouth University

Balancing Accessibility and Accountability in Voluntary Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Programmes: International Perspectives from Victim-Survivors, Perpetrators, and Professionals

In this paper we report on a mixed-methods and international study which looked into both victim-survivors, perpetrators, and professionals' views of voluntary domestic abuse perpetrator programmes. Entitled, 'The Other Side of the Story: Perpetrators in Change', the research was conducted by an international partnership across five European countries; United Kingdom; Greece; Italy; Cyprus; Romania. Our paper will explore the tension between providing accessible programmes for perpetrators which reduce stigma and are appealing for self-referral, and the needs from victim-survivors to ensure perpetrator accountability. Drawing on theories of shame and reintegration, we have focused attention to the shift in accountability that the provision of perpetrator programmes outside of the criminal justice system can instigate. We also consider the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on accessibility to perpetrator support provision. Alongside increasing numbers of reported Gender-Based violence, many perpetrator intervention and prevention programmes had to quickly adapt to online or alternative methods of service provision. The presentation considers these adaptations and subsequent equality issues in the shift to remote working, which risked further marginalising difficult to reach subjects and clients.

Anna F Leyland
University of Sheffield

The use of linked administrative data to explore the impact of formal social care services involvement in childhood on education and offending outcomes

Young people who are care experienced are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and in general have worse outcomes in education than their non-looked after peers (DfE & Hinds, 2019; Prison Reform Trust, 2017). Recent evidence has reported that children who have a social worker (classified as child in need or those with a child protection plan), but who do not enter the care system, can have worse outcomes in education than those children who are looked after (DfE, 2019b). There remains little research evidence about the extent to which children with a social worker become involved with criminal justice services or how the age, duration and nature of formal social care service involvement may impact on education and offending outcomes. Researchers have been challenged by the lack of sufficiently sized quantitative datasets, that crossed social care, education and offending domains. In work funded by ADR-UK, the present research project uses the newly linked MoJ-DfE administrative dataset to explore how different forms of formal social care services involvement impacts on education and criminal justice outcomes. Multi-level models will explore the role of formal child social care services amongst other multi-systemic risk and protective factors for education and offending. The presentation of his work will include preliminary statistics and insights into the challenges and potential further use of the linked dataset for researchers.

Enshen Li
University of Queensland

The Politics of Penal Control under Xi

Over the past half-century, the scholarly inquiry of the nexus between politics and penal control has focused disproportionately on the Global North. This article aims to focus on the People's Republic of China (China) to explore the political sociology of penal control in this authoritarian state. It advances a theoretical account of the linkages that connect social conditions, political considerations and incarceration, particularly in the wake of Xi Jinping taking power in 2013. It is argued that China's penal control through incarceration has less to do with sentencing and more to do with the country's new politically-charged policing. The increase in prison populations under Xi is catalysed by what I call 'blanket policing', co-opted by the Government to deal with an eclectic mix of imminent threats to public order and political stability. Blanket policing refers to the securitisation of society in which Chinese police are increasingly accorded intrusive powers to carry out omnipresent social control in the face of a 'risk' society. This, inevitably, paves the way for individuals to come in contact with the justice system, making them face higher probability of falling within the remit of formal punishments, including incarceration.

Jiahui Li
Univeristy of Cambridge

Chinese juvenile offenders' experiences and attitudes towards educational and correctional programmes

While there is a large body of research on the Chinese youth justice system (CYJS) and policies, there is little on the systems in place to educate and reform juvenile offenders. However, recent government policy in China has refocused education as the core of the CYJS for addressing juvenile delinquency. This paper presents early findings from a research study on the role of work-study schools, one type of juvenile penal institution in China, which aims to reform juvenile offenders, in part, through education. The research took place in two such schools in two different regions in China. Interviews were held with 70 juvenile offenders and 20 staff, and observations for four weeks were alongside the interviews. This paper will discuss students' and teachers' views of the education work-study schools provide and the contribution this education makes to young offenders' lives. I place particular emphasis on exploring the historical development, role, and place of these penal institutions in Chinese society and elucidating the practices and ethos of these institutions. This paper traces the development of educational practices in Chinese juvenile penal institutions and provides an overview of the current approach taken in China today through empirical research.

Matt Long
Nottingham Trent University

Spot Kick on Racism

In July 2021, hours after England lost to Italy in the Euro 2020 football final a mural in the Withington area of Manchester, honouring footballer Marcus Rashford in the context of his work on child food poverty, was vandalised with graffiti following England's defeat to Italy in the Euro 2020 final. Following the racist abuse Rashford received on social media which followed his miss in the penalty shootout, Greater Manchester Police declared the defacement as an act of racially aggravated criminal damage. Chief Superintendent Paul Savill said in a police statement that, "Hate crime in any form is completely unacceptable and not welcome here in our city", with Greater Manchester Mayor Andy Burnham joining the chorus of censure by labelling the defacement as a "despicable, shameful act". This immediately led to an outpouring of support for Rashford on social media with people posting positive messages such as 'role model', 'wonderful human' and hero', over the covered-up hate graffiti on the geographically located mural. This paper argues that hate crime committed against property is a vitally important social practice to understand. Plenty of focus is on speech as a conveyor of hate crime and this paper argues that the desecration of physical property is worthy of attention as a social practice in its own right. The relationship between property damage and the vocalisation of hate in speech and the written word is explored in this work before an assessment is made as to whether property damage may lead to the 'ramping up' of hate in terms of physical attacks on BAME footballers themselves.

Karyn Mabon and Emma Milne
University of Strathclyde

Resilience, gender and justice

The neoliberal conceptualisation of 'resilience' as an individual characteristic detracts and distracts from the structural inequalities which cause oppression and underlie and exacerbate experiences of adversity, whilst undermining capacities for 'resilience'. This viewpoint shifts responsibility from governments onto the individual. This paper explains how this serves to compound trauma experienced by women, but also how it simultaneously dismisses and diminishes the impact that trauma has, charging them with 'fixing' themselves in an environment designed to increase suffering.

In contrast, this paper considers how the ecological perspective of 'resilience' could have more traction in this context (Harvey 2003:3). Drawing further on concepts of recovery, it argues that traditional definitions of returning to 'normal' after a traumatic event elides the multi-faceted and complex nature of the lives of those entangled within the justice system and could be considered a form of structural violence (Rylko-Bauer and Farmer 2017).

This paper is based on a theoretical and empirical review of the literature into the impact of the intersections between mental health, poverty, stigma, gender and the role of 'resilience' to assess how this intersectional approach can challenge the responsibilisation and pathologising attitudes and policies towards women within the justice system and wider society.

Stephen J Macdonald, Catherine Donovan and John Clayton

Durham University and Northumbria University

Becoming cuckooed: conceptualising the relationship between disability, mate crime, and criminal exploitation

This paper explores the phenomena where disabled people's homes are taken over (i.e., cuckooed) by individuals/groups for nefarious purposes. This study employs a qualitative biographical methodology that collects data from disabled people who have been the victim of cuckooing and practitioners that work with victims/survivors respectively. This article builds on Spicer's (2020) typology of cuckooing and the concept of mate crime (Thomas 2013) to suggest that cuckooing is not just a phenomenon of county lines organised crime but is a form of exploitation that occurs at a local level and is often perpetrated by local people. The findings illustrate that social isolation, loneliness and a lack of community services can create a space where the exploitation of disabled people can flourish. We conclude by demonstrating that cuckooing predominantly occurs at a local level, perpetrated by local people, rather than by county lines organised criminal groups. In fact, our findings suggest that local cuckooing can predate county lines home takeovers.

Chris Magill and Peter Squires
University of Brighton

Reclaiming the night? Project Vigilant, Gender and safety in the Night-time economy

Recent years have seen the publication

of a series of official and other reports, consultations and and thematic inspections contributing to new strategies for tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG). The dreadful coincidence between all this policy-level activity and the murder of Sarah Everard exposed, once again, the serious risks facing women in urban areas as the statistics continued to tell their own distressing story. An HMICFRS inspection report (2021a) referred to 'an epidemic of offending against women and girls.'

In this context, a new initiative, Project Vigilant, pioneered by Thames Valley Police has sought to develop a new way of policing the night time economy deploying paired teams of uniformed and plain-clothes police officers. In this paper we describe the project and report on the first evaluation results of this important police initiative. The project raises important issues regarding contrasting emphases on addressing the possible 'vulnerability' of victims versus controlling the unacceptable behaviours of potential predators (Rumney & McPhee, 2021) and new research on gendered perceptions of the geography of safety in urban areas (Roberts, et al., 2022).

Ian Mahoney, Kirsty Teague, Matt Long, Belinda Winders and Michelle Cunliffe
Nottingham Trent University (all speakers)

Understanding the impact of societal attitudes towards sexual offending upon voluntarism in sport

There have been a number of high-profile cases of sexual abuse within sport in recent years, prompting ongoing reviews into sexual abuse in sport. The Whyte Review into sexual abuse within UK Gymnastics is one such example of this. Parallel to this, existing research in criminology and forensic psychology has shown that for people who have a sexual conviction, stigma and shame can be all consuming and like a 'master status'. There are however negative unintended consequences of the pursuit of people sexually offending. There has to date been little work which has explored the ripple effect of scrutiny and allegations on an individual's willingness to undertake voluntary coaching or mentoring of children in a sporting context. A lack of volunteerism can be problematic given funding shortages, matched with the founded utility of being and feeling part of a sporting community; this is exacerbated at grass roots levels which are disproportionately reliant upon volunteer coaching support. Our current work seeks to address this gap in current understandings and thus we are developing a scheme of work in which we are seeking to work with volunteer coaches around how their potential contributions and involvement has been impacted by concerns around sexual offending within the gymnastics field. This paper explores our progress to date in this field, including a wide-ranging review of the extant literature to help better understand the role and impact that wider societal discourses around sexual offending can have upon the motivations and experiences of people who work as volunteer coaches.

Shadd Maruna and Gillian McNaull
Queen's University Belfast

Peer research in pandemic times: PAR and 'Coping with Covid in

Prisons'

Participatory Action Research (PAR) has a long history in the social sciences but is utilised less frequently in prison research for a variety of pragmatic reasons. This paper will discuss this method and how it was modified and utilised for the ESRC funded project, 'Coping with Covid in Prisons.' User Voice peers with lived experience of prison and criminal justice co-produced this project from conception, and were partners in the design, fieldwork and analysis stages of the research. The process of co-production will be examined in detail across all of these stages, and the value of a peer-led approach outlined and explored. The project used a mixed method, qualitative-quantitative design that involved a variety of different research and analytic tools. This paper will discuss the sampling and methods used for both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the data collection, and we will review the process of co-producing the data analysis and final conclusions.

Gary T. Marx
MIT

Maps, Masks, Meshes, Misses and More: Metaphors in Search of Understanding Erving Goffman and Social Order/Disorder

In reflecting on 6 decades of reflecting on social order and disorder Erving Goffman was, and continues to be, of inspiration as I visit the Last Chance Cafe. I identify a number of congruent and conflicting ways that he has been characterized and that apply equally to choices we make in trying to understand the meshing, messes and misses of society.

Society, that is as Simmel conceived it within the local. The approaches include: Chameleon – Rorschacher 2) Scientist -- Humanist 3) Map maker – Theorist/hypothesizer 4) Structuralist -- Functionalist –Deconstructionist 5) Social anthropologist -- Median social psychologist – Hughesian Urban Ethnographer 6) Symbolic Interactionist – Ethnomethodologist— Existentialist 7) Ethologist – Ecologist -- Social Linguist – Semiotician ---Cybernetician-Systems Analyst 8) Biological -- Social determinist – Free will/agency/voluntarism 9) Apolitical – Anarchist -- Conservative -- Liberal 10) Misogynist--feminist 11) Moralist – Immoralist – Amoralist 12) Optimist – Pessimist 13) Dramaturgist -- Comedian – Tragedian 15) Outsider – Insider – Peripheralist – Centrist.

I will offer some ways of approaching the tensions.

Isla Masson and Kate Gooch
Arden University & University of Bath

"I don't trust no-one": Understanding the relationship between trauma, trust and the perceptions of prison officers for care experienced women in prison

The disproportionate number of care-experienced prisoners has been a source of enduring and global concern. Much of the focus of academic research has been on the transitions from local authority care to prison, but little is known about the extent to which care experienced prisoners might have unique support needs within prison as adults, nor how early experience of State care might shape experiences of penal

custody. Drawing on a wider comparative, qualitative research but focusing specifically on care experienced women in prison, this article focuses on the relationship between experiences of local authority and imprisonment across life-course. It is argued that experiences prior to, and during, local authority care play a crucial part in shaping how care experienced women form relationships of trust as adults with other women and prison staff. In so doing, this article demonstrates how critical it is for prison officers to demonstrate their trustworthiness rather than simply assuming that such trust and respect should be automatically given, as is often the case. This article therefore contributes to the developing literature on trust within prison and on women's imprisonment.

Joseph Patrick McAulay
University of Oxford

Less than Ideal Victims: Examining identity construction and the struggle for recognition in the experiences of queer male victims of intimate partner violence.

Despite increasing scholarly recognition of the social problem of queer male intimate partner violence (IPV) there is still a lack of research that has considered how these men experience IPV or attempted to understand why they often struggle to recognise relationship abuse and label themselves as legitimate victims. In examining these questions, I will consider how Nils Christie's concept of the "Ideal victim" provides a framework through which we can view these men's experiences of abuse and understand why they struggle to accept the label of victimhood in the context of IPV.

From conducting semi-structured qualitative interviews with N/40 queer men who self-identified as having experienced IPV from a previous or current male romantic partner, I demonstrate that my participants struggled to relate their experiences to what they perceive to be the constructed ideal victim of IPV embedded in wider cultural narratives of relationship abuse. This leads the men in question to demonstrate an unwillingness to label themselves as victims and a belief that such a label is stigmatising. I will then go on to argue that these findings demonstrate the need for more inclusive narratives of victimhood in the context of IPV which support and legitimise queer male victimisation.

Dan McCarthy
University of Surrey

Policing, Surveillance and the Windows of the Soul

In this paper I reflect upon some of the key contemporary changes in policing which have been so expertly documented in the work of Gary T. Marx. Drawing upon his recent book "Windows in the Soul" I especially consider the impacts of surveillance in this context and consider the ways in which Marx has drawn upon Goffmans idea of a 'presentation of the self' to elucidate the increasingly uneven collisions between public policing and personal privacy.

Michelle McDermott, Laura Hagger, Amy Meenaghan
University of Portsmouth

XR technology and risk assessment: The future of probation training?

Accurate risk assessment and skilled offender management are critical to probation work and are key priorities for HMPPS. Effective training to promote informed and appropriate decision-making is essential in early career probation education. Enabling repeated practice and responsive feedback to decision-making and risk judgments in home visit scenarios is an invaluable learning approach but can be problematic due to time and resource constraints. We describe a study designed to test the use of XR technology (virtual reality and 360 immersive video) as a means to enhance existing probation training. Such technology has been demonstrated to have a range of pedagogic benefits, and it is proposed that technology-enhanced learning has the potential to address some of the practical limitations of existing probation training. It is pertinent, however, that the application of XR technology has a sound evidence base. As such, the current study aims to empirically compare the efficacy of different technology-enhanced learning strategies for improving decision-making and risk judgments in early career probation officers. Early career practitioners were required to describe their decision-making following assessment of a) still images depicting a home visit; b) 360 immersive videos of the same visit; or c) a simulated version of the visit presented in immersive virtual reality. Risk judgments were compared and analysed, and will

be used to inform the development of an evidence-based training tool probation risk assessment. Implications for future training and research will be discussed.

Kim McGuire
University of Central Lancashire

Extending the concept, or extending the characteristics? Misogyny or gender?

This panel contribution will engage with several crucial issues regarding hate crime: its misconception, the arguments for potential extension to include misogyny, or alternatively gender, and the difficulty of proving bias.   'Hate Crime' is a term overused by many groups, not least politicians, the public, the police, victims and victim advocates.   Indeed, perceptions from not just the lay public, but also politicians, reveal misunderstanding regarding the 'hate 'element, what constitutes a 'hate crime,' and the criteria for successful prosecution. The term hate crime does not exist in the legislation. 'Hate' itself is not a factor in law. The various 'hate crime' provisions, specifically including: The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the sentencing Act 2020 s66do not require proof that the accused 'hates' the recipient: rather that they are motivated by hostility or demonstrate hostility towards certain protected characteristics. Currently the Uk identifies the following as such characteristics: race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender identity. This contribution will consider the above: it does not discuss online abuse.

Michael McGuire
University of Surrey

Technology and Control: Warnings and Lessons from Gary T. Marx

In this paper I critically explore some of the many implications for social order and disorder generated by technology which have featured in the influential research by Gary T. Marx.

Gillian McNaull and Shadd Maruna
Queen's University Belfast

Coping with Covid in Prisons: Prisoner Experiences in a Time of Crisis

The Covid-19 pandemic resulted in an unprecedented lockdown across the HMPPS prison estate, as institutions enacted Covid-responsive measures to curb the transmission of the virus. This paper outlines the findings of the ESRC funded project 'Coping with Covid in Prisons.' Unsurprisingly, this peer-led project found that people in prison suffered tremendously as a result of prolonged periods of isolation, and the simultaneous retrenchment of support, resulting in widespread deterioration of mental health, and the erosion of the rehabilitative function of imprisonment. As the paper outlines, peer support and mutual aid manifested organically during this period – the glue that enabled survival of Covid lockdowns. As the paper concludes, prison should and could harness this peer support as a central aspect of their transition to recovery.

Darren McStravick
Kingston University

Covid 19 and the McDonaldization of Restorative Justice: An Emotional Vacuum or Blended Best Practice Blueprint?

George Ritzer has argued that efficiency, calculability, predictability, standardisation and control can represent the 'McDonaldization of Society' (1993). Whilst this was derived from a sociological standpoint, these principles can be employed within the field of criminal justice, and specifically restorative justice practices. Restorative justice offers an emotional ritual and opportunities for a shared morality, solidarity and an emotionally energetic experience for all stakeholders (Rossner: 2011/2013). This paper aims to explore how Covid 19 safeguards and online practices have either strengthened restorative procedures through a reimagined working environment or diluted restorative principles, such as reintegration, apology, community, reparation and accountability, and stripped them of their emotional ritualistic power. The research includes interviews with Irish based reparation panel stakeholders and Longmount Community Justice Partnership actors in the United States. Issues include attendance, accountability, communication, restorative understanding and whether emotional dynamics are successfully recognised within an online or blended approach to restorative decision making. The paper will also draw on previous research with Irish based restorative providers, wherein I introduced a practical and theoretical 'community of care, concern and accountability' which emphasised a social care ethos as part of restorative dialogue and procedure

between criminal justice professionals, volunteers and participating offenders (McStravick; 2018/2021).

Tim McSweeney
University of Hertfordshire

What do we know about serious and organised crime and how effective is the response to it? Emerging findings from a study using linked criminal courts and prisons data for England and Wales (2013-2020)

Serious and organised crime (SOC) has been designated a national security threat by HM Government. This talk presents emerging findings from ongoing analyses of over one million de-identified, individual-level records relating to defendants appearing before the Crown Courts in England and Wales between January 2013 and December 2020. It provides the first assessment of the nature and extent of SOC-related cases heard before the higher courts and offers a unique comparative demographic and offence profile of those prosecuted for these offences during this period. It will also present emerging findings on the association between SOC status and conviction rates, and the likelihood of court proceedings being discontinued, dismissed, or the defendant being acquitted.

Sisanda Mguzulwa
University of Cape Town

What Has Changed? Youth Violence as Form of Resistance in Pre and Post-Apartheid South Africa's Predominantly Dominantly Black

Townships

New form of violence, perpetrated by youths in social groups broadly codenamed Gurans, started to emerge around year 2000 in predominantly Black townships in the city of Cape Town. In terms of form, youth violence largely mirrored old social gang groups that previously existed in South Africa during the times of the Amailata and Abotsostsi in twentieth century. However, the difference between the groups in question and the previous ones is that the previous ones used violence as a form of resistance to the apartheid government, while the emergent ones consisting mainly of secondary school youths appear to indiscriminately practice blood shedding, ruthlessness, and killings. While there has been significant scholarly attention to this new form of violence, little has been done to expose the finer grains of the factors that cause the problem. The paper uses the results from focus group discussions with affected youth in Cape Town. Theories used in this paper is Violentisation theory to interrogate the violent behavior of these youth in their communities. Consequently, what is clear, is the centrality of the concerned violent person in any quest to understand how people become violent or resort to violence with intention of harming the next person.

Kirk Miller, Bob Edwards and Patrick F. Gillham
East Carolina University, East Carolina University, Western Washington University

What Protest after George Floyd Tells Us about the Causes and Consequences of Urban Unrest in the United States

The United States experienced unprecedented social protest in 2020 in the aftermath of the police murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Protests were documented in more places and in more frequency than in any other period in U.S. history, an extension of sustained social protest throughout the Trump presidency (Pressman et al. 2022). Popular press coverage indicates extensive conflict between police and protesters during the summer of 2020 with some reports making comparisons to the protests and civil disorders of the 1960s. How accurate are these portrayals? Was there extensive conflict between police and protesters during this period? To what extent did protests turn into dangerous civil disorders? Previous research indicates that police practices contribute to escalated conflict and civil disorders. Less is known about how institutional and organizational characteristics of policing result in escalation of conflict and civil disorders. This paper examines the patterns of protest and police response to protests in June 2020 using a sample of all large U.S. cities (jurisdictions with at least 100,000 people; n=589). We test the effects of law enforcement agency characteristics as well as police violence, community context, and other dimensions identified in the social protest and policing literatures.

Emma Milne
Durham University

Prosecuting, defending, sentencing: Infant killing and the role of the law and courts in England and Wales

Maternal infanticide occurs in the context of extreme desperation faced by pregnant women and mothers. Historically, in England and Wales, the legal response has been sympathetic and lenient. The Infanticide Act 1922 is generally recognised to offers a practice solution to these cases. However, analysis of contemporary cases presented in my monograph, Criminal Justice Responses to Maternal Filicide, illustrates that leniency is no longer the norm. What we do not know is why this change has occurred.

To investigate this development in responses to cases of maternal child killing, I am conducting interviews with professionals who work in the criminal justice system – judges, solicitors, and barristers who have experience of infanticide cases – to understand their perceptions of the role of criminal law. The research aims to: provide a better understanding of the nature of legal responses to infanticidal women; examine the context in which these legal outcomes occur; and, assesses the suitability of the current criminal law to respond appropriately to the challenges raised by the conduct of these women. The big question the research will consider: Is 'justice' being done for vulnerable women? This paper presents early findings from the research.

Nokonwaba Zandile Mnguni
University of South Africa (UNISA)

Factors contributing to women being used as drug mules: A phenomenological study of female offenders incarcerated at the Johannesburg and Kgoši Mampuru II Correctional Centres in South Africa.

Women and gender minorities are

disadvantaged by systemic inequalities relating to the lack of access to finances/income, resources to land as well as social and educational resources. This article provides a nuanced understanding of factors contributing to women being used as drug mules. Data was collected in 2019 through in-depth interviews with 20 offenders who were convicted for narcotics crimes, specifically drug trafficking, and were serving an imprisonment sentence at the Kgoši Mampuru II and Johannesburg Female Correctional Centres in Gauteng, South Africa. The participants were from 12 countries, namely, South Africa, Congo, Thailand, Brazil, Venezuela, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Paraguay, Angola, Mozambique, Cabo Verde, and Malawi. This research found that women are primarily recruited as mules due to their vulnerable economic position. The findings of this research will assist in developing recommendations on how to deter and prevent the use of women as drug mules in drug trafficking syndicates, which will be impactful to the Criminal Justice System (CJS), governments and the general public.

Gemma Morgan
Swansea University

The 'My Journey' app: Co-producing digital technology to support desistance

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 Covid pandemic resulted in reduced access to key support services for people who are vulnerable and/or at risk of (re) offending. The 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 that 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 users in the criminal justice system. Finally, the paper will outline the challenges and opportunities of utilising digital technologies in desistance-orientated work.

Yu Mou
SOAS, University of London

Crime Control and the Person-Orientated Investigation in China

In China's anti-crime campaign 2018-2020, a new Operandi Modus emerged. Compared to the traditional investigation model, which is often triggered by an incident, investigations in this anti-crime campaign focused on tracing and investigating specific individuals considered to be from the criminal fraternity at the very outset. This paper examines this new investigative model in China and the relationship between preventive policing and the concept of

crime control.

Raymond Mulaudzi
University of Venda

A critical review of south african laws regulating the assistance and treatment of rape victims against the provision of the 1985 united nations declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power

The 1985 United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power promoted and mandated countries to promote and take charge and exert efforts in responding to the needs of victims of crimes including rape victims. South Africa has acknowledged its responsibilities as a signatory to the 1985 UN Declaration by implementing legislative frameworks and programmes which intends to offer victim assistance and support. The legislative frameworks includes, the 1996 Constitution of the Republic, Victims Charter 2004 and Criminal Law Amendment Act 32 of 2007 amongst other frameworks. Amidst the recent surge of femicide and high rate of reported cases of domestic violence in South Africa this study adopted a doctrinal research method to critically analyse and review South Africa's milestone in rape victim's rights assistance and legislative framework development. The study further analysed discrepancies within various legislatives. The Act also deals with how rape victims can access antiretroviral drugs to prevent HIV/Aids infection. The HIV positive status of the accused can be used as an aggravating factor during sentencing in terms of UNAIDS policies. S v Nyalungu

2005 (JOL) 13254 (T) is a leading case in South Africa showing compliance with UNAIDS policies."

Muiread Murphy
Maynooth University

The Impact of Covid-19 on Human Trafficking from a Frontline Actor Perspective

Although there is growing recognition of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, an absence of research providing empirical evidence regarding the particular impact of the COVID-19 pandemic persists. This presentation will explore the additional challenges encountered by frontline actors operating in the field of human trafficking for labour exploitation in Europe namely of increased vulnerability of individuals to human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation; exercise of frontline stakeholder duties; and the impact on services and supports available. The presentation will present findings that illustrate that COVID-19 has exacerbated the significant pre-existing challenges, such as its hidden nature and lack of resourcing, faced by frontline actors in seeking to both prevent and identify situations of human trafficking for labour exploitation. Additionally, COVID-19 affords an opportunity to draw attention to these severely exploitative offences and to begin to more effectively engage with technological means in attempting to address these offences.

Vered Ne'eman-Haviv

Ariel University

Acculturation patterns and attitudes toward honor killings among Israeli Arabs

Many studies on honor killings have been conducted in Arab and Muslim countries, but few have addressed the issue in relation to Arab and Muslim populations living in Western countries, who are influenced by the values of two cultures: their traditional-patriarchal culture of origin and modern-liberal Western culture. The purpose of the present study was to examine the connection between acculturation patterns and attitudes of Israeli Arabs toward honor killings.

A structured quantitative questionnaire was administered to a sample of 409 Arab Israeli, 179 men and 230 women, with a mean age of 34.1 (SD = 12.04). The findings show that 44% of study participants adopted a pattern of separation from Israeli society, 37.7% a pattern of integration, 9.5% a pattern of assimilation, and 8.8% a pattern of marginalization. A two-way ANOVA test found an interaction between acculturation patterns and gender in relation to attitudes toward honor killings. The attitudes of women who adopted the assimilation pattern toward honor killings were more negative, whereas men who adopted this pattern showed more positive attitudes toward honor killings. In light of the findings, a discussion will be presented on the implications of the findings and conclusions regarding preventive actions.

Malisa Neptune-Figaro
University of the West Indies

The Changing Dynamics of Women in Terrorism: An Examination of Female Involvement in ISIS from Trinidad and Tobago.

Historically, women were less likely to be suspected of being involved in radical and violent extremist acts. However, as noted in empirical research and evidence provided by the media, the shifting roles of women in terrorist organisations has garnered public attention. As a result, there has been questions raised about the extent to which women are involved in planning, organising and executing terrorist activities within recent years. Globally, their involvement has increased national security concerns in many nations, particularly as women are not as intensely scrutinized for radical acts. Given the changing role of women, the current study uses a case study approach to explore the involvement of Trinidad and Tobago women who migrated to Syria to join the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Specifically, the aim of this research is to examine whether women were assigned roles as foreign terrorist fighter (FTFs) and whether they were actively involved in terrorist operations. Preliminary assessments demonstrate that the roles of women in ISIS ranged from attending to male FTF soldiers to providing assistance on battle fields. Further assessments aim to determine whether women in the Caribbean region actively participate in violent extremist activities and pose a security threat.

James Nunn
Canterbury Christ Church University

Collision culpability, maybe not as complex as it seems?

The allocation of culpability to the drivers involved in road traffic collisions can differentiate drivers clearly, with non-culpable drivers available as a proxy for the general driving population. Yet, the determination of driver culpability can be considered a complex process with tools such as Robertson and Drummer's (1994) requiring the determination of subjective constructs. In the UK there is a general acceptance that UK collision data, STATS19, is suitable for analysis, but has its limitations. The application of culpability scoring tools, such as Robertson and Drummer's (1994), written for Australian data, is a complicated multi-stage process involving subjective interpretation of STATS19 variables to build the subjective constructs, although it has been shown to work. This application, due to the subjective elements does not lend itself to bulk data analysis. It is proposed that accounting for UK road traffic legislation and guidance a much more straightforward culpability scoring process can be applied to STATS19 data, removing the subjective evaluations and therefore lending itself to bulk data application. This STATS19 specific tool is intended for broad analysis of data, rather than detailed exploration of specific incidents, although with care it could be used for this.

Kate O'Brien and Hannah King
Durham University

Centring the Voices of Incarcerated Women via a Prison Education Project

Hannah King and Kate O'Brien will be discussing their work with women in prison who participated in the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Programme. Drawing on their experiences of writing, teaching and learning with women in prison, they critically reflect on key concepts and epistemologies, collectively informed by their conversations with incarcerated women over the last seven years. They then turn to the creative writing project undertaken with some of the women, foregrounding their voices and experiences. The project asked women to respond to a line from Muriel Rukeyser's poetry – "What would happen if one woman told the truth about her life? The world would split open." (Rukeyser, 2006 [1968]) Women's writings, prison journeys and voices take centre stage. Through foregrounding the poetry and creative writing of their co-authors, Verity-Fee, Phoenix, Iris and Angel, this paper provides a platform for their voices and experiences to be heard. Using reflective biographies to accompany each of their written pieces, together, a sense of their journey through prison is conveyed. In doing so, they seek to advance theoretical understandings of women and prison, particularly within the UK context.

Mick O'Keeffe
Maynooth University

Young People and the Crime-Terror Nexus in Ireland: A critical analysis of the recruitment of children to armed groups.

Drawing on literature examining the 'crime-terror continuum', including the nexus between crime and terrorist groups in relation to recruitment [Makarenko, 2004 & 2011, Basra et al, 2016; Weisburd et al, 2020], this paper discusses the recruitment of young people by armed groups in the

Republic of Ireland. While not all Irish gangs interact with paramilitaries, the post-colonial setting and the contested sovereignty of Northern Ireland has had a long-standing impact on gang activity in the Republic (Hourigan, 2016). In light of these 'competitive and mutually beneficial links' (Hourigan et al, 2017), this paper highlights the need for research into commonalities and differences between terrorist groups and organised crime groups in the ways they recruit young Irish people. This will include similarities and differences in terms of methods of recruitment and motivations to join an organised crime gang over a terrorist group. Are members of dissident republican groups drawn from the ranks of petty offenders, as has been documented in relation to Islamic terrorism, or how the more subversive relationship of Irish gangs vis-á-vis the State reflected in recruitment practices?

Maggie O'Neill and Alison Jobe
University College Cork; Durham University

Conducting Participatory Research with Women Who Sell/Have Sold Sex and Spent Time in Prison

This paper centres on feminist participatory research interviews with women who sell/have sold sex and have spent time in prison. There are no official records on the number of women in prison who have sold sex (Ahearne, 2016) and indeed no official records on the numbers of women selling sex more generally. The women's life trajectories highlight narratives as 'vivid chronicles of the times' in which they live (Carlen et al, 1985: 11), including experiences of the CJS and leaving prison. In articulating the relationship between private troubles and social issues (Mills, 1970), we argue that women's narratives point to alternative modes of doing justice with women, working against what Hudson (2006) calls 'white man's justice'. This is an example of participatory, biographical research as criminological imagination that enables us 'to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society' (Carlen, 2010; Seal and O'Neill, 2019). In Criminal Women, the prison regime is described as being based around the will to 'discipline, infantalize, feminize, medicalize and domesticate' (Carlen et al, 1985: 162). We reflect on the extent to which this relates to women's experiences of the CJS, and how this has changed or remained constant over time.

Carina O'Reilly
University of Lincoln

Autonomy and connectedness: How communities support neighbourhood policing

This paper reports on a study that examined neighbourhood policing through ward panels, a system set up by the MPS to set police priorities in London. The study sought to examine how the processes of neighbourhood policing contributed to the public confidence and police legitimacy. This paper focuses on how ward panels supported these processes. It offers a typology of ward panels drawn on axes of autonomy and connectedness, and argues panels were able to support police in a number of different ways, depending on their position in this matrix: through helping officers engage with the community, and

be more accessible; by building social capital, enabling better problem-solving - and sometimes by allowing residents to bypass the police entirely. In this way, panels were able to ameliorate some of the effects of austerity on local policing, and support public confidence. However, there were serious issues raised by the autonomy of the panels: including representativeness and legitimacy, and managing public expectations. Nevertheless, the paper concludes that volunteer-led groups dedicated to community safety have potential to support and entrench public confidence in policing; and discusses the support needed from police organisations to embed these.

Liam O'Shea
London School of Economics

Why Democratic Police Reform Fails (in the Former Soviet Union): Low State Capacity, Authoritarianism and Neo-Patrimonial Politics

Democratic police reform is the dominant model for donor assistance and many actors seeking to reform police in non-Western contexts. Research and practice on DPR often attribute reform failings to personnel and institutional failure within police organisations, the weakness of formal external institutions of control and accountability or lack of inclusion of, or customisation to, hybrid forms of governance. Drawing on analysis of political and police transformation in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Russia this paper presents a comparative model to explain how different regime types (authoritarian and neo-patrimonial) and low state capacity

present prominent barriers to DPR. Authoritarian political leaders maintain undemocratic police to control dissent and stifle opposition. In low capacity states police pay is insufficient and bureaucratic control weaker. Formal reforms have little influence over the police who are influenced more by serious organised crime and corrupt police leaders and politicians. In neo-patrimonial states political and police elites' patrimonial relations have a greater influence over police behaviour compared to formal institutions. These elites stymie reform initiatives which undermine their patrimonial power levers. DPR is thus unlikely without increasing state capacity and reducing the impact of authoritarianism and neo-patrimonialism.

Liam O'Shea
London School of Economics

Why Democratic Police Reform Mostly Fails and Sometimes Succeeds: Police Reform and Low State Capacity, Authoritarianism and Neo-Patrimonial Politics (in the Former Soviet Union)

Democratic police reform models dominate discussions on police reform in non-Western contexts. Researchers and practitioners often attribute reform failings to personnel and institutional failure within police organisations, the weakness of formal external institutions of control and accountability, lack of inclusion of, or customisation to, hybrid forms of governance or a failure to address social injustice more broadly. Drawing on analysis of political and police transformation in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Russia this

paper suggests low state capacity and authoritarian and neo-patrimonial politics present more prominent barriers to DPR. In low capacity states police pay is insufficient and bureaucratic control weak. Formal reforms have little influence over the police who are influenced by organised crime and corrupt police leaders and politicians. Authoritarian and neo-patrimonial elites often stymie reform initiatives which undermine their political and economic interests. Full DPR is thus unlikely without increasing state capacity and political elite will and capacity to democratise control of the police. But contrary to democratisation being key to successful reform the relationship between regime type and reform outcomes is more nuanced. Partial reform is possible where a partially authoritarian/neo-patrimonial regime has the ability to improve police effectiveness and clampdown on corruption and prioritises these.

Nabil Ouassini
Prairie View A & M University

Decolonising Policing in the Gulf Cooperation Council

The following paper will explore the critical but under-examined relationship between police and foreign nationals in the Arab nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The historical development of police forces is deeply rooted in the historic British colonial administration, neoliberalism, and rapid modernization. As such, these nations provide a unique perspective on policing approaches and practices towards indigenous sectaries, and foreign nationals recruited through the kafala system. The

paper will draw on the nations within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to expound on the necessity of forward-looking approaches to decolonising policing.

Cem Ozdemir
University of Southampton

Understanding of the Different Verdicts in Work-Related Corporate Offending in the UK: Two Case Studies

Understanding the role of Police and non-police institutions and the application of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide (CMCH) Act could aid in analysing corporate offending in the United Kingdom (UK). This research will seek these roles and factors conducting two case studies. The MNS Mining case represents an unsuccessful application of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 (CMCH Act), whilst the second study is the death of Nikolai Valkov, which represents a successful application of the CMCH Act. The importance of case studies related to the prosecution process and court decisions to understand corporate crime phenomena in the UK is well documented in the literature (Hebert, Bittle and Tombs, 2019; King and Lord, 2018; Tombs, 2018; Huisman and Erp, 2013). This presentation aims to present key findings from the data collection of court discussions, reports, and interviews with key actors. The characteristics of these cases provide insights to answer why the police-agencies did differently consider the illicit activity of the companies that led to the deaths of workers.

Sarah Page
Staffordshire University

Sentencers' awareness and treatment of problematic gambling

Little is known about whether sentencers in England and Wales allow for mitigation for those committing crime to fund their gambling addiction and what criminal justice therapeutic support is made available. This research draws on findings from 656 magistrates and 21 stakeholders from the criminal justice and gambling therapeutic sectors to explore current sentencing understanding of gambling related crime and preferences for sentencing practice. Data was collected in 2020 and 2021 via online survey, online focus groups and online world café. This research was conducted using a participatory approach with an advisory board membership from Staffordshire University including an academic with lived experience of being a magistrate, representatives from the Howard League for Penal Reform and the Magistrates Association. This research has fed into the Commission for Crime and Problem Gambling to support the evidence based for changes in legislation, policy and practice. Our findings advocate for changes to sentencing guidance to allow for mitigation and direct access to gambling treatment supported by criminal justice that can be incorporated within sentencing. A Problem-Solving Court approach were less supported by magistrates, who felt that with more resources for multi-agency working similar outcomes were viable through existing magistrate sentencing.

Laura Pajon

Liverpool John Moores University

The importance of multi-agency collaborations during human trafficking criminal investigations

Human trafficking is considered one of the most complex crimes to detect and investigate. Yet, both academics and practitioners agree that multi-agency collaboration can often underpin effective investigations. There remains, however, a scarce evidence-based knowledge concerning the investigation of human trafficking crimes and police collaboration with partner agencies. The author will first explore the current challenges and knowledge gaps in police collaboration with partner agencies to then present an empirical study that examines police collaborations in England and Wales when investigating human trafficking.

The study uses the Repertory Grid Technique to gather and analyse data from 28 investigators from nineteen police units in England and Wales investigating trafficking crimes, providing empirical knowledge on (i) the types of support police officers usually require from other agencies when investigating human trafficking; (ii) the agencies with whom they usually collaborate; and (iii) the types of support agencies can provide. The presentation will conclude with a discussion on the need for police collaboration with partner agencies to secure victim-centred and intelligence-led human trafficking investigations.

Daniel Pascoe
City University of Hong Kong

Foreign Domestic Helpers and

Sentencing in Hong Kong

Migrant Domestic Workers (MDWs), officially known as Foreign Domestic Helpers (FDHs) in Hong Kong, are well known as a vulnerable population. Separated from their families, overworked, underpaid, and frequently the subject of violent or sexual abuse by their employers, it is little wonder that MDWs are drawn into the world's criminal justice systems both as victims and offenders.

Given the numerous prominent cases of FDHs being victimized by and committing crimes against their employers in recent years, this research study undertakes an empirical survey of Hong Kong trial court sentencing in cases involving FDHs as both victims and perpetrators of crimes involving their employers. Within the Hong Kong media context, Ladegaard (2013: 131) has observed that 'Employers' crimes against FDHs are consistently mitigated and explained, whereas FDHs' offences against their employers are characterised as evil actions committed by "aliens" with a flawed character.' This paper is part of a project investigating whether such characterisations manifest in the punishment decisions made by judges and in the language judges use to convey those decisions. It finds that generally, judicial reasoning and rhetoric does not reflect bias against FDHs as inferior 'others,' regardless of whether the FDH was a perpetrator or victim.

Rebecca Pattinson
Lancaster University

Returning to Court: Estimating the changing risk of recurrent criminal court cases using linked administrative data from the Magistrates' Court.

Linked administrative data from the criminal courts has opened the door to a wide range of new possibilities for discovering new insights into the operation and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in England and Wales. This paper presents findings from analysis of linked defendant-case level data from the Magistrates' court between 2011 -2020; provided by Data First and the Ministry of Justice. Through the application of the Aalen-Johansson estimator (Aalen & Johansen, 1978) of cumulative risk we explore the risk that of defendants returning to the Magistrates' court having committed a further offence and presenting our new insights into how this risk changes over time. Controlling for the age and sex of the defendant we find distinct patterns of risk that do not appear to have been identified in the existing literature. We then explore these differences further and how they relate to verdicts and disposals, before presenting results of a competing risks analysis for changes in the offence type and the trajectory in severity, which provide a look at the criminal careers of defendants as they appear in the Magistrates' Court. These findings have important implications for efforts to reduce offending and these implications will be discussed.

Rebecca Pattinson
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Amy Pearson, Kieran Rose and Jon Rees
University of Sunderland DISCRIM Network

'I felt like I deserved it because I was Autistic": Understanding the Impact of Interpersonal Victimisation on the Lives of Autistic People'

Research suggests that there is a high prevalence of interpersonal violence and victimisation within the autistic population, and that this accounts for poor mental health outcomes. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of interpersonal victimisation on autistic adults from their own perspective, and explore what helps or hinders their recovery within the context of social stigma. One hundred and two autistic adults completed either an online survey, or a spoken interview about their experiences of interpersonal victimisation. We analysed the data using a thematic analysis, and found four overarching themes: 1. The usual for autism (expectations of victimisation, and experiences of othering), 2. The cost of living (being part of a neurominority, trauma, masking, and burnout), 3. Unpacking the baggage (impact of hermeneutical injustice) and 4. 'If you want to make an apple pie from scratch, you have to invent the universe first' (structural inequality and power dynamics, support, and community). Findings highlight the importance of considering the relationship between stigma and victimisation, and the relationship between trauma, masking, and burnout in autistic people. Reducing barriers to support and recovery are contingent on reducing structural inequality and providing better training about autistic people to frontline professionals.

Kay Peggs

Eating Animals: A Critical Criminology of the Domestic

When considering food, the label 'crime' is generally reserved for actions such as fraud, theft, falsification, and violations of food safety that take place in the public sphere. Food practices in the private sphere that

depend on harms to others routinely evade the label 'crime' and, indeed, often are so commonplace and accepted that the harms are occluded as well. What we eat has obvious implications for nonhuman animals because it is often grounded in the suffering and deaths of billions of them. The 'doing of the consumer' involves us in these harms. This chapter asks, 'How have criminologists approached these harms?'. By engaging critically and zemiologically with notions such as 'crime', 'harm', 'space', 'domestic' and 'domesticated', this chapter offers the rejoinder 'How can criminologists engage with these harms.

David Peplow and Jake Phillips
Sheffield Hallam University

Remote parole oral hearings: more efficient, but at what cost?

The Parole Board (PB) is responsible for deciding whether prisoners are safe to be released into the community. COVID19 accelerated the PB's move towards using remote oral hearings. Little is known about how this shift towards remote working has impacted the work of the PB and prisoners. In this paper we present the findings from a study which sought to understand the differences between remote and in-person hearings. Through analysis of interviews with 15 PB panel members we identify benefits and disbenefits of remote hearings. We suggest that in-person hearings are perceived to be better and that remote hearings pose challenges to participation, especially for certain prisoners. However, we also find that remote hearings bring benefits such as greater efficiency for the organisation. We conclude that the Board

needs to reconcile the tension between the efficiency afforded by remote working and the risks to justice that exist in this context.

Melissa Pepper
University of Greenwich

Neighbourhood Watch in England and Wales: Reflecting back, looking forward

Neighbourhood Watch (NW) was established in England and Wales in the early 1980s, with the aim of bringing together neighbours to look out for suspicious behaviour in their local areas. The ethos of NW has arguably shifted from its initial inception – from the 'eyes and ears' of the police, observing and reporting suspicious activity in the 1980s, to a more community-based activity approach in the 1990s in which the public were supported by the police to take action to secure their own safety and that of their neighbours. More recently, this approach has expanded beyond a sole crime prevention and community safety focus, with the current NW National Network website setting out its mission to 'support and enable individuals and communities to be connected, active and safe, which increases wellbeing and minimises crime'.

This paper presents early findings from a study to explore the evolution of NW schemes in England and Wales from the early 1980s to present day – including against the (arguable) backdrop of increased 'community spirit' during the Covid-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns. It considers the implications of this going forward, including potential to re-invigorate

the make-up and contribution of NW schemes.

Madeline Petrillo and Alexandra Bradley
Greenwich University and Leeds Beckett University

Working with trauma in adult Probation

Trauma-informed practice originated in healthcare organisations but is now increasingly being adopted by a range of frontline services, including in the criminal justice system. Generally, trauma-informed services do not offer treatment for trauma but provide services in a way that is sensitive to the prevalence of trauma and adversity among people using the service. Principles of trauma-informed practice were developed to improve staff knowledge about the impact of trauma, how it manifests in behaviour, and to develop organisational cultures and practices that ensure a person's trauma does not impede their access to services. This paper reports on research exploring how the Probation Service are implementing and embedding trauma-informed practice in its work, with a focus on examples of good practice and analysis of the challenges of reconciling trauma-informed practice within a system of punishment.

Flynn Pervan
University of Melbourne

Positivism and Preemption: Ontopower in Criminology

Criminology as a discipline has long resisted characterization as cohesive, or even as in service to a common directive. There are many powers that vie for attention in criminological theory and praxis; among these, positivism remains key. If criminology lacks direction, how is it that positivism has maintained such a hold on the discipline, and what might it mean for the future? This paper seeks to answer this question, in part, through an appeal to Brian Massumi's concept of preemption: ontopower. Staking a genealogical claim beginning with Lombroso, and charting the minor literatures of his impact, I interrogate the operative logics of preemption in criminological positivism as an expression of ontopower. Ontopower, I suggest, is the means through which positivism not only maintains its foothold within mainstream criminology, but provides the conditions of emergence for variations in criminological theorization like bio-social, and ultra-realist approaches. In exploring the ontopowerful nature of criminological positivism I pose some questions as to the epistemological and ontological status of criminology as a discipline, and clarify the position of positivism within contemporary criminology. Both understandings are then leveraged to suggest potential futures for the discipline and to bolster calls for genealogical research.

Jake Phillips, Colette Barry, Juliette Mullin, Loraine Gelsthorpe and Nicola Padfield
Sheffield Hallam University, Ulster University, University of Cambridge

Working with people at risk of suicide/self-harm in probation

People under probation supervision face an elevated risk of suicide and self-harm yet much less is known about this population

than people in prison. In this paper we will present the findings from research which sought to understand probation staff experiences of working with people at risk of suicide and/or self-harm. Through analysis of interviews with interviews with 51 members of staff we will cover: the key risk factors which people on probation face, how staff assess risk and the challenges in doing so; and the impact of this work on practitioners. We will conclude with implications for practice and reflect on how our findings contribute to the broader field of probation work and knowledge about suicide amongst people under supervision.

Kristi Pitts
Purdue University

Exploring Policy Improvements Criminal Justice Managers Need To Reduce Cultural Bias In A State Correctional System

The purpose of the qualitative exploratory study was to explore the policy improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system. The research question asked: What are the policy improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system? The study used interviews to collect information from ten participants with at least five years of corrections or policing work experience in a state correctional system. The data collection used semi-structured interviews and open- ended interview questions. The key findings suggest that the improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system could

be amended through the establishment of policies that transparently define agency directives in every state correction system while approaching cultural bias, cultural diversity training, and training to become a correctional officer, police officer and any other criminal justice professional.

Jayne Price
University of Chester

Using creative methods to explore the experiences of practitioners and young people within Youth Offending Services during the pandemic

Children and young people within the youth justice system are particularly vulnerable, with needs that require support from the multi-agency approach taken within the Youth Offending Service (YOS). However, the pandemic has seen an unprecedented change in traditional practices and methods of engaging with and supporting this population moving from face-to-face to virtual working. The impact upon their welfare needs and support networks are significant and have been recognised in literature. This research explores the perceptions of young people involved with two YOS' during the pandemic captured by arts-based methods of lyric writing with an artist. It was found that the artist developed a successful rapport with young people based on, familiarity with and passion for, music and he promoted their strengths improving their confidence and communicative skills. Practitioners were also invited to share their experiences through digital resources. Both methods allowed participants to lead and voice their experiences in a more

exploratory way than traditional means of collating data. The paper highlights themes of identity, relationships and sense of isolation and recognises the value of alternative research methods. The findings discussed reflect meaningful feedback that can contribute to YOS recovery plans and thus future of the service.

Michael Welch
Rutgers University & London School of Economics

Architecture for Disappearance: Performing Repression and Memory in a Former Torture Site in Buenos Aires

In Argentina, atrocities of the last dictatorship (1976 – 1983) continue to resonate not only through ongoing trials but also in sites were detainees were disappeared, tortured, and exterminated. Many of those former detention centers have been recovered and converted into memorial spaces. This work delves into the controversy over one of the most notorious sites in Buenos Aires known as ESMA. With a keen eye on architecture, it analyzes the manner by which repressors utilized and modified ESMA as a clandestine center. Turning critical attention to the afterlife of that space allows for deep introspection into how human rights groups repurposed the same space. Chief among the curatorial techniques is the management of the site's temporal mode linking the past with the present. The current incarnation of ESMA reveals a history of brutality that was once concealed. By thoughtful design, the site now provides a performative anchor through which visitors – as secondary witnesses --

can empathize with sufferers. The analysis is guided by the performative theory of Taylor (1997) and the dramaturgy of Goffman (1959) while taking informative cues from Nora (2002; 1989).

Ella Rabaiotti
Swansea University

The role of Crimestoppers in the reporting of crime and solving police investigations in England and Wales

The UK charity Crimestoppers has supported the police by taking and passing on information about crime anonymously for over thirty years. However, it's service has been subject to little examination. This paper aims to help fill a gap in the research by critically examining how Crimestoppers acts as an enabler to reporting crime and assists the police in solving crime. A small-scale qualitative study, semi-structured interviews were conducted with fifteen participants drawn from Crimestoppers' contact centre and two Welsh police forces. Incorporating 'action research', the researcher was a Crimestoppers' employee whilst completing this study for a MA thesis in 2020. Following a thematic analysis, the overarching finding submits that 'anonymity' is the golden thread which preserves Crimestoppers existence. Anonymity provided through Crimestoppers promotes reassurance and trust to overcome fear and barriers around crime and procedural justice. The charity has a strong relationship with the police and exists in a network of plural policing. Crimestoppers information passed to the police is often the 'golden nugget' of intelligence to support investigations particularly in cases of serious and violent

crime. The growth in online reporting and new crime trends raises questions about the future of online anonymous crime reporting.

Kholofelo A Rakubu
Tshwane University of Technology

The rise of domestic violence in south africa during covid 19 pandemic: a criminal justice perspective

The need for continuous research on domestic violence is explained by the increase in domestic violence in South Africa. Domestic violence cases have been on the rise in South Africa since 1994 and despite the existence of legal protections and statutory instruments that tries to hinder domestic violence, there continues to be violence inside families. The outbreak of corona virus has created all sorts of ramifications for justice system in South Africa and the world at large. Due to the outbreak, the South African government announced a lockdown to minimise the spread of the virus. Within a week of the lockdown, the South African Police Services reported shocking rise in the number of gender-based violence cases which were approximately 89000. The lockdown primarily suggests that the victim be locked with the perpetrator for a period until its deemed safe to end the lockdown. The chapter aims to provide a criminological perspective on the rise of domestic violence during the outbreak of the virus. This is through adoption of criminological theories such as the differential association theory, classical theory, frustration and aggression theory and social bond theory. Furthermore, the chapter aims to explore ramifications

of the COVID 19 pandemic on criminal justice system in dealing with cases of domestic violence. Factors pertaining to issues of access to justice system during the lockdown, poor reporting, feeling of helplessness by the victim, justice delayed, and victim support will be evaluated.

Ailie Rennie
University of Cambridge

'Tightness', autonomy and release: Understanding the anticipated pains of release from prison and life licencing

This presentation will discuss a recent article published by myself and Professor Ben Crewe. It explores how men serving mandatory life sentences in England and Wales anticipate life after release and the imposition of a life licence. It reports the various ways that lifers feared licencing as being exceedingly 'tight' and restrictive, sometimes resulting in them retreating from release altogether. At the same time, some participants reported a motivation to embrace the 'tightness' of their impending licence conditions, and use penal power as a means of structuring life on release. Whether they resisted or embraced penal intervention, all participants altered their aspirations to what seemed achievable upon release when subject to numerous conditions. Specifically, we argue that the anticipation of a particular mode of penal power has a material effect on lifers' approach to release. Further, the presentation will suggest some of the policy implications that may be drawn from this work, and further directions for study.

Samantha Reveley, Sarah Connelly and Donna Peacock

University of Sunderland DISCRIM Network

Compounding Vulnerability: The impact of COVID-19 for Appropriate Adult Service Provision

This paper employs a mixed method approach to understanding the impact of COVID-19 for service provision in relation to Appropriate Adult services for vulnerable adults as police suspects. PACE 1984 provided that Appropriate Adults are required to protect the interests of vulnerable people during the time that they are in contact with the police as a suspect, whether in custody, or during voluntary interviews. The first national COVID lockdown commenced on 23 March 2020. Providers of support for vulnerable people were taken by surprise, no contingency plans or service level risk assessments had accounted for the likelihood of a global pandemic. At a national level, schemes were very much left to their own devices to respond to the global crisis. Some found ways to adapt, some did not. Many schemes provided restricted services, or were beset with staffing crises, others did not survive. We conclude that while demand during the pandemic remained at a similar level that the inconsistent and unregulated nature of the provision meant that an already 'patchy' service was placed under massive stress, and as a result support for vulnerable suspects while in custody was not able to be assured.

Obe Adebowale Richard
University of Portsmouth

Public perception toward counterfeit drugs in nigeria

Counterfeit drugs have been identified as the major obstacle to quality healthcare delivery globally, particularly in developing countries like Nigeria. Over the years, some research studies that have been undertaken on counterfeit medicines has highlighted weak legislation, greed, the high cost of genuine drugs, and corruption as the primary reasons for the continued widespread of counterfeit medicines in Nigeria. Meanwhile, some other studies focused mainly on the economic and health consequences of counterfeit medicines. However, there has been limited research on the demand side and public perception toward counterfeit medicines in developing countries, particularly Nigeria. This research study provides insights into the factors influencing public perceptions and attitudes toward counterfeit products, particularly counterfeit medicines in Nigeria.

Apart from weak pharmaceutical regulations, weak penalties for counterfeit offenders, greed, corruption, and difficult terrain in most parts of Nigeria contributed to the problem of the high rate of counterfeit drug cases in the country. The poor state of roads has made inspection and control difficult to enforce in most part of the country. As a result, counterfeiters have capitalised on the situation by channelling their resources to those areas since more than half of the Nigerian population lives in rural areas where accessibility is difficult. Furthermore, one of the critical findings of this study is that the high rate of counterfeit drugs in the Nigerian drug market has resulted in fear and anxiety among Nigerians regarding the authenticity of medicines they

are consuming."

Thomas Roberts
University of Surrey

Climate Change and policing: What are the key questions for researchers?

As climate change rises up the political agenda, criminologists are increasingly starting to think about its impact on crime. In particular, there is a growing body of research (mostly from the US and Australia) exploring the relationship between rising temperatures and offending. However, another key consideration, which has received significantly less attention, is the impact of climate change on policing. This paper draws upon the limited literature on the impact of rising temperatures on policing and primary research into systems for alerting relevant authorities about forecast extreme weather, to explore some key impacts that climate change is having on operational policing. Specifically, the paper considers the role the police currently play in responding to extreme weather events and how this might change in the future as such events become more common. It also explores the impact of extreme weather (particularly heat) on the wellbeing of police officers and other shift workers. The paper concludes by identifying a number of important gaps in our current understanding about the impact of climate change on policing and makes some suggestions for future research.

Carol Robinson

University of York

Enhancing student learning on courses teaching criminological theory: a critical narrative review

Criminological theory is a core component in criminology-related programmes in higher education, but is a subject that both students and new lecturers can find challenging. This paper explores why theory is so challenging and provides a review of recent scholarship on the teaching of criminological theory in higher education which is intended to address the research question "what is known to enhance student learning on courses teaching criminological theory?". Exploring the pedagogical approaches suggested by empirically-based articles published between 2000 and 2020, it reveals recent scholarship on realistic outcomes for courses teaching criminological theory, assessing learning outcomes and engaging students with theory. The findings presented suggest ways to help students see the relevance of criminological theory to the real world. The paper reflects on the limitations of present scholarship in this area and develops ideas for further work on how best to teach criminological theory in Higher Education.

Katherine Roscoe
University of Liverpool

The Criminalisation of Indigenous people in Western Australia, 1829-1961

This paper examines indigenous incarceration in Western Australia (WA), using the case studies of Rottnest Island (1839-69) and Roebourne Prison (1908-

1961). Analysing prison registers from both institutions, alongside historic court, police and newspaper data, it maps how the criminal code was used to protect and expand colonial property rights, causing the dispossession of WA's traditional owners and displacing them into carceral institutions. By analysing data in registers of two key penal institutions for Indigenous people, alongside historic court, police and newspaper data, it explores how the criminalisation and imprisonment of Indigenous people operated as a tool of colonisation that carried over into postcolonial statecraft. It also examines specific cases to show how the racialisation and unequal treatment under criminal justice processes shaped individuals' lives. It will conclude, by arguing that these colonial inequities have continuing legacies in the over-representation of Indigenous people in custody today. As of 2020, almost 40% of prisoners in WA are Indigenous, despite only making up 3% of the state's total population.

Leanne Savigar-Shaw
Staffordshire University

Taking the right course? The role of education as an alternative to prosecution for mobile phone using drivers

Despite very little evidence of their effectiveness, the decision was made in the UK in recent years to cease offering education courses as an alternative to prosecution for the offence of using a mobile phone while driving. This was justified by the Department for Transport who argued that removing the option of a diversionary course would act as a "strong deterrent"

(2016b: 20). This paper will highlight key findings of a research project that explored perceptions and experiences of such driver education through 46 semi-structured interviews with police officers involved in identifying offenders as well as those delivering and receiving a specific course that was previously offered as an alternative to prosecution in the UK. In particular, this paper reflects on driver experiences of the course and identified challenges and opportunities for offering education as an alternative to prosecution. Self-reported impacts of the course on driver behaviour will be discussed alongside an emphasised focus on who should be offered courses as an alternative to prosecution, focusing upon desires for both punitive and rehabilitative responses to mobile phone using drivers.

Ed Schreeche-Powell and David Honeywell
University of Kent (E.S-P); University of Manchester (D.H)

Why convict criminology isn't easy: Lived experience and status fragility

Developed by US criminologists Grant Tiejen and Daniel Kavish, 'status fragility' refers both to precarious contractual work in the professional foothills of academic criminology and the collateral consequences of stigmatisation. Using the lens of an 'applied Convict Criminology ' Ed Schreeche-Powell and David Honeywell report on some of the difficulties they encounter in being criminologists who are open about their lived experience of criminal justice.

Gloria Shajobi-Ibikunle
University of Abuja

Re-thinking Family & Community Measures for Rehabilitation of Convicts in Nigerian Correctional System

Children are birthed and reared in families. After serving their term of imprisonment, convicts go back to their family and society. Whilst in correctional center, one of the aims is rehabilitation such that upon release, convicts equipped with skills adjust back to live meaningful productive lives. This paper examines a more meaningful role family and community bodies should play in rehabilitation and aftercare. The study is doctrinal relying on primary and secondary sources. The findings are that the family unit play a strong role in Nigerian socio-cultural setting. Though inadequate, The Nigerian Correctional Services (NCS) currently boasts some laudable vocational facilities and opportunities for convicts. The paper also finds that in southern Nigeria, tribal and town associations play very strong, supportive roles in community socio-economic development. The paper recommends that while serving their sentence, families of offenders be encouraged to partner NCS by regular visits as part of rehabilitation process. The NCS should set up formal relationships with willing town/tribal associations, who will in turn ensure communal follow up of released convicts. Religious and other bodies should be encouraged to set up half way houses to ease resettlement challenges. By this, Aftercare function of the NCS will be better impacted.

Anqi Shen
Northumbria University

Why Women Want to Become Police Officers? A case study on women in policing in China

This paper presents a qualitative study that examines the reasons why women want to be police officers in the mainland of the People's Republic of China. It explores females' entry into the police organisation, policewomen's occupational roles and positions, the perceived nature of policing and, to a lesser extent, local police culture. The paper argues that unlike many policing systems in the Northern, or Western, countries today, China does not need a creative strategy to attract females to join the police. Instead, if structural changes are not possible for now, it may and should first make 'technical' shifts, to scrap the quota that restricts women's entry and facilitate female officers to be more actively engaged in mainstream policing if they so wish.

Miriam Shovel
Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

The police response to 'domestic abuse': navigating the official definition

Successive iterations of the UK government's definition of domestic abuse have been driven by pressure to expand the definition to ensure that it does not exclude those who require services. The current definition (which is now also a legal definition in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021) is arguably so broad that it requires interpretation by frontline police officers.

Concurrently, the political prioritisation of domestic abuse in recent years has driven a shift towards 'positive action' policies, which require officers to take positive action when responding to domestic abuse-flagged incidents (with arrest generally presented as the preferred police action). This paper therefore explores how the political prioritisation of domestic abuse, and the concurrent expansion of the definition, has influenced police practice, drawing on quantitative police data and qualitative observations and interviews from one English police force area. In particular, this paper explores how frontline police officers engage in boundary work when navigating the definition of domestic abuse. It also reflects on the operational consequences of 'flagging' a crime as domestic abuse, for victims, police, and the broader criminal justice system.

Lauren Smith
University of Lincoln

"Surviving not Living": The Lived Experiences of Crime and Gambling

The Commission on Crime and Gambling-related Harms sought to understand the relationship between crime and gambling in England and Wales. Subsequently, The Howard League for Penal Reform supported a series of research projects to support a greater understanding. There is limited existing research into the lived experiences of crime and gambling and the current research was commissioned to focus on and amplify the voices of those affected by crime committed as a result of gambling.

The research comprised of 18 interviews with people who had committed crime as a result of gambling, and 4 interviews with family members. The findings highlighted the varied early experience of people who commit crime as a result of gambling; the impact of crime and gambling on health, finances, accommodation, relationships and employment; the lack of screening and support available to people throughout their journey through the criminal justice system; and implications for policy and practice within treatment and support providers, education, the gambling industry, and financial institutions. Recommendations were made across these areas. In addition, a number of avenues for future research were highlighted including a need for focussed research involving women and ethnic minority communities. A summary of this research will be discussed.

John Solaas
University of Brighton

Observing the Thin Blue Line

While allocating me to a patrol was organised at short notice, it was never a problem for any officers to include me. Nonetheless, my presence in the backseat of the police car created an unnatural atmosphere, and it seemed that the officers felt me scrutinising their every move. The first task was gaining the officers' trust and convincing them that I was not looking for 'bad cops'. Sometimes, one officer would comment and then say "don't write that down" followed by nervous laughter. I started by sitting in the backseat meticulously writing with pen and paper but soon made a reasonable switch to my phone. Storing keywords, timestamps,

and reflections were efficient ways of notetaking, which I expanded the morning after each shift. During public interactions, I frequently stood next to an officer who seemed comfortable with my presence and eager to answer my questions. Most civilians ignored me, despite my wearing a 'civilian observer' high-visibility vest. Others were curious, questioning my presence and occasionally told me I was the "goofiest looking police officer". Overall, based on my experience, police observation is beneficial for learning about police work—and despite difficulties with social desirability bias, officers accepting of the observer and being observed.

Manikandan Soundararajan
Staffordshire University

Victimization Narratives of Rohingya's : A Qualitative Study at Bangladesh Refugee Camps

The main focus of this research study is to explore the victimization faced by the Rohingyas in Myanmar and in Bangladesh as refugees as well as the victimization faced due to the refugee camp situation and problems associated with refugee camps. The objectives of the study are (i) To examine the violence, persecution and collective victimization of Rohingyas in Myanmar. (ii) To analyse the victimization and problems faced during migrating from Myanmar to Bangladesh. (iii) To assess the victimization due to the refugee camp situation and problems associated with the refugee camp. An in-depth qualitative interview method was adopted. The study involves the case studies of 18 participants from the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

Purposive sampling was adopted to select the area and population as refugees are special population and are residing in refugee camps in Bangladesh. The individual interviews were recorded, transcribed, member-checked and analyzed using Creswell's data analysis process. Based on the research study the researcher has found three phases of victimization of Rohingya refugees which are: (i) Violence, persecution and collective victimization of Rohingyas in Myanmar, (ii) Victimization and problems faced during migration from Myanmar to Bangladesh, (iii) Victimization due to the refugee camp situation and problems associated with the refugee camp. The researcher also found that there is a chance of a fourth phase of victimization which may arise during the process of repatriation and rehabilitation. This phase of victimization will include secondary victimization and psychological trauma.

Rachel Stuart
Brunel University

The Positionality of Insider Researchers when Researching Traveller Communities

As an academic from a Traveller background being involved in recent research with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, funded by DHSC and aimed at exploring the uptake of COVID protection measures by GRT communities was an unexpectedly emotional experience. The research was conducted against a backdrop of increasingly virulent mediated anti-Traveller hate speech and the passing of the Policing and Sentencing Act and necessitated a constant review

of my insider positionality. Interviewees' descriptions of living in corrosive and hostile environments, rapidly turning into what Mbembe (2019, p96) has described as 'dead spaces' - racially stigmatised spaces where vast populations are subjected to living conditions that confer upon them the status of the living dead' -highlighted the important role of the insider researcher. This paper will consider the role of marginalised researchers 'essential to the creative development of new and challenging academic viewpoints' (Collins 1986, p15). But who as 'marginal intellectuals' who occupy 'critical posture(s) perform a 'useful undertaking' of challenging 'the hegemonic truth claims reflected in the dominant discourses' but do so at the expense of constant emotional investment and appraisal to allow 'new perspectives from previously obscured angles'(Hall and Winslow 2015, p1) to extend the academic insight.

Lisa Sugiura
University of Portsmouth

Incels' Justifications for Misogyny

Incels (involuntary celibates) have been the subject of increased media, security, and academic attention due to their association with mass murder and violent attacks. They have largely been othered, however, as an extreme online subculture with novel misogynistic values distinct from wider society. Although the hatred of women espoused by incels appears highly exaggerated, dismissing their beliefs as idiosyncratic overlooks how they are provided credence by more acceptable and normalised forms of societal misogyny and anti-progressive heteropatriarchy support.

This paper reports on an ethnographic involving non-participant observation and thematic analysis of publicly available incel discussions, videos and comments on social media platforms, and interviews with self-identified current and former incels, to understand the influence and philosophy of incels from a criminological gendered perspective. Insight is provided into their justifications for hating women structured around three key interrelated ontological themes: misandry (adopting the victim status), rejection (sex and intimacy), and women as naturally inferior/corrupt, which have wider societal influences and implications. The paper argues that incels, their ideology, opinions of and towards women, are not only symptomatic of wider normalised societal misogyny, but reinforced by it.

Amy Summerfield, Sarah Pike and Anna Kotova
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Justice and Birmingham University/MoJ

An overview of the Ministry of Justice Evidence and Partnership Hub work on academic collaboration

The Evidence and Partnerships Hub sits within the Data and Analysis directorate within the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). The Hub reflects the commitment of Data and Analysis to transform the way data and evidence is used to shape policy decisions and drive improvements to justice outcomes. The Hub leads on the delivery of a Partnerships Strategy which defines the focus of our efforts on engagement and collaboration with the external research community. Our ambitions are to strengthen

the available evidence, enhance our combined research capabilities and address strategic evidence priorities.

This talk will give an overview of the Hub's partnership activity, including:

Facilitating links with a range of academic and research networks to enhance the response to the department's published Areas of Research Interest 2020 (ARI). We have established an Academic Network of over 300 experts for advice and collaboration in priority policy areas and lead an internal seminar series for academic experts to share and discuss their research findings and implications with policymakers and government analysts.

Our collaboration with the Capabilities in Academic Partnership Engagement (CAPE) team at UCL to understand what works for sustained knowledge and expertise exchange and brokerage.

Hosting two academic policy fellows as part of the ESRC policy fellowships to help MoJ push the boundaries in the use of academic evidence and innovative methodologies – with some initial reflections and ambitions from one of the Fellows, Dr Anna Kotova

Charlie E Sutton and Mark Monaghan
Loughborough University, University of Birmingham

The potential for Realist Synthesis evaluation in Youth Justice: understanding the context and mechanisms of change within restorative justice interventions.
'What Works' style evaluations of interventions, based on experimental designs, are widespread in youth justice and alternative theory-driven approaches are rarely used, despite having purchase in other policy areas. This has a knock-on effect for systematic reviews, which are heavily skewed towards the accumulated findings of RCT studies at the expense of alternative designs. In this paper we have three main aims. First, we elaborate on the partiality of the evidence-base in youth justice intervention reviews, which often lack essential details relating to context and the mechanisms of change. Second, we outline the case for including alternative ways of reviewing literature on the grounds that 'What Works' approaches fail to appreciate how context influences the way interventions operate and are, therefore, premised on a limited understanding of causality which does not elaborate the way programmes work, for whom, in what circumstances and why. Finally, drawing from our use of a Realist Synthesis evaluation to examine the preventative utility of the restorative justice-based Referral Order, we demonstrate that particular contextual issues (e.g. lack of child involvement in planning and delivery/ environmental and situational barriers) can block mechanisms of change, but positive relationships can help children overcome these challenges.

Andrea Tara-Chand and Paul Ogden
University of Huddersfield

In the mantra 'professional policing' is it possible to reimagine public protection, harm reduction and legitimacy in professional policing teaching?
The words Professional Policing are

ubiquitous in the aspirations for change in policing in the UK, but what does this mean for the protection of all citizens? This paper seeks to expose specific themes for discussion about the effectiveness of the National Policing Curriculum (NPC) in addressing the aspiration of public protection and harm reductio for all communities and, by implication, for policing legitimacy.

This paper is predicated on insights gained from delivering the NPC in Higher Education with the attendant difficulty of defining and operationalising the concept 'public protection'. In policy documents the concept is complex and wide-ranging; associated variously with being informed by community priorities, working with partners, fostering a culture shift, safeguarding victims, resource effort, combined agency responses, extending the policing role, risks in the limits of police involvement, preventing crime and managing offenders. This list of potential roles, and organisational impacts, can be viewed as expansive raising the question how effectively can the concept be operationalised?

The aim of this paper is to start a discursive journey in which participants are invited to reimagine what effective public protection could embrace; is the concept more closely linked to social harm and to 'policing' as opposed to 'the police'?

Globally, intimate partner abuse (IPA) remains a pervasive and critical social issue. In England and Wales, Section 76 of Serious Crimes Act (2015) and the Domestic Abuse Act (2021) describe 'coercive and controlling behaviour' as a range of deliberate abusive tactics previously unacknowledged as constituting risk of serious harm, prompting changes to frontline police practice. In response, this qualitative PhD research draws on Foucault's concept of genealogy (1969/2002) to highlight historically dominant and emerging counter discourses around IPA and their impact on officer approaches and victim-survivor experiences. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis (2013) and a feminist lens facilitate examination of the data; semi-structured interviews with English police and victim-survivors and observations of police in domestic abuse training sessions. With a focus on power dynamics from the micro- to macro- levels of social structure, the analysis draws attention to the impact of normalised gender, couple and social expectations on approaches to response and support. Early findings suggest a range of individual responses by officers working, often against cultural inertia, in a role where discretion has been minimised by 'positive action' policy but where there are opportunities for understanding and compassion to change lives through, and beyond, criminal justice outcomes.

Sarah Tatton
Sheffield Hallam University

Coercive and controlling behaviour; dominant discourse, police response and the victim-survivor experience

Helen Taylor and Lorana Bartels
Australian National University

Digital justice: A rapid evidence assessment of the use of mobile technology for offender behavioural

change.

The increasing availability and use of mobile technology have allowed for innovative solutions to address a range of issues, especially in relation to health behaviour change. Such technological advances have also created opportunities within the justice context and the past decade has seen the development and use of mobile technology in the criminal justice system in several countries. Yet, little systematic research exists in this area. This paper begins to fill this gap, through a rapid evidence assessment of mobile apps and text message reminders, designed to support behaviour change amongst criminal justice populations. Our review of the literature identified 22 studies, in which technology was being used to address a range of problems, from promoting compliance with probation conditions to increasing the rate of court attendance and trust in the police. We also identified 17 apps that have been developed to support offenders. Our review of the research and apps revealed a number of common features, including the use of 'social technology', as a tool to create positive engagement; reminders of key dates; information on health, drugs and alcohol; problem-solving tools and gamified features.

Olivia Taylor
University of Leicester

Walking the Line of Insider-Outsider Positionality in Online Research

Online research in the social sciences is an increasingly complex area to navigate, and this is exacerbated further when situated in the field of hate studies.

My doctoral research seeks to take a qualitative deep dive into the varied ways in which hate manifests on Twitter, taking particular interest in how perpetrators of online hate make use of the platform. The study collects its data via a multi-pronged approach, including conducting keyword searches for hateful terms and hashtags, and monitoring engagement with relevant Tweets, accounts, and trending topics. Computer-mediated discourse analysis of Tweet content combined with thematic analysis of public profile information aims to reveal how Twitter is used as a platform and amplifier for hateful rhetoric, and how perpetrators of online hate elect to present themselves to their imagined audiences. Accordingly, this presentation examines the ethical and positional dilemmas that arise from conducting this kind of research. Firstly, it considers how to reconcile the traditional ethical pillars with the complications of an online context and perpetrator sample, when consent cannot be reasonably obtained. The presentation concludes with reflections on positionality and walking the line of insider-outsider research in a highly political and emotive field of study.

Kirsty Teague
Nottingham Trent University

'Dear diary... methodological reflections on the ethics and utility of adopting diaries as a research method with people who have experience of prison due to a sexual conviction'

There is a rich history of reflective logs and diaries being used in penal settings by people who are under supervision.

Diaries, or logs, may be kept willingly in an autoethnographic manner, or indeed an individual may be asked by an authority figure to keep one to observe progress (i.e., in an offender behavioural programme) and/or to monitor their daily activities (i.e., whilst under supervision in the community). For men serving a prison sentence for a sexual conviction and doing group-based treatment programmes, noting and documenting thoughts, feeling and reflections holds perceived utility for all involved. However, long-term, some men with sexual convictions who have been released from prison have founded negative memories of the 'penal gaze' and can thus emotionally and physically distance themselves from the diary, as a research method. As such, this presentation will look at the opportunities, challenges and ethical quandaries diaries pose as a method in applied forensic and criminological research, drawing upon experience of using diaries in longitudinal research with men whom all have sexual convictions and have experience of imprisonment.

Luke Telford
Staffordshire University

Neoliberalism's Death Throes or Neoliberalism Reinvented?

Capitalism's structural crises have historically combined to generate epochal change. This was clear in the 1970s, for instance, when stagflation and public discontent regarding bitter relations between capital and industrial workers collided to entail a shift to neoliberalism. Some commentators suggest we are now on the cusp of similar historic change, with the combined forces of the 2008 global financial crash, ascent of nationalism, and the Covid-19 pandemic slowly moving us into capitalism's next phase. Whilst the transition to a greener economy is underway, the direction of the future is yet to be determined. This presentation begins by documenting how we are immersed in Gramsci's interregnum; neoliberalism is slowly decaying but there exists no coherent political force that can shift us into a different epoch. It then discusses how neoliberalism's corrosive cultural characteristics including post-social relations are deeply rooted and would take many years to undo. Next, the presentation outlines how neoliberalism may utilise the crises mentioned above to reinvent itself, demonstrating how the future could potentially contain structural conditions historically reserved for dystopian fiction. Conceptualised as the 'new dark age', this includes future pandemics, uninhabitable regions across the world due to global warming and mass infertility.

Alex Tepperman
University of Winnipeg

Afn ganef brent dos hitl: Bringing the Jewish Experience to Historical Criminology

The field of historical criminology has widely ignored Jewish criminality in the United States and Canada, portraying Jewish lawbreakers solely as martyrs, political radicals, or organized crime kingpins. This is an ahistorical understanding of the Jewish experience and this hesitancy to discuss Jewish involvement in petty and violent crime has contributed to the ongoing, and false, notion of Jews as a rule-following

"model minority." This paper advocates for a field-wide reappraisal of Jewish criminality since 1890 and, as a means of developing a sense of the "banal" Jewish criminal, employs a snapshot study of 185 incarcerated Jewish-Americans and 78 incarcerated Jewish-Canadians in the year 1920, the last year of a three-decade wave of Jewish immigration to North America. Data drawn from these incarcerated Jewish criminals, when combined with a content analysis of contemporaneous newspaper reporting and scholarly literature, heavily suggest that Jewish crime was consistent with national trends. The notion of Jews as uniquely non-criminal likely emerged from a combination of misleading sociological studies; aggressive efforts to promote the "model minority" myth in the press; and from a higher likelihood on the part of Jews to "pass" as non-Jewish, thereby obscuring the presence of Jews in police and carceral records.

Katie Hunter
Lancaster University

Exploring Ethnicity, Care Experience and Criminal Justice Involvement

There is a longstanding over-representation of Black and minoritised individuals in youth and adult criminal justice systems in England and Wales (Lammy, 2018; YJB, 2021). Individuals with experience of being in care (e.g. foster care, children's homes or kinship care) are also over-represented in justice systems, particularly in youth custody and adult prisons (Laming Review, 2016; MoJ 2012). In the last decade, decreases in the number of children entering the youth justice system have served to intensify such

existing inequalities (Cunneen, Goldson & Russell, 2018). Qualitative research suggests that care-experienced individuals who also identify as having an ethnic minority background, may experience a 'double whammy' of disadvantage across systems of care and justice (Hunter, 2022). However, until recently it was not possible to analyse the intersections between ethnicity, care experience and justice systems involvement using quantitative data. This paper will draw on emerging findings from an ADR UK-funded Fellowship on newly linked MoJ-DfE administrative datasets which have made it possible to analyse these intersections for the first time. In doing so, it will outline the extent of the over-representation of care-experienced individuals from different ethnic groups as well as information about the nature of their justice systems involvement.

Matt Tidmarsh
University of Leeds

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

This paper maps the (shifting) boundaries of professional legitimacy, identity, and practice in probation in England and Wales. Probation established itself in the twentieth century as a core institution in the modernist pursuit of offender rehabilitation; however, changing political economic priorities in recent decades have prompted a new consensus that also incorporates mentalities of punitivism, managerialism, and risk. With a particular emphasis on the reunification of services after the Transforming Rehabilitation

reforms, the paper presents a practical and moral case for how the Government's (re)professionalisation agenda can be developed. It draws upon the sociology of the professions literature to emphasise the service's 'interstitiality' as a professional jurisdiction that operates between different social spheres. The paper 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 internal self-image and external legitimacy.

James Treadwell and Adam Lynes
Staffordshire University and Birmingham City University

Making a Killing? A Critical Criminology of the Arms Industry

In the week after Russia invaded Ukraine, stock prices of companies like Northrop Grumman, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, and Boeing all increased market value substantially. Among the many repercussions of the Russian invasion of Ukraine is a proliferation of small arms, and behind that is increasing state spending on weaponry. Of course, firearms now defending the streets of Kyiv may be used in future fatal gun crime in European cities. Yet while the citizenries of wealthy countries suffer damage when resources are diverted to arms expenditure, the real harm impacts are disproportionately borne by poorer countries in the Global South through deaths, destruction of homes, exposure to violence and associated trauma. Despite this, Critical Criminology has had little to say on the arms industry. Therefore, this paper

considers the utility of considering the sale of arms through the prisms of Zemiology, Ultra-Realism and Critical Criminology. It considers the place of the arms industry in the constellation of powerful actors and their harms looking at several examples. It suggests that Criminology's occasional concern with the 'illicit' arms trade requires a conceptual re-orientation, and that understanding the harms associated with the arms industry is a vital and pressing task for Critical Criminology.

James Treadwell and Tammy Ayres
Staffordshire University and University of Leicester

Entrepreneurs: Just Taking Care of Business, The Drug Business.

The paper focuses on criminal entrepreneurs – some old and some new – who have increasingly been drawn to the illicit drug trade not only to satisfy demand (it is easy money), but also as a response to the political economy where their skill set is no longer valued and they either adapt or die. Throughout the data is used to argue that illicit drug dealing must be seen against a backdrop of economic austerity and a political economy of neoliberal consumer capitalism that prioritises and promotes individualism, entrepreneurialism, pervasive consumerism, and compulsive (conspicuous) acquisition. Therefore, drug supply fulfilled a number of functions in these criminal entrepreneur's lives that largely revolved around finding viable and dignified employment. However, what was common across all of our respondents was their dedication to conspicuous consumption and buying 'the nice things in life'. Drug dealing

among his group was used to bankroll a luxurious and desirable lifestyle and buy the 'ornamental trinkets that bestow existential significance and social distinction' (Hall et al. 2008:77).

Loretta Trickett
Nottingham Trent University

"Changing Minds: addressing women's safety in public space through work with men and boys"

The murder of Sarah Everard by a serving Metropolitan Police officer is a seminal moment in the history of VAWG. Recent policy developments to improve women's safety in England and Wales include Home Office funding for towns and cities to address 'women's safety' by taking a holistic approach including design and management of public spaces and training for staff within public companies. Funding has also been used for educational initiatives aimed at challenging male attitudes towards women whilst highlighting the role of men and boys within bystander interventions. These approaches have their origins in the Nottinghamshire Police Misogyny Hate Crime Policy and subsequent evaluation reaching an audience of 90 million people, considerably raising the profile of women's safety in public space, previously absent from the legal, policy or educational agendas. This evaluative research with female victims, members of the public and the police resulted in the 'Changing Minds' educational comic depicting the scale, nature and impact of public harassment on women and girls and outlining the need to target similar initiatives at men and boys to eradicate male entitlement and disrespect.

This presentation provides an analysis of projects utilising such educational initiatives within universities, and as part of city-wide projects examining their effectiveness, including key insights and future recommendations.

Liz Turner
University of Liverpool

Business as usual? Police officer narratives about issuing fixed penalty notices for breaches of coronavirus restrictions

This paper will describe the findings from a series of interviews with police officers about their experiences of issuing fixed penalty notices for breaches of coronavirus restrictions. The interviews revealed that many officers experienced discomfort and uncertainty about the powers they were given to tackle the pandemic and that they used discretion in order to resolve these feelings, professing to only issue fines for "blatant" breaches. However, whether a breach of coronavirus regulations was viewed as "blatant" and a fine issued was often related not just to how clear it was that the law was knowingly broken without reasonable excuse, but rather to who was breaking the law, the circumstances in which police encountered them, and how well they were perceived to have responded to police intervention (their attitude). The data suggest that officers were less comfortable using their enforcement powers against people they encountered under circumstances which would not, in non-pandemic times, form part of ordinary police work and more confident using them against people who they encountered in the

context of conducting more "business-as-usual" policing activities. The tendency to revert to "business-as-usual" thinking when policing the pandemic has been a key factor underpinning ethnic disproportionality in coronavirus policing.

Pamela Ugwudike
University of Southampton

Transcending disciplinary boundaries in the digital age: The case for a criminology of AI ethics

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies are increasingly transforming decision-making infrastructures across private and public sector organisations, accelerating innovation in many areas, and reinforcing the notion of a transition towards a digital age and a 'fourth industrial revolution'. In justice systems and beyond, applications of technology are dynamic and cannot be considered novel but AI and related advances in technological innovation such as Machine Learning and Big Data are revolutionising policy and practice.

As the technologies continue to proliferate nationally and globally, a fast-growing multidisciplinary scholarship on AI ethics has emerged and is currently calling into question utopic AI imaginaries. Commonly cited concerns include the capacity of data-driven AI systems to undermine human autonomy, and rights whilst ossifying structural inequalities.

In this keynote, I reflect on these and other ethical issues, with a focus on the challenges that have accompanied the AI-driven transition from analogue to digital ecosystems of surveillance, control,

knowledge production, communication, and social interaction. Inspired by insights from critical algorithm studies, I make a case for expanding the boundaries of criminology to accommodate this transition and the accompanying ethical dilemmas. I outline the relevance of AI ethics for criminology and highlight key epistemological, theoretical, and empirical points of engagement for the discipline.

Within this context, I propose a criminology of AI ethics that can provide new concepts, theories, and methods for, (1) understanding the ethical challenges of AI technologies, (2) proffering possible remediations, and (2) engaging in dialogue with emerging multidisciplinary approaches. I argue that, through the new criminology of AI ethics, the discipline can play a pivotal role in developing intellectual frameworks for formalising ethical AI principles, codes, and futures.

Niamh Wade
Maynooth University

Lessons from the North Liverpool Community Justice Centre

The North Liverpool Community Justice Centre (NLCJC) took inspiration from the Red Hook Community Justice Centre in Brooklyn, and was the first community court of its kind established in the UK. The NLCJC opened in September 2005 and consisted of a magistrates' court and numerous services for people who resided in the catchment areas of Anfield, Everton, County and Kirkdale. The intended purpose behind the development of the community justice centre was to "improve links between

the community and the delivery of justice" (Home Office, 2003: 80). In 2006, the Government announced planning for ten new community courts across the country (Department of Constitutional Affairs, 2006). However, these plans never progressed and the NLCJC was shut down in 2013 after eight years of operation.

In light of the resurgence of political support for problem-solving courts in the 2020 Sentencing White Paper, this paper will detail the lessons we can learn from the NLCJC experience. This paper is part of a wider feasibility study on the introduction of a community court in Ireland, which focuses on the NLCJC as a case study.

Fiona Wadie and Sarah Charman
University of Portsmouth (both)

"It's the only reason I'm still here": Understanding the impact of an enhanced wellbeing programme on police officers and staff

Concerns about low levels of wellbeing within the police workplace have prompted the development of nationwide initiatives such as Oscar Kilo and the Bluelight Wellbeing Framework. Simultaneously, individual police forces have led their own initiatives, establishing wellbeing strategies aimed at supporting both police officers and police staff alike. The survey research presented in this paper forms part of a wider qualitative evaluation of a single police force's "wellbeing programme" following an expansion in investment. The research aimed to investigate the attitudes of both police officers and staff towards the wellbeing programme in terms of

their awareness of, engagement with, and confidence in, the services offered . There were 518 responses received from an online survey distributed to police officers and staff. The research findings highlight the positive benefits of accessing wellbeing services and an enhanced sense of wellbeing both inside and outside of work. However, the findings also indicate that there are wider concerns about access, follow-up, workloads and workplace cultures which need further consideration. The paper discusses how the findings from this research might be understood within the wider context of increasing concerns about national police wellbeing.

Sarah Waite
Leeds Trinity University/Leeds Beckett University

"It's just a whole new world": Women's Experiences of Changing from a Closed to an Open Prison

Drawing upon themes of adaptation to a changing world, this paper explores the qualitative experiences of women's transition from a closed to an open prison. Whilst positive conditions and experiences in open prisons are assessed relative to the closed estate, open prisons are not without their own unique pains. Working towards open prison is often a key focus for those serving life sentences and transitioning between penal conditions requires further adaptations. However, few studies examine these experiences within the context of women's imprisonment or of those on shorter sentences. Using grounded theory and interviews with 10 incarcerated women

and 10 staff working at an open prison in England, this paper argues that attention needs to be paid to these accounts in order to understand the temporal experiences of changing and adapting to 'new worlds'. This study found consistent and varied responses of shock, overwhelm and anxiety to the changed features and characteristics of the open prison. This meant learning and navigating new, and often more ambiguous, rules and spaces. Moreover, successful adaptation was vital as failure to do so risked being 'shipped back' to the closed estate, losing access to the relative freedoms and autonomy associated with this new world.

Alison Wakefield, Louisa Schneller and Cody Porter
University of West London, TeamMacro and University of the West of England

Convergence, complexity and cyber security and their implications for criminology

Converged security is defined by the US government as the 'formal collaboration between previously disjointed security functions'. The concept reflects how technological advancements, including Internet of Things applications, are increasingly linking organisations' physical and cyber assets so that security measures must address increasingly complex, interconnected and cascading threats. This is identified as an especially pressing issue in the protection of critical national infrastructure.

Complexity thinking is an increasingly influential, interdisciplinary perspective that can inform the development of the more

agile and collaborative approaches required to address such challenges. Indeed, it can be applied to numerous criminological and societal challenges, ranging from therapeutic interventions with offenders (viewing humans as complex entities) to global catastrophic risks such as pandemics.

Focusing on the specific challenges associated with the convergence of physical and cyber security, presenting both human and technological challenges, this presentation will discuss the transformations of recent decades and expected future trends that increasingly necessitate interdisciplinary collaboration in research, policy and practice, and some of the prerequisites for such an approach. It will conclude with a discussion of the implications of such thinking for a wider range of criminological challenges.

Mark Walters
University of Sussex

Criminalising Hate: Law as Social Justice Liberalism

Much has been written about the purpose and justification of hate crime laws. Though not unequivocally settled, it is often claimed that hate crimes are pre-existing offences that "hurt more", and under conventional theories of liberal criminal law, are therefore deserving of an enhanced punishment at sentencing. In this paper, I argue that such an approach to defining hate crime has restricted our understanding of the true nature and harms that acts of hatred cause. It has also enabled legislatures to focus their attentions almost solely on punitive responses to addressing what is a complex

individual and structural problem. This paper challenges this conventional wisdom by outlining a new theoretical framework for conceptualising hate crime based on what I refer to as "social justice liberalism". Using this framework I argue for the expansion of traditional conceptions of the harm principle – often restricted to measuring direct harms to other individuals – to include impacts that are directly causal to the social injustice of entire groups of people. Building on Young's "faces of oppression", the paper draws on empirical research to evidence how hate crimes directly undermine individuals' interests and capacities to participate equally in society. I argue that if the law is to truly grapple with both the individual and structural impacts of hate, hate-based offences ought not just to be defined as "aggravated" forms of pre-existing criminal offences (such as those that exist under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998), but ought to be codified as distinct forms of criminality. It is only by conceptualising hate crime as a distinct type of wrong in law that can we begin to construct forms of regulation and criminal justice measures that adequately reflect and address its multilayered harms.

Han Wang
City University of Hong Kong

"Who Stole My Life?" The Role of Social Capital in Identity Theft in College Admission in China

The eleventh amendment to Criminal Law has made identity theft in college admission a crime in China. However, the mechanism of identity theft in college admission and the formation of networks of identity theft remain unexplored. This paper is the first to reveal the pattern of identity theft in college admission. Prior studies have adopted the guanxi approach when studying the network of corrupt activities. This paper argues that social capital theory provides a better explanation of the functions of different types of social relationships in activating corrupt activity and forming corrupt networks. Drawing on 40 cases collected from media reports and court verdicts, this paper identified the key steps and agents in operating identity theft in college admission. It is found that social capital facilitates identity theft through three aspects: communication and information, corruption norms and neutralization, and networks and cooperation. It was highlighted that bonding social capital plays an essential role in activating identity theft, and bridging social capital is a prerequisite to the forming of the corrupt network that involves actors from different institutions. Imposters' linking relationship with high-level officials is found to be not necessary for operating identity theft in college admission, which emphasizes the role of low-level officials in facilitating grassroots corruption. The analysis enables an examination of the mechanism of identity theft in college admission in China and contributes to a better understanding of the roles that different dimensions of social capital play in facilitating corruption at the grassroots in China.

Jaime Waters
Open University

The Ethics of Researching 'Hard to Reach' Populations: The Case of 'Hidden' Older Illegal Drug Users

and the Attendant Advantages of an Ethical Approach

In this presentation, we explore some of the ethical issues involved when researching so-called 'hard to reach' populations. We focus on a study of 'hidden' older illegal drug users (Moxon and Waters 2017), a group who normally take great care to conceal their law-breaking and often have much to lose in the event of exposure. Stringent ethical safeguards were therefore required to minimise the risk of participants being 'outed'. We explore how, at each stage of the research process - before, during, and after the data collection - these safeguards led to incidental advantages that had not been considered at the outset of the work. We then speculate that ethically informed studies that do not result in negative consequences for participants might contribute to a steady accretion of trust, assisting future researchers in accessing a more willing and co-operative pool of potential research participants. Thus, we suggest, the rigorous adoption of ethical protocols, far from being an afterthought or an exercise in box-ticking, is best conceived of as being central to the overall success of projects of this nature, as well as the vitality of the social scientific research endeavour as a whole.

Craig Webber
University of Southampton

From Techniques of Neutralisation to Techniques of Normalisation: Reflections on the role of criminology in a post-truth and never-forgotten world.

Taking theory from a predictable past and applying it to a precarious present allows us to reflect on the state of criminology in the current era. Sykes and Matza's techniques of neutralisation is one of the foundational ideas of criminology and employed in different contexts beyond its original application. What I wish to propose is that there are techniques of normalising objectively illegal or immoral behaviour that have occurred in the last 30 years or so that have become increasingly blatant the more they can be demonstrated to have happened and that excusing them away becomes pointless. This is a shift to shamelessness and of 'alternative facts'. This normalisation reverses the original intention of Sykes and Matza, to take a criminal act and explain it away. It was built upon the idea that the offender still held values that could be compared to those who, theoretically, did not commit crime, they were just distorted, so-called subterranean values. The act is seen by both parties as wrong and the guilty conscience that arises needs to be justified. In this adaptation, it is proposed that there are those who would wish to take the deviant act and make it normal, everyday or transformed into something else completely. The values are no longer subterranean, but in the open, even celebrated. This paper discusses this idea and reflects on what it might mean for criminology in a post-truth and never-forgotten world.

Helen Wells and Santiago Amietta
Keele University

Crowd Sourced Evidence? Challenges and Opportunities of 'Dash Cam' Submissions in Roads

Policing

UK police forces currently receive around 6000 pieces of footage per month from 'dash cams' and other mobile digital recordings submitted by the public, who have captured evidence of other road users' behaviour that they believe warrants a police response. After processing, the police then decide on a response which could include no action, a warning, a referral for education, fixed penalty or court summons. The growth of this approach has been rapid and driven by public demand. Forces have responded in ad hoc fashion, leading to inconsistent delivery across the criminal justice system and a lack of reflection on the significance of this development, which represents a potentially massive expansion of surveillance of the public, by the public. The approach is being hailed as a success, yet we know little about the impact of this new source of evidence on road user behaviour, or on policing, about the motivations of submitters, the experiences of those whose behaviour is being reported, or the potential for mission-creep. This paper reflects on the early phases of a Road Safety Trust funded project exploring the significance, opportunities and challenges of this emerging form of lateral surveillance.

Helen Wells
Keele University

'You've Been framed': Procedural Justice, Interactional Frames and Technologically-Mediated Policing

This paper draws on research conducted during the early months of the INTERACT project. INTERACT (Investigating New Types of Engagement, Response and Contact Technologies in Policing) is a 3-year, ESRC funded project which seeks to understand the implications of increasingly technologically-mediated police/public contact. The project seeks to add to our current theoretical knowledge around procedural justice theory specifically, and police legitimacy more generally, which has, to date, been based in an assumption of face-to-face police/public contact involving two humans. Such an assumption is increasingly unrepresentative of day-to-day contact experiences, which now frequently take place across, or in the presence of, police technologies such as BWV, police mobile data terminals, drones, social media, and online reporting. The project, based in and around a number of UK police forces, draws on mixed-methods data, including observations, interviews, empirical vignettes and surveys. In this paper we consider various forms of implemented and planned digital contact technologies (such as online crime reporting via web-based forms and 'chat'-based police/public interactions via social media) from the perspective of the different 'frames' that the participants bring to the encounter, and which are imposed on the encounter by the presence of the technology itself. Such technologies have proliferated in recent years (a process accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic), but their impact on police legitimacy, trust and confidence is unknown, as is the extent to which procedural justice theory is 'future-proof' for an increasingly technologically-mediated future.

Samantha Weston
Keele University

Police Interactions with People in 'Mental ˙Health' Crisis: Looking Beyond Close(d) Encounters

In recent years, police legitimacy has been called into question. In part a response to the questionable use of force against those attending Black Lives Matter protests and the Sarah Everard Vigils, and in part a response to the series of accusations of misconduct and flawed investigations, calls have been made from academics and activists to 'defund the police'. Simultaneously, police leaders and policy makers have been focusing their attention on procedural justice (PJ) by placing emphasis on improving police-citizen interactions. Often portrayed as the silver bullet to good policing, PJ has recently been subject to scrutiny with some suggesting that PJ research has focused for too long on measuring compliance and cooperation rather than aiming to understand citizens' experiences. Drawing on an empirical project that included interviews with frontline officers and citizens, this paper argues that while police-citizen interactions are no doubt important, such an interaction is unlikely to be a one-off isolated incident but instead laden with preconceptions often derived from previous experiences. Therefore, to focus attention only on improving individual interactions would be to overlook the exclusion and discrimination that citizens may have previously encountered alongside the embedded cultural and moral values that police officers may possess.

Niki White
University of Greenwich

A Case Study about Women's

Responses to Encounters with Spice in Prison

This paper examines women's second-hand encounters with Spice, a synthetic cannabinoid, while in prison. I review five interview transcripts in which women speak about these experiences and how they responded, using thematic analysis. I organise women's practices in these situations around the themes of 'care' and 'control' that suggest women's responses may be interpreted as mechanisms of governmentality, for example through the modes of gender role conformity and responsibilisation. However, this interpretation fails to account for the personal harm and emotional toll these encounters unquestionably took on the women. Instead, this paper invites us to consider that the women's practices express a mode of reflexive vulnerability, seen in their recognition of a shared fragility posed to all within the prison complex, as well as identifying their personal emotions in these encounters. This paper contributes to the governmentality literature and specifically sheds a different theoretical perspective on the 'vulnerable subject' and the associated practices of care and control. Furthermore, the mode of reflexive vulnerability subverts the idea that governmentality practices within prisons can be understood as dispersed and non-affective.

David Wilkin
University of Leicester

A Research Duty, Emotionality and Where Do We Go From Here?

What is the point of researching hate crime and the horrific impacts of this growing

menace if we leave unused the knowledge that we have gathered? During hate studies, researchers uncover hostility against people who often cannot protect themselves or find support to do so. We recognize that many people are recognized by 'mainstream' society as 'different'. If we, as researchers, fail to use our data for the protection of others, are we not failing those who are supposedly 'different'? That data is not easy to gather. It often involves difficult, uncomfortable conversations, uneasy subject areas and the revelation of deeply personal experiences and feelings. Such research leaves an imprint in the mind of the participant – and in the researcher. Gathering such data needs originality, courage, and stamina. So, how does this affect us emotionally? How far does this draw us into the world of the victim? Finally, what do we do about what we have discovered? If we want to make a positive change, how do we go about this in a world where resources, time and funding are important factors? How can we tell the world whilst retaining our job, our means and our sanity?

Irene Zempi
Nottingham Trent University

Islamaphobia in Football

Hate crime remains a problem within English football, as was clearly demonstrated by the online racist abuse targeted at Marcus Rashford, Bukayo Saka and Jadon Sancho, three black England players, in the aftermath of the Euro 2020 final. Figures from Kick It Out (2019), indicate that among reported hate incidents at professional football matches, the targeted characteristic was:

65% race, 19.5% religion, 19.2% sexual orientation, 5% gender and 0.9% disability. Drawing on individual, semi-structured interviews with 40 British Muslim men and women who play football at grassroots level, this paper discusses their experiences of anti-Muslim hate crime in football. The findings demonstrate that participants experienced racism and Islamophobia from fans and other players, both offline and online. In some cases, incidents of abuse that started offline then moved into the online world. Participants' visibility as Black or Asian Muslims was a key trigger for the hate that they received. Muslim women who wore the hijab (headscarf) experienced both racism and Islamophobia, as well as misogyny. Participants also reported experiencing discrimination from the management in terms of career development and progression. The impacts upon victims included emotional, psychological and physical harms.

Irene Zempi and Jo Smith
*Nottingham Trent University &
Brighton University*

Misogyny: A New Hate Crime in England & Wales?

This paper examines the potential introduction of misogyny as hate crime policy in England and Wales. Misogyny is a form of gender-based hatred, directed at women because they are women. As part of their recent review of the legislation on hate crime, the Law Commission considered, and initially recommended, 'adding sex or gender to the protected characteristics' to hate crime laws (Law Commission 2020). However, in their final report (Law

Commission 2021) they reversed this initial position and recommended that the characteristics of gender or sex be excluded from the list of protected characteristics. In January 2021, as part of their vote on the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill) the House of Lords voted in favour of an amendment to the Bill which would make misogyny a hate crime in England and Wales. However, in February 2022 the House of Commons voted against this Amendment.

In this paper we will explore the reasons behind the reluctance to recognise misogyny as hate crime, despite growing public calls for this (reference...). We will provide an evaluation of the rationale behind the Law Commission's final position on this, and argue that there are feasible routes to introducing recognition of misogyny hate crime. It will be concluded that MPs failing to vote in favour of this proposal sends out a clear message that prejudice directed towards women is not taken seriously. It is also a missed opportunity to make women feel safer, prevent serious crimes from happening and introduce preventative measures. Exclusion additionally means that the lack of national data on misogyny-based hate crime will

Abstracts | Posters

Kristi Pitts
Purdue University

Exploring Policy Improvements Criminal Justice Managers Need to Reduce Cultural Bias in A State Correctional System

The purpose of the qualitative exploratory study was to explore the policy improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system. The research question asked: What are the policy improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system? The study used interviews to collect information from ten participants with at least five years of corrections or policing work experience in a state correctional system. The data collection used semi-structured interviews and open-ended interview questions. The key findings suggest that the improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system could be amended through the establishment of policies that transparently define agency directives in every state correction system while approaching cultural bias, cultural diversity training, and training to become a correctional officer, police officer, and any other criminal justice professional. The study findings align with current literature, which denoted the lack of policy and procedure to combat cultural bias in a state correctional system that affects African Americans and other minorities. These problematic areas require cultural diversity training for criminal justice professionals employed in a state correctional system.

Experiences from the study participants indicated improved community involvement would lead to the ending of harsh and unfair treatment of African Americans and other minorities when encountering criminal justice professionals.

Charlotte Oliver
Sheffield Hallam University

Probation Supervision of People Convicted of Sexual Offences

An effective relationship between staff and service user is well established in encouraging the process of desistance (Thomas, 2011; Williams and Nash, 2014). This is particularly important for those convicted of a sexual offence, who face stigma and hostility from wider society (Thomas, 2005). Whilst the importance of the probation experience is recognised, there is limited empirical evidence to support this (Shapland et al., 2012). This research endeavours to address the deficit in knowledge surrounding the experience of people convicted of sexual offences on probation. The proposed methodology is a three-phase qualitative approach: phase 1 being an ethnographic observation of an approved premises, phase 2 being an in-depth interview based exploration of the themes found in phase 1 with service users and phase 3 will explore this with staff. This approach facilitates holistic exploration of the lived experience of both staff and service user. It recognises the barriers involved in working with stigmatised participants, whilst acknowledging the complexities probation

staff may face in supervising this cohort. Ultimately this research aims to illuminate the coalescence of staff, service user, stigma and societal attitudes within probation and in doing so contribute to growing knowledge on best practice within probation.

Ayten Natasha Kinloch
University of Surrey

Access denied: Exploring mixed tenure communities using walking interviews

This paper explores the benefits of using walking interviews as an innovative methodology in the examination of the mixed-tenure community. Existing studies of mixed tenure communities in the UK have under-represented the experiences of residents, instead of focusing on interviews with stakeholders and developers. Little is known about the extent to which different tenure groups interact, and how these social interactions are facilities or denied. The importance of the physical environment has been raised, notably as the 'poor door' debate, and its influence in promoting separation, segregation, and deliberate denial of access for social tenure residents to facilities, entrances, and security experienced by other tenure residents. The paper will offer an outline of the use of walking interviews which are arguably able to provide a richer and enhanced understanding of the lived experiences of mixed tenure communities residents in the UK.

Amy Gibbons
University of Nottingham

English agriculture in the more-than-human world: a procedural justice approach for the Anthropocene

This study adapts a green criminological perspective and case study research design, with the findings showing that such an approach is required to better understand the behaviours, attitudes, and knowledge of the key stakeholders involved in English agriculture, namely, farmers, non-governmental organisations, environmental enforcement bodies, and government officials, to produce a more accurate understanding of animal agriculture and its pollution problem. Further to this, I show there is space here for a procedural justice approach to mitigate the environmental and ecological harms of the agriculture industry by examining its core principles of redistribution, recognition, and participation.

Animal agriculture is a primary driver of environmental degradation across the globe. its harms are multidimensional in nature, taking the form of air, water, and land pollution, all of which have implications for biodiversity and human health. English agriculture faces significant regulatory changes over the next seven years with the new Agricultural Transition Plan. This aims to create a baseline of appropriate environmental standards that farmers and land managers are advised to meet, ensuring industry accountability in preserving or enhancing environmental wellbeing and human health. However, as interviewers and pilot studies begin to show, there is a prominent level of uncertainty as to whether the new Agricultural Transition Plan is adequate considering the scale of environmental damage and biodiversity loss already in place.

Anne Burrell
De Montfort University

Probation work: the Politics of Professional Identity.

Probation is currently emerging from probably the most tumultuous period of its century long existence, as The Probation Service is formed from the reintegration of the National Probation Service and the privatised Community Rehabilitation Companies. This organisational change is having most impact amongst front line staff.

This poster will introduce a research project aiming to investigate the contested status of probation work as a profession; and to address and evaluate the challenges of professional registration.

The project seeks to explore the perceptions of practitioners regarding professional identity, and the meanings for them of professionalism.

It has been argued that the recent organisational changes to Probation have downgraded its practice; but research suggests that workers continue to see themselves as professionals. The project aims to recognise, and give a voice to, main grade practitioners, with the aim of identifying characteristics of professional identity, and exploring factors which enable the retention of practitioners in their careers.

The researcher has a lengthy career in probation, and is a current Probation Service employee. The project will therefore demand a high degree of reflexivity, predicated on a feminist approach to the research methodology.

Francisco Nobre
University of Surrey

The Timing of Welfare Payments and Crime

In this paper, we investigate how the timing of the receipt of welfare payments affects crime, using individual level data from the Brazilian conditional cash transfer program Bolsa Família (BF). We make use of the staggered payment schedule of BF over the month, where the payment day varies randomly by the last digit of the Social Identification Number, to test whether the timing of crimes is affected by the distance from the last payment. For this purpose, we construct weekly windows from the day of payment and use as the outcome variable a count of crime, based on police administrative data, at the family level, normalized by household size. We find that criminal involvement increases sharply with distance from the last payment. We find that the pattern documented at the household level is mirrored by individual household members, regardless of sex or age and is strongest for male adults, with significant effects also for children in the household. The effects are particularly strong for property crime indicating that credit constraints may be the driver behind the crime patterns. We also find that our patterns are stronger in urban settings and for families with no other source of income.

Zoe Mitchell
Northumbria University

More than a referral: the role of Independent Sexual Violence Advisors in supporting victims of

sexual violence.

ISVA's play a vital role in supporting victims of sexual violence, from delivering intense emotional support to providing information around physical safety and referring clients for specialist counselling services. In the court context, ISVA's attend pre-trial visits with the witness service, attend court to support victims and liaise with the police throughout a victim's case. ISVA's act as a single point of contact for victims when they are at their most vulnerable and are officially regarded as an essential source of support in the pursuit of a conviction. ISVA's can be found in police stations, sexual assault referral centres, charities, schools, and universities. So, why is their role and presence so little understood? This paper aims to explore in more detail, the role of the Independent Sexual Violence Advisor considering the hidden responsibilities of ISVA's, and the challenges faced.

Jeanette Hall
Royal Holloway University of London

The Legitimacy of Irritant Spray in Prisons

Prisons should provide a safe environment for staff and prisoners. Concern about high levels of prison violence has led to most prison officers being issued with a handheld canister of irritant spray, to incapacitate violent prisoners. Early evidence suggests that some staff and prisoners now feel safer, but others are more cautious, fearing unintended effects. A literature review revealed potential for irritant spray to undermine prisoners' perceptions of legitimacy – the extent to which individuals feel they have an obligation to obey authorities. Three key concerns were identified: the risk that the new tool will cause in a net increase in the use of force and possible decrease in verbal de-escalation tactics; the possibility of prisoners experiencing negative psychological effects from being sprayed; and the likelihood of irritant spray being used disproportionately against minority ethnic prisoners. Prisons suffer an inherent legitimacy deficit arising from the use of force to detain, which means prisoners may not feel an obligation to obey prison staff. Yet, when prisoners feel that the conditions of their detention are legitimate, they generally fare better in terms of well-being in prison and desistance on release. Understanding the effects of irritant spray on legitimacy is therefore an important mission.

Zoe Rodgers
Sheffield Hallam University

Exploring the policing practices associated with civil preventive orders and notices

This mixed methods study will contribute to empirical and theoretical knowledge by comparing the policing practices and established procedural safeguards associated with civil preventive orders and notices used in England and Wales. To address sub-criminal (Anti-Social Behaviour) and criminal behaviour (Modern Slavery) for the first time. Following a two-step legal model, civil preventive orders and notices are increasingly becoming a key instrument used in criminal justice as part of the preventive state and justice framework. These hybrid powers have become a

standard feature of policing because of the procedural advantages offered over criminal law, despite significant gaps in knowledge concerning their operation, perceived effectiveness, and legal/moral limits. Due to the environmental context required, a case study design enables the investigation of these under-explored practices. The components of the study consist of ride-along observations, semi-structured interviews and secondary data from police statistics and force policies. Qualitative data from coded field notes, interview transcripts and guidance documents will be analysed using thematic analysis to generate themes, and the quantitative secondary data analysed using statistical techniques. The findings will be disseminated within academic papers, policy briefing papers for frontline practitioners, alongside contributions to the policing apprenticeships and degree courses at Sheffield Hallam University.

Erin Condirston
Royal Holloway, University of London

Mental Wellbeing and Prison Education: A Cross-Contextual Analysis

Although studies researching the impact of prison education on prison-learners have uncovered positive personal development outcomes such as improved self-esteem and confidence (see for example Hughes, 2000; Parker, 1990; Taylor, 2004; Tootoonchi, 1993; Worth, 1994), the mental wellbeing impact of education in prison has not been a topic of prominence with respect to prison education research. In order to explore the potential mental wellbeing impact of prison education on learners, this poster presentation will summarise three studies that were undertaken as part of an ongoing PhD dissertation at Royal Holloway, University of London: study one used concepts associated with mental wellbeing to analyse letters written by prison-learners in application for funding from the Prisoner's Education Trust; study two looked at the wellbeing of prison learners who were participating in education during the Covid-19 pandemic; and study three explored the concept of mental wellbeing from the perspective of prison educators and prison-learner alumni. The findings of these studies suggest that, rather than there being a universal wellbeing benefit that prison learners realise, the social and cultural capital generated by engagement in prison education can create a differential mental wellbeing impact on prison-learners. The data speaks to the fact that this social and cultural capital can be augmented when prison learners take part in the right types of education, thus fostering changing identities and relationships within prison, but it can also be diminished depending on various factors such as previous negative experiences of education, prison environments that aren't conducive to learning, and a lack of support for education. In this sense, the foundation for a positive relationship between prison education and mental wellbeing lies in the recognition of prisoners as unique individuals with differing educational needs.

Sarah Tatton
Sheffield Hallam University

Coercive and controlling behaviour; dominant discourse, police response

and the victim-survivor experience

Globally, intimate partner abuse (IPA) remains a pervasive and critical social issue. In England and Wales, Section 76 of Serious Crimes Act (2015) and the Domestic Abuse Act (2021) describe 'coercive and controlling behaviour' as a range of deliberate abusive tactics previously unacknowledged as constituting risk of serious harm, prompting changes to frontline police practice. In response, this qualitative PhD research draws on Foucault's concept of genealogy (1969/2002) to highlight historically dominant and emerging counter discourses around IPA and their impact on officer approaches and victim-survivor experiences. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis (2013) and a feminist lens facilitate examination of the data; semi-structured interviews with English police and victim-survivors and observations of police in domestic abuse training sessions. With a focus on power dynamics from the micro- to macro- levels of social structure, the analysis draws attention to the impact of normalised gender, couple and social expectations on approaches to response and support. Early findings suggest a range of individual responses by officers working, often against cultural inertia, in a role where discretion has been minimised by 'positive action' policy but where there are opportunities for understanding and compassion to change lives through, and beyond, criminal justice outcomes.

Alyssa Knisley
University of Cambridge

Youth Weapon Carrying in Rural and Urban England

Public concern for weapon-facilitated violence in the United Kingdom is a persistent topic of media and academic attention. Collective unease about the harms of weapon carrying is not completely unwarranted: weapons have the potential to result in more injurious interactions and fear. Contemporary research on weapon carrying reveals the various individual, interpersonal, and community-level characteristics that influence young people's decision-making. Research involving young people directly is crucial to understand the mechanisms which underpin the decision to carry weapons. In this poster, I examine findings from a qualitative study of youth weapon carrying based on 51 directed interviews with pupils in alternative education across rural and urban England. I examine the various narratives of weapon carrying, fear, and violent victimisation. Implications for the development of effective programming and intervention are discussed.

Abstracts | Round Tables

Michael Rowe, *Northumbria University,* **Andrew Millie,** *Edge Hill University* and **Liam Ralph,** *Northumbria University*

Visible Policing: a Documentary Film and Discussion

The roundtable will begin with a screening of our documentary film Visible Policing, which explores the changing design and location of police stations in England and Wales and the impact this might have on the symbolic place of policing in society. The film also considers the impacts of visual dimensions of police uniforms, material culture, toys and equipment. Finally the film explores the visual image of police on social media and debate about whether this forms a 'new beat' in terms of public engagement, trust and confidence.

Following the screening will be a roundtable discussion and Q&A with the research team who developed the film.

Jade Levell, *University of Bristol,* **Rod Earle,** *Open University* and **Tara Young,** *University of Kent*

BOOK LAUNCH: Boys, Childhood Domestic Abuse and Gang Involvement: Violence at Home, Violence On-Road

Boys and young men have been previously overlooked in domestic violence and abuse policy and practice, particularly in the case of boys who are criminalised and labelled as gang-involved by the time they reach their teens. Jade Levell offers radical and important insights into how boys in this context navigate their journey to manhood with the constant presence of violence in their lives, in addition to poverty and racial marginalisation. Of equal interest to academics and front-line practitioners, the book highlights the narratives of these young men and makes practice recommendations for supporting these 'hidden victims'. The research was carried out with the use of a novel research method; music elicitation. This brought visceral narratives with the aid of music videos and lyrics which enrichened the study.

Julie Parsons, *University of Plymouth***, Steph Scott,** *Newcastle University***, Lucy Vincent,** *Food Behind Bars***, Erin Power,** *University of Surrey***, Kim Reising,** *Royal Holloway***, Nick Hardwick,** *Royal Holloway* and **Claire Warrington,** *University of Surrey*

Food in Prison: A Roundtable Discussion

This roundtable will explore the notion that 'food in prison is political' by analysing the social, political and institutional factors which inform the provision of food and the experience of eating in prison. Outside of the prison environment, substantial attention has been paid to diet and eating practices in different areas including schools and family life. Despite increasing attention to 'healthy eating' within wider society, funding is £2.02 per adult prisoner per day for food and beverages. This has only slightly increased over the last ten years and remains less than the cost of a school lunch for a primary school-aged child. Many people in prison therefore rely on items purchased through canteen to supplement the food provided.

Furthermore, the government subcontracted the management of all food in prison across England and Wales to suppliers from a private company. These issues raise questions about the relationship between food and social value. As well as the funding available, the spaces in which people consume food in prison and the agency they have over food choices and food preparation are also important issues to discuss. We are interested in understanding how food helps to contribute to relationships, social identities and the social life of the prison as a whole.

In the roundtable discussion contributors will explore the following questions: How does food contribute to the experiences, communities and identities of men and women in prison? How does the provision of food affect the wellbeing of prisoners? Are there any key differences regarding experiences of food and eating within the men's and women's estates? What improvements can be made within the prison food system and how might this be achieved?

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