

EUROCRIM 2020

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Book of abstracts

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1. European Working Group on Quantitative Methods in Criminology

Panel number: 1 – Presentation 1

Assessing the prevalence of political attitudes towards 'rulebreakers' in the criminal justice system, the welfare system and the education system in British society today

Author(s): **Vickie Barrett**, The University of Sheffield

Abstract:

'Punitiveness' has been the focus of increasing criminological attention in recent decades. This study extends this focus by taking a multi-disciplinary approach to examining punitiveness in the criminal justice system, the welfare system and the education system in British society today. In doing so, this study uses new survey data (n=5,781) applying ordinal and linear regression and structural equation modelling to examine the relationship between public punitiveness towards 'rulebreakers' and political values. This is explored through assessing punitive attitudes towards the treatment of i) school pupils who break school rules, ii) towards the treatment of benefit recipients who fail to comply with the rules, and iii) towards people who break the law. Findings suggest that neo-conservative values are consistently related to punitive attitudes towards rulebreakers. Neo-liberal values, and social, economic and political nostalgia also appear to play an important role, however.

Panel number: 1 – Presentation 2

Wholesale, social dealing or self-consumption? Exploring the spatial and socio-demographic profile of drugs purchases online in Scotland.

Author(s): **Fernando Pantoja, Ana Morales-Gomez, Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Illegal drug markets are highly dynamic and resilient to law enforcement activities. The emergence of so-called dark web has changed the illegal trade of drugs by connecting customers to a much wider global supply network. Postal delivery is a widely used distribution method for drugs obtained via online markets, as both sellers and buyers consider it a safer alternative to other delivery methods mainly due to factors such as the use of concealed strategies to hide the content, and the difficulty in tracking down the senders. The characteristics of drugs purchased online (such as type and amount) seems to indicate that some buyers are drug dealers themselves, sourcing to sell online and offline on domestic markets.

Using data about illegal consignments seized in the postal service by the UK Border Force this research explores the characteristics of illegal consignments of drugs destined to Scotland. Linked with local level census and survey data we analyse the extent to which different characteristics of the illegal parcels can shed light on the underlying nature of the transaction;

whether they were intended to be for personal use (retail market) or supply domestic markets (wholesale).

We explore different definitions of wholesale and retail market and analysed in Scotland. We discuss the limitations of the wholesale/retail market distinction as more types of costumers are found and the implication of these findings for Law enforcement strategies.

Panel number: 1 – Presentation 3

Situational Action Theory's interaction of self-control and morality: Investigating different types of conditional effects of self-control with ISRD data

Author(s): **Ilka Kammigan**, Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg

Abstract:

Most studies on the interaction of self-control and morality in the context of Situational Action Theory (SAT) have found stronger effects of self-control for those with weak individual morality, which may be interpreted as being in accordance with the theory. However, SAT more straightforwardly implies stronger effects of self-control when individual morality is strong. But to date, this idea has received only very limited attention and empirical support. This presentation argues that the lack of empirical support for the latter research question is possibly associated with the type of effect that is commonly being used to analyze the conditional effect of self-control. The interaction of self-control and morality will then be analyzed comparing different types of the conditional effects of self-control within countries that have taken part in the ISRD study.

Panel number: 1 – Presentation 4

The unbearable guilt: A test of the broken windows theory in a vignette experiment and an examination of SAT's moral filter

Author(s): **Sophie Litvak**, University of Hamburg, **Dirk Enzmann**, University of Hamburg, Institute of Criminal Sciences

Abstract:

The following research examined via an online factorial survey the intention of individuals to break a rule (to steal an envelope with money). In a randomised scenario study respondents (n=713) were randomly assigned to one of four possible conditions by which the setting (order vs. disorder) and the social control (presence vs. absence of people) was manipulated. The vignettes used a “lost letter” as in previous Broken Windows Theory (BWT) experiments. The survey instrument measured generalised morality and situation specific morality (guilt) as well as the level of temptation. English, German, and Russian versions of the survey were used. Contrary to expectations, the analysis testing the BWT showed that disorder did not increase the intention to steal. Additionally, again against expectations the presence of people did not decrease the intention. However, examining whether morality acts as a moral filter by studying

the interaction of temptation and morality, results showed that situation specific guilt significantly decreased the effect of temptation on the intention to break rules (to steal), whereas generalised morality (prosocial values) did not. Although the experiment could not confirm the BWT hypotheses, the vignette study allowed to study the effects of situation specific morality and thus to test an important assumption of the situational action theory (SAT) concerning the moral filter.

2. ESC European University Curriculum Working Group

Panel number: 2 – Presentation 1

Teaching sensitive topics in Criminology

Author(s): **Jill Dealey**, University of Chichester

Abstract:

This paper will examine research I have been conducting on teaching sensitive topics within the discipline of criminology. In the teaching of Criminology, lecturers often have to teach difficult and sensitive topics. My own teaching includes discussing the ways in which professionals in the criminal justice system working sexual violence, domestic abuse and hate crime, It is not unreasonable to expect students who intend to work in criminal justice agencies such as the police and probation service to study topics of this nature; yet it is also the case that these topics must be done with sensitivity. As Dalton (2015) has stated, it should be assumed that students may have been direct victims of sexual offending, or know a third party who has been a victim. This can cause strong emotional reactions and may also polarise students, with the risk that some opinions may cause offence to some members of the class. The practice of issuing trigger warnings has become a feature of teaching in higher education (Furedi, 2016a) and while this can be seen as an example of good practice (Dalton, 2015) there are concerns that it may also have the effect of discouraging students from fully engaging with the subject matter, and there is concern that trigger warnings are negatively impacting on the university experience as a whole (Furedi, 2016a, 2016b). I will discuss the potential impacts of issuing trigger warnings in criminology based on my own research.

Panel number: 2 – Presentation 2

The interdisciplinary CaST project as inspiration for criminology education?

Author(s): **Noel Klima**, **Courtney Marsh**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Engaged learning in the higher education systems is an idealised method of learning that reciprocally benefits the educator, students, and community. While this seems like an optimal method of education, in practice what this means in concrete terms is far less clear. The CaST

project, under the Erasmus+ programme, along with partnering universities, Ghent University is exploring what engaged learning means in context for criminology courses in Flanders and what, if any, provisions have been made by universities to encourage this type of learning. Adapted from the education sector's perspective and research on engaged learning, we have developed an understanding of what best practice is when adapted for the field of criminology. Considering this framework, we have identified and evaluated criminology courses in Flanders to further understand what our best practice looks like when actually implemented and what implications this has for the Flemish community.

Panel number: 2 – Presentation 3

Strengthening Criminology teaching through Cooperation among European and South-american universities

Author(s): **Hugo Morales**, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos

Abstract:

South American countries experiences high levels of crime and violence and consequently a sense of public insecurity, where public bodies capacities to prevent and control crime is limited. This is partially explained by a weak tradition in education provision in the areas of Criminology, reflected in limited professional capacities among public officers, not enough skilled to address this problem. Academic offers in this area are not widespread, and the existing ones generated an approach to the problems through the hardening of penalties (reform penal codes). Further, the necessary multidisciplinary approach is reduced or null. In order to strengthen scientific cooperation & knowledge transfer (evidence-based), the Erasmus+ SuCESS Project aims to strengthening South American professors and researchers capacity and body of knowledge to develop and improve academic offer (Bachelor degree courses & Master degrees) in Criminology, through the sharing of experience, knowledge and competences from European Universities. Considering the significant progresses in research and training in these fields in Europe, the Erasmus+ SuCESS Project will promote Euro-South American cooperation and knowledge transfer contributing to improve training of the professionals to perform at higher standards in areas such as crime prevention, criminal justice and social reintegration. This presentation will show the main work lines of the Erasmus+ SuCESS Project, funded by the European Commission.

3. Crime, Science and Politics Working Group (formerly EUGPSRN)

Panel number: 3 – Presentation 1

Covid 19, Italian Society and Crime

Author(s): **Stefano Becucci**, University of Florence

Abstract:

This working paper focuses on the Italian situation during the Covid-19 lockdown between the end of February and the first days of May 2020. This period of approximately two months could be considered as an exceptional phase where the entire society has faced high levels of stress test from different points of view. This working paper on the Italian situation originated from a series of research questions: how did the political system at national and regional level react and manage the health crises caused by the new virus? How did the population experience the new measures implementing the lockdown? Which effects has the latter determined on crime? To answer these questions, we have taken into considerations press sources, reports and data released from national research institutes and Italian ministries.

Panel number: 3 – Presentation 2

Covid-19 and Crime in the Netherlands

Author(s): **Dina Siegel**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

In this presentation I will try to analyse how Dutch authorities and public were coping with the challenges of the Covid-19, what strategies and tactics have been used for minimising social and economic damages, and what old and new forms of (organized) crime emerged in this new situation.

Panel number: 3 – Presentation 3

Impact of COVID-19 in Spanish organized crime

Author(s): **Andrea Gimenez-Salinas Framis**, Universidad Pontificia Comillas

Abstract:

COVID-19 pandemic has imposed significant changes regarding our freedom of movement and economic activities that have provided huge changes in legal and illegal activities. Some activities have suffered a drastic decrease in their implementation, but at the same time, other opportunities have emerged to be used for legal and illegal purposes. Regarding organised crime, lockdown and extreme limitations imposed at the beginning of the pandemic have decreased several illegal activities traditionally developed in the country. Nevertheless, at the same time, the unbalance situation between supply and demand of certain products, and the massive use of technology forced by the situation, have provided other opportunities for new illegal trades and new methods to implement traditional illegal activities. This communication aims two main objectives: a) to provide a review of the changes in the most significant organised crime activities conducted in Spain: drug trafficking, human trafficking for purpose of sexual exploitation and trafficking of illicit sanitary products. And second, b) to analyse the challenges that this situation will derive for future prevention strategies.

Panel number: 3 – Presentation 4

COVID-19, Pandemic and Infodemic in Lithuania

Author(s): **Aleksandras Dobryninas**, Vilnius University

Abstract:

Lithuania belongs to the group of countries, which relatively successfully pass the first wave of coronavirus pandemic. According to the official statistics during March-June 2020, there were registered 1816 cases (until now it has made 418368 probes), 78 deaths from coronavirus were recorded. For the country with a population of about 2,8mln inhabitants, these figures look relatively good. The profound analysis of this 'success story' in coping with pandemic on the national level is a matter of further research. In the current presentation, the author tries to look at the coronavirus crisis in Lithuania from a constructionist perspective: how coronavirus from 'entertainment' element of foreign news flow, become a 'real' social fact of ordinary life for most of the Lithuanian population. Particular emphasis will be done on the role of mass media in combining virus epidemic threat with fear of crime in the constriction of 'social reality of coronavirus pandemic'. In this context, the rise of new 'heroes' and 'suitable enemies' and their appearance in pre-lockdown, lockdown and post-lockdown periods will be analysed as well.

Panel number: 3 – Presentation 5

Deception and the COVID-19 Pandemic

Author(s): **Peter Klerks**, Netherlands Public Prosecution Service

Abstract:

The corona pandemic offers an opportunity structure for all sorts of deception. Psychological manipulation is essential to many forms of crime aimed at acquiring wealth or power. Creating considerable fear and uncertainty, COVID-19 is a 'perfect storm' for psychological operations, with key political and economic interests at stake. There is much ambiguity about corona in politics, science and public opinion. While governments generally claim to base their crisis strategy on scientific knowledge, actual policies show a wide diversity in which public health concerns are mixed with economic and political considerations. Many cases of malicious deception have been documented that were organized by conventional criminals, but also state actors. Examples include entrepreneurs offering non-existing consignments of protective equipment or fake pharmaceutical drugs, but also narcotics traffickers taking advantage of weakened controls. In addition, the dissemination of conspiracy theories and fomenting political-cultural tensions are discussed. The common theme between such criminal and political acts are the various deception techniques. With governments still reluctant to respond to such phenomena, journalists and internet companies have become notably more active in combating deception. Facebook and Twitter are working

with news agencies to counter disinformation. The presentation points to relevant deception theories and offers suggestions for further research.

Panel number: 4 – Presentation 1

Raising awareness in crime prevention: it never hurts, does it?

Author(s): **Stijn Aerts**, European Crime Prevention Network

Abstract:

Crime prevention initiatives often takes the form of awareness-raising campaigns. There is little evidence, however, that awareness in and of itself is able to cause behaviour change, and consequently, that it can contribute much to the crime prevention. Certain types of awareness campaigns may even have adverse effects. In fact, evidence points out that effective campaigns play into affective aspects of behaviour change and are part of integrated crime prevention strategies.

As an EU-wide organisation focused on sharing good practices between Member States, the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) has a bird's-eye-view of crime prevention initiatives, both local and national, across the EU. In this presentation, I will discuss the field's preference for awareness campaigns, list practitioner's motivations to opt for them, and review the disadvantages of this approach in view of existing evidence. Special attention will be given to social network sites and social media. Besides giving rise to new crimes, the internet offers new opportunities for crime prevention. In practice, however, most online crime prevention initiatives are premised on awareness-raising. Finally, I will briefly introduce two recent EUCPN publications aimed at practitioners. The first canvasses the (lack of) evidence for awareness as a factor promoting crime prevention, and the second discusses the effective use of digital communications in crime prevention.

Panel number: 4 – Presentation 2

Community-oriented policing in the EU today

Author(s): **Chadia Dehbi**, European Crime Prevention Network

Abstract:

The objective is to support policymakers and practitioners in achieving a successful community-oriented policing (COP) strategy. Through an analysis of the current literature and in-depth discussions with experts, we have identified important factors for the successful implementation of COP. We have used scientific insights and experiences in the field to draw up clear and easily understandable guidelines, in the form of 10 key principles. The concept of COP has taken root in various EU Member States and is widely implemented, albeit in different forms, using different interpretations and under different labels. Essentially, adequate resources are needed to reach a common EU vision on COP: what is required is enough time and resources to tap into all the relevant scientific publications available across the EU, involve the right advisors and include community perspectives. Moreover, additional

efforts should be made to understand and harness the full potential of the EU and its knowledge and experience with regard to COP. First, it is recommended that a naming convention to be used within the EU be agreed upon. Second, the large variety of languages within the EU is culturally enriching; however, it also creates a barrier to sharing existing insights across the EU. Additional efforts to translate relevant material (e.g. executive summaries of relevant studies and reports) are necessary to share knowledge more widely in the EU.

Panel number: 4 – Presentation 3

Preventing drug-related crimes: Achieving effective behavioural change

Author(s): **Jorne Vanhee**, European Crime Prevention Network

Abstract:

The relationship between drugs and crime has been a persistent concern for our contemporary society. Combined with perennial worries about the state of the next generation, drug-related crimes committed by young people provide for a heated debate about what should be done to prevent this type of crime. The highly complex and politicised nature of this societal concern has led to a proliferation of all kinds of prevention activities. The goals are always laudable, yet few have thoroughly evaluated their actual behavioural outcomes. Moreover, and despite rigorous evaluation studies, ineffective and potentially harmful approaches continue to be implemented in the EU. During the second half of 2019, the Finnish Presidency turned the European Crime Prevention Network's attention to this topic and called for evidence based approaches. This presentation will reflect on the projects that were gathered from the Member States, and showcase the toolbox that was written for practitioners working within this field. This toolbox aims to provide practical knowledge which supports practitioners in tailoring their approaches to locally identified needs and to act accordingly.

Panel number: 4 – Presentation 4

Evaluations of crime prevention interventions. How are EU Member States doing?

Author(s): **Teresa Silva**, Mid Sweden University

Abstract:

Our study aimed at obtaining an overview of real evaluation practices of crime prevention activities that had been implemented in the EU. The ultimate goal was to identify possible shortcomings and gaps and make recommendations accordingly. The study employed a mixed quantitative and qualitative methodology. A questionnaire was answered by 182 respondents, and 19 participants were interviewed. A scoping review of the literature on best practices supported the final recommendations. In general, many aspects of the implementation process were not monitored. Regarding the outcomes, the results show that only 44% of the interventions were formally evaluated, while 36% were informally evaluated, and 10% not

evaluated at all. This information was unknown for 10% of the cases. A small percentage of the formally evaluated interventions produced evaluations close to the best practices, but the majority showed multiple shortcomings. The evaluability of the projects was compromised in many cases since needs assessment was not performed, and program theory was not developed. The lack of knowledge in evaluation methodology, the lack of human and financial resources, and the difficulties in having access to necessary data were some of the obstacles to doing proper evaluation pointed out by the participants. The EU Member States should address these obstacles and promote the culture of evaluation in their countries in order to get close to a crime prevention practice based on evidence.

Panel number: 5 – Presentation 1

Criminology in criminal policy

Author(s): **Andrejs Vilks, Kipane Aldona**, Riga Stradins University

Abstract:

Criminology plays a key role in criminal justice policy. Why? Criminology uses extensive methods of cognition of exact and social sciences, constantly improving them. Criminologists are highly socially active, creative and integrative in relation to their professional competencies. The field of criminological cognition is growing significantly, which is related to the increase in various types of potential and actual threats. The world is facing a new socially unfavorable phenomenon, the coronavirus, which has a global impact on all spheres of civilization, including the legal. It can be assumed that the emergence and rapid spread of "Covid-19" was determined by human negligence, non-compliance with social and legal norms. High-risk conditions create the most favorable ground for criminal manifestations. The criminological approach, by studying the formation of "Covid-19", its spread, the effectiveness of prevention measures, can provide new insights into mitigating the impact of the global crisis and its consequences. From a criminal policy point of view, the question is, how justified is digital surveillance and virtual tracking? To what extent do we face infected and restricted human freedoms and rights? How justified is that? In society, especially in crisis and post-crisis periods, there should be an objective need to model the perspective development trend, including taking into account new potential criminal realities.

Panel number: 5 – Presentation 2

Sexual molestation of minors in Ukraine: criminological characteristic and prevention

Author(s): **Kateryna Kulyk**, Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, Ukraine, Kharkiv

Abstract:

The present study focuses on the sexual molestation of minors, its criminological nature, and the solving of complex theoretical and applied problems related to the prevention of this negative social and legal phenomenon. Based on the results of an empirical study focusing on

the period 2013 - 2019, quantitative and qualitative indicators of the sexual molestation of minors - namely level, structure, dynamics (tendency), and geography - are analyzed. It is established that the specified crime is characterized by its frequency and its high level of latency. Offenders who sexually molest minors are researched in terms of their basic socio-demographic, moral, psychological, personal/role, and criminal/legal traits; the characteristics of their legal and moral consciousness; the presence of mental disorders; and general positive human qualities. A typology of these personalities is offered based on the criterion of the purpose of the criminal behavior. The structure of factors that determine the commission of sexual molestation of minors is defined. The role of specific life situations in the commission of such crimes is also defined. The categories of children most vulnerable to these crimes are identified, and directions are proposed for preventing the sexual molestation of minors in Ukraine.

Panel number: 5 – Presentation 3

If it was shared on Facebook and Twitter, then it must be true: A study towards the influence of fake news on fear of crime

Author(s): **Birte Vandaele, Thom Snaphaan, Wim Hardyns**, Ghent University

Abstract:

The principal aim of this study is to assess the influence of fake news on fear of crime. Prior research already found that media and traditional news outlets have an impact on fear of crime, but research regarding the possible influence of fake news on fear of crime is still largely lacking. Fake news is a phenomenon that does not have a consistent definition and many different appearances. However, two aspects do always return: the level of factuality and falsification. The theoretical backdrop of the present study integrates insights from social capital theory, broken windows theory and collective efficacy theory. Three hierarchical multivariate regression analyses were conducted with data from the SCAN-study, which were collected in 2019 in Ghent, Belgium (N = 1566). Fear of crime was assessed in terms of avoidance behaviour, i.e. the behavioural-expressive component of fear of crime. Fake news was investigated using the level of perceived prevalence on traditional news media (TV, radio, printed media and news websites) and on social media. Characteristics of individual vulnerability and socio-demographic background were also examined in the analysis with fear of crime as dependent variable. Furthermore, the influence of socio-demographic background, online behaviour and knowledge regarding new technologies on the two variables of fake news was investigated. This exploratory study suggests a small but significant influence of fake news on fear of crime. Several avenues for future research emerge from this study and those will also be discussed.

Panel number: 5 – Presentation 4

Deliberative democracy or populist punitiveness: feminist politics and China's big data surveillance

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

Abstract:

Sociologists have noted that the one-child policy in China empowered the young generation of urban-born females. Without having to compete with brothers, this generation of ‘urban daughters’ gained unprecedented support from their parents in education, housing and other aspects of life. They are the driving force behind China’s digital feminism movement. Using social media as their battlefield, the young feminist activists in China have successfully campaigned for sex offender registration. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate announced that it will establish a nationwide paedophiles database in 2019. In 2020, the local government of Yiwu opened its database of domestic violence offenders to females filing for marriage. These new policies attracted positive feedback from netizens. They shaped the image that the local and central decision makers of the CCP have listened and responded to grassroots campaigns. However, the Chinese feminists achieved less success when their demands are not tied to surveillance and social control. In May 2020, the National Congress of China approved the new Civil Code, which contains divorce proceedings that might disadvantage women, especially victims of domestic violence. Despite widespread online protest, the new law went ahead. The inconsistency raises the question that whether the feminist movement in China was appropriated by the carceral state, and what is the boundary between deliberative democracy and populist punitiveness.

Panel number: 5 – Presentation 5

How to escalate the repressiveness by the back door: movements to the Polish Criminal Law enacted at the occasion of anti-COVID-19 solutions

Author(s): **Katarzyna Witkowska-Rozpara**, Department Of Criminology and Criminal Policy, Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialisation, University of Warsaw

Abstract:

COVID-19 has pushed nearly every single country to adapt existing laws to newly emerged economic and social circumstances. Relevant actions have been taken by Poland, too. To resolve the hard pandemic situation, Poland has already implemented 4 acts as an anti-crisis package. Each of the acts forms an “Anti-Crisis Shield” numbered 1.0 to 4.0. However, at the occasion of implementing the shields, the legislator has enacted such changes to the criminal law which evidently go in the repressive direction. Interestingly, many of the changes have not been discussed with or presented to the public at all. Similarly, many of the changes have not been clarified in the explanatory memoranda to the acts.

The solutions are based on such assumption that only repressive penalties are able to effectively counteract crimes. However, the assumption is cut off from results of criminological researches which challenge that belief. What’s more, new regulations seem to restrict independence of judges passing a sentence: a judge must automatically apply certain articles in case prerequisites stipulated therein are met. The regulations seriously hit the consistency and rationality of the criminal law, application of which should be ultima ratio in social relationships. Some of the solutions will be presented in my speech.

4. European Development and Life-course Criminology (EDLC)

Panel number: 6 – Presentation 1

Testing macro-level effects in the relation between family formation and criminal behavior

Author(s): **Ilka van de Werve**, VU University, **Arjan Blokland**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and Leiden University, **Frank Weerman**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

Since the early 1990s, increasing attention is being paid to the impact of life course transitions on criminal behavior. However, individuals' life courses do not evolve in a vacuum, but are in turn governed by macro-level societal conditions and social norms about the timing and sequencing of life course transitions. It is therefore likely that the impact of life course transitions on the individual's criminal behavior is actually conditional on macro-level circumstances. Unfortunately, empirically incorporating the macro-context in explaining micro-level criminal behavior is still not common practice because it requires rich data as well as complex empirical analysis. In this paper, we start bridging this gap and analyze to what extent demographic context and macroeconomic conditions moderate the effect of marriage and parenthood on individuals' criminal careers. We employ data from a large scale longitudinal study on individual criminal careers from the Netherlands, combined with macro-data from Statistics Netherlands. Using econometric modeling techniques, we test multiple hypotheses about macro- and micro- level effects in the relation between family formation and criminal behavior.

Panel number: 6 – Presentation 2

Politics, social and economic change and crime: exploring the impact of contextual effects on offending trajectories

Author(s): **Stephen Farrall**, **Emily Gray**, **Phil Jones**, University of Derby

Abstract:

Do government policies increase the likelihood that some citizens will become persistent criminals? This paper assesses the outcome of macro-level economic policies on individuals' engagement in crime. Whilst many studies have explored the impact of 1980s 'New Right'

governments on welfare spending etc., few studies in political science, sociology or criminology have directly linked macro-economic policies to individual offending careers. Employing individual-level longitudinal data, we track a sample of Britons born in 1970, examining their offending trajectories between ages 10 and 30, and hence through a period of dramatic economic and social change in the UK during the early-1980s, during which the economy was dramatically restructured. We are primarily concerned with the effects of economic policies on individual offending. We develop a model that incorporates individuals, families and schools, and which takes account of national-level economic policies and which shaped individual offending careers. Our paper suggests that processes of economic restructuring were a key causal factor in offending. This broader framework also emphasises the importance of considering political and economic forces in criminal careers research. The paper therefore encourages criminologists to draw upon ideas from political science when developing explanations of offending careers, and shows how the choices over the political management of the economy encourage individual-level responses.

Panel number: 6 – Presentation 3

The Pathways of Young People in Conflict with the Law in Ireland: Lessons for Law, Policy and Practice

Author(s): **Louise Forde, Ursula Kilkelly, Emma Hurley, Katharina Swirak, Sharon, Lambert, Deirdre Kelleher**, University College Cork

Abstract:

Ireland has a progressive youth justice system, underpinned by the Children Act 2001, that diverts most young people who come into conflict with the law and prioritises welfare-based approaches. In light of recent reviews of the Irish youth justice system, it is now timely to consider how well the current law and policy framework stands up in light of international research on interventions and approaches and current trends in offending among young people in Ireland. While internationally, a significant body of literature has documented factors contributing to offending by young people, no such study has yet been carried out in Ireland.

This paper presents initial results from a study that aims to analyse available Irish data to measure the experience of young people in Ireland against the available international research, and to improve our understanding of effective and evidence-based policy. An analysis of the Growing Up In Ireland dataset and qualitative research carried out with young people provides important insights on the experiences of young people in conflict with the law in Ireland. This paper will present the findings on this analysis, reflecting on how the experiences of Irish young people compare with the experiences of young people as documented in the international literature in this area. In addition, the paper will reflect on the implications of key learning from this research into the future development of law, policy and practice in Irish youth justice.

Panel number: 6 – Presentation 4

Future Perspective Taking in Virtual Reality Increases Future Self-Continuity and Habit Adherence

Author(s): **Benjamin Ganschow**, University of Leiden

Abstract:

This paper investigates a novel perspective taking technique to give people a sense of who they will become through taking the perspective of their future self, while also providing a visceral reminder that their future self will exist through interacting with their own realistic age-morphed avatar in virtual reality. Across two studies, 160 participants took part in a ‘future self visualization’ exercise, where participants role-play as their future self, explore who they want to be and how to get there, from the perspective of their successful future self in a laboratory setting and in virtual reality. Results from study 1 show that self-dialogue about one’s future aspirations and goals increases the connection, similarity, liking and vividness of the future self and improvements are stronger when virtual reality is utilized. While study 2 extends these findings longitudinally and improves the virtual environment through inclusion of age-morphed avatars, which resulted in increased new habit adherence a week after the exercise. The next step is the application of this theory and technology in improving the future-orientation of juvenile delinquents in the Netherlands.

Panel number: 7 – Presentation 1

ACEs, places and inequality: understanding the effects of adverse childhood experiences and poverty on offending in childhood

Author(s): **Kath Murray, Babak Jahanshahi, Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Over the last three decades, an extensive body of research evidence has emerged on the relationship between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and a range of negative outcomes, including anti-social behaviour and offending. For some policy makers, a focus on the home environment instead of structural factors may be appealing, not least because it places greater responsibility on families and reduces the apparent burden on governments to address such problems. Using data from a Scottish child cohort study this paper seeks to better understand how both ACEs and material deprivation influence childhood offending. In a departure from the standard ACEs metric, we consider the impact of different types of childhood adversity, along with family and neighbourhood deprivation. Our findings show that some types of ACE are far more likely to predict childhood offending than others, and that living in persistent poverty at the neighbourhood level remains a key predictor of childhood offending.

Panel number: 7 – Presentation 2

Exploring inequalities in the impact of childhood system contact on adult criminal conviction trajectories by sex and Indigenous status: Evidence from an Australian data linkage project

Author(s): **Ben Matthews, Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh, **Carleen Thmpson, Anna Stewart**, Griffith University

Abstract:

This study set out to explore the relationships between two forms of childhood system intervention (child protection and juvenile justice) and adult criminal conviction trajectories, and how these relationships differed by sex and Indigenous status. The study used data from the Queensland Cross-sector Research Collaboration (QCRC) repository held at Griffith University. These data contain information about all individuals born in Queensland in 1983 or 1984, details of their court convictions and whether they have a substantiated record of contact with the child protection system (due to abuse, neglect, suicide attempts or requirement for out-of-home care placement) or with the juvenile justice system (due to police diversion, youth justice charges or detention). To examine how the relationship between childhood system intervention and adult conviction trajectories interact with sex and Indigenous status, we applied a novel multilevel statistical model specification developed in epidemiology. In this talk we will present preliminary findings from our analysis, discuss the practical challenges of fitting and interpreting this kind of multilevel model to criminal career trajectories, and draw out initial policy implications for the way that different types of agency-based systems deal with children and how multiple forms of systemic intervention impact unequally on certain groups.

Panel number: 7 – Presentation 3

Characteristics, victimisation experiences, and outcomes of young people involved with social services: A comparison between young people who did and did not experience child sexual exploitation

Author(s): **Janna Verbruggen**, VU University, **Sophie Hallett**, Cardiff University

Abstract:

This study provides an overview of the background characteristics, victimisation experiences, and outcomes of a cohort of young people involved with social services. Characteristics, victimisation experiences, and outcomes of young people who have experienced child sexual exploitation (CSE) are compared with those of young people who were not sexually exploited. The study examined a cohort sample of 205 young people involved with social services in a small city in Wales, United Kingdom. Using an extensive quantitative coding framework, data on individual and family characteristics, running away and offending behaviour, pregnancy, victimisation experiences, and outcomes at and after case closure was collected from case files. Descriptive and bivariate analyses were used to compare background characteristics, victimisation experiences, and outcomes of young people who experienced CSE with those who did not. Key similarities and differences between young people who were sexually exploited and those who were not will be discussed.

Panel number: 7 – Presentation 4

Like Mother, like child? Parental relationships and the intergenerational transmission of maternal offending

Author(s): **Babak Jahanshahi, Kath Murray, Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

An extensive body of research has shown that offending behaviour can be transmitted within families, from parents to their children. Separately, research shows that parent/child relationships also act as an important predictor of childhood offending. Using data from the longitudinal Growing up in Scotland (GUS), this paper draws together both research strands, to investigate the risk of offending in a cohort of 12-year old Scottish school children. The analysis examines the intergenerational transmission of maternal offending, the extent to which this is mediated by parent/child relationships, how these dynamics differ by sex, and the factors associated with resilience. Our findings indicate that both a history of maternal offending and parental/child relationships affect boys and girls differently, and that maternal/child relationships are a stronger predictor of childhood offending, compared to paternal/child relationships. Drawing out the policy implications, the final part of the paper makes the case for measures and initiatives that are tailored by sex.

Panel number: 8 – Presentation 1

Pathways towards ideologically motivated violent and non-violent acts among terrorist suspects

Author(s): **Fabienne Thijs**, VU University & NSCR, **Elanie Rodermond**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU) & Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, **Edward Kleemans**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU)

Abstract:

Among those with extreme ideas, some will use violence to pursue their extreme ideas, while others do not. Due to the structural threat of both far-right and jihadi inspired violence worldwide and the return and reintegration of foreign (Islamic) fighters, increased attention is being paid to the radicalization process of extremists. However, research into this process is primarily focused on pathways to violent extremism, while neglecting extremists' pathways to non-violence. As a result of this lack of comparison groups, specific risk factors for violent extremism remain unknown. Using primary data on individuals suspected of a terrorist offense in the Netherlands, we provide insight into the life course of both violent and non-violent individuals, and pinpoint risk factors and protective factors that might play a role in becoming violent (or not). Furthermore, we shed light on their criminal careers and potential trigger events leading up to their suspicion.

Panel number: 8 – Presentation 2

Protective factor, risk factor, or hidden potential: what is the link between social involvement and radicalisation during adolescence?

Author(s): **Lea Echelmeyer**, VU University & NSCR, **Frank Weerman**, NSCR, **Anne-Marie Slotboom**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, **Harrie Jonkman**, Verwey-Jonker Instituut

Abstract:

"Within research on radicalisation there is much attention for the protective effect of citizenship competences, such as conflict resolution or empathy. In this study, we investigated the link between radicalisation and social involvement. Specifically, we examined whether feeling responsible for the well-being of others and having the urge to solve societal issues either prevents or stimulates radical views.

We present results based on the first wave of a three-year longitudinal survey among 1121 high school students in the Netherlands (Mage = 13 years). Using descriptive statistics and regression analyses, we investigated to what degree social involvement and indications of radicalisation (i.e. self-reported support for instrumental violence, extreme right and liberal intolerant views) are present among high school students and how they are linked.

Results show that the majority of high school students reports feeling socially involved. Yet, a small proportion of students supports instrumental violence and extreme right or liberal intolerant views. We found a negative link between social involvement and support for instrumental violence and extreme right views. The association between social involvement and liberal intolerance, however, is positive. These preliminary findings suggest that the link between social involvement and radicalisation may differ across ideologies. Implications for further research and counter-radicalisation policy are discussed.

Panel number: 8 – Presentation 3

Robbery offenders: an exploration of typologies and recidivism

Author(s): **Raquel Oliveira**, University of the West of England (UK)

Abstract:

Research has revealed that there are patterns to offending that can be aggregated into categories or typologies. Despite the large amount of research on typologies of offending, there is a lack of research on robbery offenders. In order to address this gap in the literature, I explored what typologies of robbery offenders, and how these helped predict recidivism. I conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for future criminological research and practice.

Panel number: 8 – Presentation 4

Do psychopathic personality traits in childhood predict subsequent criminality and psychiatric outcomes over and above childhood behavioral problems?

Author(s): **Suvi Virtanen**, **Antti Latvala**, University of Helsinki, **Henrik Andershed**, Örebro University, **Paul Lichtenstein**, Karolinska Institutet, **Catherine Tuvblad**, Örebro University, **Olivier Colins**, Ghent University, **Jaana Suvisaari**, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland, **Henrik Larsson**, Örebro University, **Sebastian Lundström**, University of Gothenburg

Abstract:

We investigated whether childhood psychopathic personality traits predicted subsequent self-reported and register-based criminality and psychiatric outcomes when childhood behavioral problems (conduct disorder [CD] and ADHD symptoms) were accounted for. In the CATSS study in Sweden, parents rated their children's (n=12,394) psychopathic personality traits, CD, and ADHD symptoms at age 9/12. We studied the risk for self-reported delinquency, problematic substance use, and anxiety/depression at age 18. The sample was also linked to nationwide registers where we studied criminality, and diagnoses of substance use disorders and anxiety/depression up to age 21. Childhood psychopathic personality traits were associated with self-reported delinquency ($\beta=0.65$, 95% CI: 0.41-0.90) and suspicions of violent (hazard ratio [HR]=1.33, [1.23-1.45]) and non-violent (HR=1.28, [1.22-1.36]) crimes. The estimates were attenuated, but remained elevated for delinquency and violent crimes after accounting for childhood behavioral problems. Psychopathic personality traits were associated with substance use and anxiety/depression, but these associations were mainly explained by childhood behavioral problems. Psychopathic personality traits were a risk marker for criminality and psychiatric outcomes, particularly in children with co-occurring behavioral problems. However, the independent contribution of psychopathic personality traits was modest at best, when behavioral problems were accounted for.

5. European Homicide Research (EHR)

Panel number: 9 – Presentation 1

The many faces of intimate partner homicide

Author(s): **Pauline Aarten**, **Marieke Liem**, Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Leiden University

Abstract:

Homicide is known for its many faces, each of which is the result of different underlying characteristics and precursors. Factors associated with intimate partner homicide, for example, are different than the risk factors that lead to non-domestic homicides. For this

reason, there has been a shift in focus in homicide research where more scholarly emphasis is placed upon homicide subtypes. One of most commonly researched subtypes is intimate partner homicide as around 1 in 7 homicides globally concern intimate partner homicide. However, while some general facts about intimate partner homicide can be made (e.g. most of the victims are women who were killed by their male partner), in this presentation, we will argue that even intimate partner homicide is a heterogeneous construct. Based on data from the Dutch Homicide Monitor we found that a combination of individual, relational and crime characteristics has led to three types of intimate partner homicide. In this presentation we will give insight into the three faces of intimate partner homicide: the virgin killers, the bark and bite group and the disharmonic group.

Panel number: 9 – Presentation 2

Cold calling in cold cases. Public participation in investigating cold cases

Author(s): **Jasper van der Kemp**, VU School of Criminology

Abstract:

Solving cold cases is a challenging tasks for the police. Establishing the reason for a case being cold is only a first step in trying to find investigative leads. One approach is to ask possible scenarios of the committed crime from the public by sharing information of the case. Studies on the creation of crime scenarios – the chronological description of who committed the crime for what reason in which manner at what time on which location with what modus via – has shown that a structured approach seems most promising in eliciting useful information. We will present results from different studies on the potential usefulness of the creation of crime scenarios by the general public. The first study addresses the ability to answer the 5HW-questions from crime scripts by the public based on a cold case. In this way we can assess how varied the information from the public is and if that might be useful in generating new crime scenarios to further investigate.

The second study addresses the issue of the selection of crime information that is available to the public. As with most police investigation not all information known to the police can be made public. This leads to the question how influential the selection of information available to the public is on the process of generating crime scenarios. The discussion paper will address methodological issues as well as describe how created crime scenarios might be assed for potential investigative useful information.

Panel number: 9 – Presentation 3

Homicide in European Metropolitan Areas – A Comparison

Author(s): **Katharina Krüsselmann, Pauline Aarten, Andri Ahven, Hugo D’Arbois de Jubainville, Sven Granath, Asser Hedegaard Thomsen, Martii Lehti, Aurélien Langlade, Marieke Liem, Nora Markwalder**, Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Leiden University

Abstract:

Research on homicide in Europe, so far, mostly entails cross-national comparisons, in-depth studies on the national level or city-level analyses within single countries. Whilst these studies have provided valuable insights, in-depth comparative research into characteristics and the urban context of homicide across European metropolises is scarce.

Drawing on data from the European Homicide Monitor, capturing detailed incident-level homicide data, this paper compares homicides committed in the biggest metropolitan areas of seven European countries. The most salient results and specifically differences regarding characteristics of victims, perpetrators and types of homicides committed are explained using specific urban characteristics of each of the areas. The results provide insights into the scope and dynamics of lethal violence in European metropolises.

6. ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions

Panel number: 10 – Presentation 1

Civic courage - a speculative concept for criminal justice

Author(s): **Mary Corcoran**, Keele University

Abstract:

This paper reflects on civic courage as a concept with relevance to criminological inquiry – delving into its disciplinary genealogy in penal utopian thinking to the potential for application to current questions about participatory citizenship, social capital and the reconstruction of public justice. As a composite concept which brackets together qualities of personal integrity ('courage') with the 'public good' ('civicness'), civic courage has tacitly featured in critical and alternative criminological approaches from penal abolitionism to zemiology. Worrall (2015) suggestively developed the concept to explore the quietly unheroic, quotidian and sustained attributes of justice work in the face of the programmatic destruction of public and solidaristic probation service in the UK. Although a nebulous concept with roots in political philosophy, civic courage may yet lack theoretical precision and empirical rigour from a social scientific perspective. However, this paper inquires whether it might be developed for constructive, transformative and resistant potential in criminal justice.

Panel number: 10 – Presentation 2

Civic Engagement – a public or private concern?

Author(s): **Kerstin Svensson**, Lund University

Abstract:

Civil engagement in support for offenders is not only a question of courage to care for individuals. It is also the courage to engage in society and get insight in what happens in

criminal justice. In Sweden, this kind of engagement is anchored in popular movements and civil engagement was an important aspect of the growth of the welfare state as volunteers were added to the public administration in many different ways. Lately, we have seen a decrease in this parallel to an increase of private companies (mainly smaller) offering “service” similar to the civil engagement, at least when it comes to the specific tasks in supporting offenders and youth at risk. Based on the Swedish case, I want to highlight the specific role of civil engagement and discuss the different meanings it gets when the carer is accountable in relation to civil society, the public administration or a private company.

Panel number: 10 – Presentation 3

Professionalism, Payment by Results and the probation service: A qualitative study of the impact in of marketisation on professional autonomy.

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

Abstract:

This article utilises Foucauldian understandings of the sociology of the professions to explore how marketising reforms to probation services in England and Wales, and the implementation of a ‘Payment by Results’ (PbR) mechanism in particular, have impacted professional autonomy. Drawing on an ethnographic study of a probation office within a privately-owned Community Rehabilitation Company, it argues that an inability to control the socio-economic organisation of probation work has rendered the service susceptible to challenges to autonomy over technique. PbR was proffered as a means to restore practitioner discretion; however, the article demonstrates that probation staff have been compelled to economise their autonomy, adapting their conduct to conform to market-related forms of accountability. In this sense, it presents the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms to probation services as a case study of the impact of marketisation on the autonomy of practitioners working within a public-sector profession.

Panel number: 11 – Presentation 1

Transforming Rehabilitation, emotional labour and contract delivery: A case study of a voluntary sector provider in an English resettlement prison

Author(s): **Lol Burke**, Liverpool John Moores University

Abstract:

In 2019, the UK government announced a scaling back of changes enacted under the Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) agenda introduced in 2013. In doing so, it seemingly reversed key criminal justice policies surrounding the management and supervision of those subject to penal and community sanctions, which had drawn fierce criticism due to its financial and systematic failings. This article speaks to a small but growing body of literature concerned with the professional damage induced by this failed ‘rehabilitation revolution’ for practitioners (see Robinson et al., 2016; Millings et al., 2019b; Tidmarsh, 2019), through a sharpened focus

on a small group of actors brought into the sector through out-sourcing and sub-contracting. Our findings are primarily based on observational and semi-structured interviews conducted with 11 staff employed by a Voluntary Sector Provider (VSP) working in a Category B resettlement prison during this period of profound change. Through the lens of emotional labour theory (Hochschild, 1983) we identify three themes; operational legitimacy; practice proficiency; and professional well-being - to make sense of VSP worker's experience of policy reform under Transforming Rehabilitation. In doing so we contend that working in such fraught conditions, and the excesses of emotional labour involved, can potentially compromise both the integrity and efficiency of service delivery.

Panel number: 11 – Presentation 2

Probation: What is a profession

Author(s): **Nicola Carr**, University of Nottingham

Abstract:

Professional recognition of probation staff is one of the key pillars of future reforms of probation services in England and Wales. This comes in the wake of the failed Transforming Rehabilitation reforms, which caused upheaval across probation services, including redeployment of staff into the private sector, redundancies and a high level of staff turnover. Meanwhile, probation staff who remained in the public sector saw a shift in their status to become civil servants, with attendant restrictions on any public comment about their work. The pursuit of a professionalization agenda is linked to the government's stated aspirations to 'rebuild confidence' in probation services (HMPPS, 2020). This will involve a Probation Workforce Programme which will include a 'renewed focus' on a 'valued workforce' (HMPPS, 2020). There are also plans to develop a professional recognition framework, which in the first instance will be achieved through an internally administered register, before subsequent enactment in legislation. Drawing on insights from sociological studies of professions, this presentation will consider what the pursuit of professionalization means at a site of continued contestation. It will explore how questions of professional autonomy, expertise, values and status, can be achieved within increasingly centralised and government-led structures, and what the emphasis on professionalization is intended to achieve and communicate in both symbolic and material terms.

Panel number: 11 – Presentation 3

Sing Up: Creating courage and sounding solidarity

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

Abstract:

This paper reflects on the relationships between personal and civic courage as revealed in the 'Distant Voices – Coming Home' project, which uses creative and collaborative methods (primarily song-writing and community building) to explore and practice re/integration after

punishment. Firstly, it explores the social processes and practices through which people 'create' or discover the courage to explore and express their experiences through song-writing. Secondly, it examines how these practices and processes enable solidarity both within the groups of people involved and – perhaps more tenuously – in the civic sphere when the songs are shared and discussed. The paper concludes by exploring the extent to which these creative and dialogical practices might also be prefigurative; helping us to imagine ways of generating civic courage and solidarity, and perhaps even countering a penal politics characterised by fear, distrust, anger and cowardice.

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Panel number: 12 – Presentation 1

Financial supervision of offenders in the Netherlands

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

Abstract:

Research shows that a large proportion of suspects and convicts have financial problems. In recent years, there has been increasing attention to how tackling these financial problems can be beneficial for offender rehabilitation. In the Netherlands, there are a few options for imposing financial supervision in criminal law. For example, a judge can impose an offender seeking debt counseling within a conditional framework. If these conditions are not met, the penalty can still be converted into an unconditional penalty. However, there are little insights into the nature and results of current forms of financial supervision.

The aim of this study is threefold, as it analyzes 1) the frequency and nature of how financial supervision is imposed; 2) the results of the current forms of financial supervision; and 3) the extent to which it is desirable to extend the possibilities for financial supervision. This study was carried out by means of a case file analysis as well as 29 interviews with, among others, judges, prosecutors, debt counselors and probation workers. The results show that financial problems of offenders are widespread, but the possibilities to impose financial supervision in a compulsory legal framework are limited. As a result, probation workers experience little opportunities to convince (ex-)offenders to tackle financial problems. The pros and cons of a more compelling framework will be discussed.

Panel number: 12 – Presentation 2

Fines and Inequality in Thai Sentencing: Emerging Empirical Findings

Author(s): **Thanyanuch Tantikul**, University of Strathclyde

Abstract:

Despite its prevalence in almost every criminal jurisdiction, the penal fine has received minimal attention from lawyers. Little knowledge has been gained about how the fines are imposed. Furthermore, the idea of wealth-based equality has still been contentious, especially in Thailand where the imposition of fines remains mostly flat-rated notwithstanding the ever-widening income gap. Likewise, means-based and alternatives to the fines are often overlooked, thereby resulting in the overuse of imprisonment for fine-default against deprived offenders. As law and criminal justice never exist in a vacuum, there are latent systemic and sociological influences behind each sentencing practice. Understanding them can unravel the causes of the inequality of the Thai fines.

Based on data from field research, this paper explains the working contexts in which Thai judges and court officials are systemically primed to become indifferent to wealth-based impact discrepancy. It explores how this attitude is normalised by the systematic objectification of offenders through procedural components of ritualisation, work fragmentation and distancing. Such elements are arguably inadvertent outcomes of managerialism, undergirded by the confluence of legal formalism, judicial passivity and culture-induced fear of corruption. This paper argues that the process-generated stereotypes and biases justify and entrench the dehumanising rituals that perpetuate this routine indifference.

Panel number: 12 – Presentation 3

Judicial Culture as Penal Governance?

Author(s): **Fiona Jamieson**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Judicial culture can be conceptualised as a discrete field of inquiry in penal scholarship, encompassing two key strands of judicial work. The first element is judicial culture in the sense

of institutional culture: formal aspects of judicial work such as appointment, training and the regulation of judicial conduct. The second element relates to the judicial habitus, capturing informal dimensions of judicial work and the cultural transmission of shared meanings, representations and values. Although both dimensions of judicial culture shape penal outcomes, working within this 'black box' of judicial habitus and culture is empirically challenging – in particular, the attempt to demonstrate ways in which social forces translate into penal outcomes. One useful way to identify some of the structures of power and strategic influence derived from judicial culture may be to conceptualise it as a form of penal governance. In contrast to both hierarchical and economic 'good governance' models, governance theory is employed here to indicate a form of modern, co-operative authority whereby key state actors act and interact within institutional frameworks, through habitual and routinized activities, to produce a form of pragmatic governance. In this paper, I explore the adaptive possibilities – and potential pitfalls - of this form of governance for a modern judiciary in the field of criminal justice.

Panel number: 13 – Presentation 3

A Chronopolitics of Penal Policy and Community Justice

Author(s): **Hannah Graham**, University of Stirling

Abstract:

Chronopolitics – the politics of time – has scarcely been developed in criminology and penology. This paper uses chronopolitics and the sociology of time to critically analyse penal policy and community justice in Scotland, focusing on a significant piece of legislation in the Scottish Parliament. The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019 is a Scottish law which reforms and departs from a prominent UK law, the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Time features in political and professional language, with some choosing to speak in terms implying active criminality and punishment, while others recognise personhood and speak of having a record or past to leave behind. It also features in deliberations of disclosure law reform regarding the length of time for which people have to disclose convictions and criminal records. Chronopolitics is evident in discussions of sentence length and type, with community sentences and mechanisms for early release from prison characterised in penal populist terms of 'soft touch justice' by a minority of conservative politicians. The paper argues that the attentiveness of chronopolitics literature to power relations and social-structural influences demonstrates its utility and relevance for greater use in criminology and penology.

Panel number: 13 – Presentation 4

Women experiences serving community sanctions in Lithuania: first results of qualitative research

Author(s): **Simonas Nikartas**, Law Institute of Lithuania

Abstract:

The paper will present the first results of qualitative research focused on the experiences of women serving community sanctions. Within the frame of the research project "Defeminized criminal justice: female offenders' penalties and their experiences of punishment" funded by the Lithuanian National Research council, semi-structured interviews with women serving community sanctions were conducted. The following issues will be discussed during the presentation: female offender's punishment conditions in the context of a gender-based needs, their attitudes towards the justice of their sentence (the aspect of individual legitimization of punishment), female offender's relationships with officer's responsible of their supervision, insights, and suggestions on improvement of community sanctions implementation process considering women-specific needs.

Panel number: 14 – Presentation 1

How do probation staff in England and Wales experience inspection?

Author(s): **Jake Phillips**, Sheffield Hallam University

Abstract:

In England and Wales Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation is part of the government's 'three lines of defence approach' to governing probation providers and holding them to account. HMI Probation has an annual budget of £6.24m and regularly receives national media coverage of its inspection reports. HMI Probation primarily inspects probation services using one to one 'case interviews' with probation staff focusing on how well a case has been managed. This is then assessed against a set of practice standards in conjunction with an assessment of the leadership, staffing and services within an organisation. Despite being in existence since 1936, very little research has sought to understand the impact of HMI Probation on those who are being inspected, nor how they experience the process. This paper will report on the first empirical study of the impact of inspection on probation policy and practice. By analysing interviews carried out with front-line probation practitioners, managers and senior leaders I will explore how people experience the process of taking part in 'case interviews', what they gain from it and how they perceive the inspectorate more generally. This leads to a discussion about what the inspectorate can do to improve the legitimacy it garners from those it inspects which, in turn, could work to enhance its impact on practitioners and practice.

Panel number: 14 – Presentation 2

Facilitators: The Forgotten Variable. Who's in the room?

Author(s): **Nicole Renehan**, University of Manchester

Abstract:

The role that probation practitioners play in the desistance process has begun to receive much needed attention. Yet, the experiences of facilitators of probation-based, domestic violence perpetrator programmes have long been neglected. This article is part of a wider PhD research

project that examined the ‘black box’ of the Building Better Relationships (BBR) programme. Drawing upon four-month observations and interviews with eight BBR facilitators, I demonstrate how working with traumatising but traumatised men with insufficient knowledge, experience, or support, exacerbated within the context of Transforming Rehabilitation, impacted significantly on facilitator well-being and practice. By operationalising the concept of countertransference as an analytical tool, I demonstrate how working within the discourses of cognitive behavioural therapy and professionalism left facilitators struggling to deliver in ways that were commensurate with their own values. I conclude that factors deemed critical to the success of offender outcomes are inhibited when staff are demoralised, exacerbated within a resource-scarce, business model of rehabilitation. The findings are significant as we move towards a transition into the (part) reunification of probation services.

Panel number: 14– Presentation 3

A feasibility study on the introduction of a community court in Ireland

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

Abstract:

Community courts have been promoted as a best practice example in how to blend therapeutic jurisprudence, accountability, and rehabilitation in a community setting. This court model is said to achieve these aims by responding to a charge with immediacy, using prison as a last resort, linking clients with relevant services, linking the sanction to the area where the crime was committed, and following completion, striking the offence from the offender’s criminal record. However, there are also numerous criticisms associated with community courts. It can be considered coercive to require an offender to plead guilty in order to be granted access to the court and to place an offender in treatment when the only alternative is a criminal conviction. It is possible for an offender to receive a sanction through this court model for a crime that a traditional court may have struck out. It is also argued that access to the services should be readily available without any court involvement.

With consideration to the above, this project will examine the existing community court in Melbourne, Australia and the closed community courts in the United Kingdom with a view to discovering whether such a court model would work in Ireland. This paper will focus on the issues that may arise with regards to the methodology section of this research project.

Panel number: 14 – Presentation 4

The penal narratives of community sentence and the role of probation – the case of the Wrocław model of community service

Author(s): **Anna Matczak**, The Hague University of Applied Science

Abstract:

This article draws on Robinson, McNeil and Maruna's argument (2012) about the adaptability of community sanctions and measures, observed through four distinctive penal narratives, in order to shed light on the regional development of community service in Wrocław, Poland. In this article, the fifth, restorative reality is added to expand on the findings of previous research, which suggests the viability of the restorative orientation for community service in Poland (Matczak, 2018). A brief discussion of how punishment, probation and restorative justice can be reconciled is followed by the introduction of Polish Probation and the role of probation officers in delivering community service in Poland. Although the penal narratives are visible in the Wrocław model to different degrees and in various combinations, the case demonstrates the viability of a progressive orientation to punishment during a gradual optimisation of community orders.

Panel number: 15 – Presentation 1

Non-Detention Sanctions in Youth Justice: A Meta-Analysis Examining their Effectiveness in Comparison to other Youth Crime Responses

Author(s): **Gwendolyn Geuze, Frank Weerman**, Erasmus University of Rotterdam

Abstract:

The current study involves a meta-analysis on the existing evidence on the effects of non-detention sanctions in youth justice by means of analysing differences in official recidivism in a 2-way comparison, namely non-detention sanctions compared to detention, and non-detention sanctions compared to disposals.

Following a systematic literature search, data extraction and analysis, mean effect sizes were calculated utilising (log) odds ratio as main effect measure. To explore heterogeneity, meta-regression was conducted on 4 moderator variables, namely methodological rigor, referral stage, main focus of sanction, and sample risk level.

In total, 23 studies were deemed eligible for inclusion (Ndet=7)(Ndisp=16). Mean effect sizes for both comparison groups yielded non-significant differences in recidivism rates. However, in light of a one-sided p-value these results were significant. Assuming a 50% failure rate, the recidivism rates for youth subject to non-detention sanctions were 44% compared to 50% for those subject to detention. Amongst the disposal studies, it was found that recidivism rates for youth subject to non-detention sanctions were 45% compared to 50% for those subject to disposals. Noteworthy, the odds of recidivism were not higher for youth subject to a non-detention sanction compared to youth with a disposal. Finally, moderator analysis indicated studies of lower methodological quality and mixed referral stages were more likely to report larger effect sizes.

Panel number: 15 – Presentation 2

Learning new truths or learning what to say? Morality as a key part of Risk Management in Portuguese Prison

Author(s): **Alfonso Bento**, CRIA-IUL, Lisbon

Abstract:

The average duration of sentences in Portugal is one of the highest in Europe, in part due to a weak predisposition on the part of judges to concede parole. Although Portuguese penal law is framed in a neutral, almost technical, fashion, access to parole often hinges on moral criteria – such as the inmate’s ability to present a version of themselves as “morally autonomous subjects”. This paper provides ethnographic descriptions of the process of parole concession in a Portuguese prison and explores the dilemmas and pitfalls this approach presents for both judicial and prison authorities – whose work becomes focused on questions of performative authenticity - as well as for inmates – whose beliefs and performance may not be aligned with institutional criteria.

Panel number: 15 – Presentation 3

The Chance for Reentry 2018 - contemporary stage and findings of national project focused on social inclusion of prisoners in Slovakia.

Author(s): **Martin Lulei**, Corps of Prison and Court Guard (General Directorate)

Abstract:

Project The Chance For Reentry is implemented by Slovakian General Directorate of Corps of Prison and Court Guard and is financed by EU (operational program Human Resources). During following time period from 10/2018 till 09/2022 more than 3000 prisoners in Slovakia will go through specialized interventions in re-entry units. This will happen in 10 partner’s prisons in cooperation with the main project partner Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Project is unique by gathering professionals and practitioners from prison, social and academic environment. Close to the first half of time period of the project implementation, the project has produced various outputs and findings directly influencing practice towards evidence based criminal policy making. The theoretical and research background is coming mostly from RNR approach and Risk factors prevention paradigm. First task is to have all required equipment in re-entry unit according to standards as well as to have relevant and effective intervention prepared. Presentation is summarizing information about “inside actions” in project (development of specialized programmes and its pilot testing, standards of re-entry units as well as standards of programmes, development of risk and needs assessment tool and tool for identification of risk of serious harm etc.) and is bringing the first round of data.

7. Eurogang Network

Panel number: 16 – Presentation 1

Girls, Gangs & Phones

Author(s): **Michelle Lyttle Storrod**, Rutgers University

Abstract:

This presentation will demonstrate that girls involved in gangs are more likely than those not involved, to use their phones to facilitate crime and also suffer technology facilitated victimization. The experiences of girls involved in gangs differ according to sexuality, race and ethnicity. Findings were generated from an ethnographic study that took place in a north eastern city of the US. The study looked at the role that phones and social media played in the criminalization and victimization of girls involved in the Juvenile Justice system. An intersectional lens underpins the following findings: First, the attachment gang girls had to their phone was more profound compared to non-gang involved girls. When the phone was removed from the girls their reactions were extreme and often led them into further criminal and Juvenile Justice involvement. Second, African American girls were more likely to be involved in serious crimes and violence which were technology facilitated. Third, as street based drug runners and victims of sex trafficking, Latina girls and those who identified as part of the LGBTQIA community experienced higher rates of digital coercive control and abuse. Finally for all of the girls in the study, phones and social media played a significant role in their involvement with the Juvenile Justice system.

Panel number: 16 – Presentation 2

Playing with Gender: Femininities and Masculinities of Girls in Gangs

Author(s): **Ellen van Damme**, Catholic University Leuven

Abstract:

Given the dynamic and constantly evolving conceptualizations and theorizations on what can be defined as ‘femininity’ and ‘masculinity’, there is no clear-cut definition. Just like ‘gender’ is socially constructed, also ‘femininity’ and ‘masculinity’ are socially constructed. They are formed in interaction to each other, embedded within society and subject to cultural differences. Although I acknowledge the debate on the existence of several femininities and masculinities, it goes without a doubt that most forms of masculinities are still linked to the concepts of male domination, hegemonic power or patriarchy, and, concerning the current topic, also violence (Bourdieu, 2014; Connell, 1998, 2003; Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005; Hearn, 2004). Being a feminine woman is linked to the notions of “chastity, obedience and motherhood”, while “exaggerated sexual prowess and violence against women”, are linked to masculinity (Hume, 2004, p.67). In this paper I reflect on how girls in gangs in Honduras play along the lines of femininity and masculinity. My research has shown that girls in gangs are not either feminine or masculine, but they maneuver between these gender lines in order to establish and maintain their position and role in the gang.

Panel number: 16 – Presentation 3

Southern Criminology in the Global North: Applying the Tools of Southern Criminology to the Over-standings of English Gang Research

Author(s): **Paul Andell**, University of Suffolk

Abstract:

The aim of the presentation is to problematize the dominant paradigms in contemporary English gang discourse by utilising Southern Criminology to illustrate how these paradigms manifest tensions created in knowledge production. The presentation offers a critical review of English gang studies using the concepts of “social homology” and “critical realism” to identify some of the omissions and neglected issues. The presentation goes on to show the importance of specificity within the geographical, historical, social and cultural contextualisation of the production of knowledge and the relevance of problematizing the non-separation of ontology and epistemology in gang studies.

8. European Sourcebook Group

Panel number: 17 – Presentation 1

The LINC project of the Council of Europe and the European Sourcebook

Author(s): **Marcelo Aebi, Lorena Molnar**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

This presentation introduces the “Linc Project” funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe. The project aims at linking European prison statistics to the criminal justice system in order to analyse the prison as well as the crime situation in European countries in their relevant context. The overall goal of the project is to provide the interested national and European public as well as policy makers, but also the media, with contextual information needed for the accurate interpretation of prison and criminal justice statistics, rather than simply ranking European countries and identifying “who is doing worst”. In order to achieve that goal, a collaboration was established with the European Sourcebook Group and its network of national correspondents. The results are two reports that will be briefly introduced during the presentation. The first report tests whether offence definitions have an influence on differences in prison population rates across countries. The second one compares trends in conviction and prison statistics from 2005 to 2015.

Panel number: 17 – Presentation 2

Offence Definitions in the 6th ed. of the European Sourcebook: Qualitative and Quantitative Results

Author(s): **Stefan Harrendorf, Olivia Kühn**, University of Greifswald

Abstract:

The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (ESB) developed standard definitions for several offences in order to allow the comparison of crime data across countries. For the 6th edition ESB, which will be published soon, the ESB questionnaire, including the offence definitions, was revised. Some new definitions were introduced, namely aggravated theft, cyber fraud, and forgery of documents. Other definitions have been substantially modified (especially rape and sexual abuse of a minor) or renamed (theft by means of [domestic] burglary).

This paper will present data from the upcoming 6th edition of the ESB with a special focus on the new offences added to the questionnaire and the revised definitions. Comparability of the new and revised definitions between European countries will be analyzed. It will be discussed whether these newly introduced and revised definitions stand the test and can be welcomed as true improvements.

In addition, the paper will provide a general update on conformity with offence definitions in the ESB context and its development across editions. Overall and item conformity rates for the different definitions will be presented, as well as variation coefficients of the country data for the different offences on police and conviction level. It will be discussed which conclusions can be drawn for data comparability and which possible improvements should be addressed in the next, 7th edition of the ESB.

Panel number: 17 – Presentation 3

Metadata in the European Sourcebook

Author(s): **Marcelo Aebi**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

Since its first edition, published in 1999, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics introduced in its questionnaire a series of questions on metadata, that is to say on the way data are collected for criminal statistics. These questions on metadata were later adopted by other international data collections such as the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of the Criminal Justice System. Metadata are indispensable to understand the data collected before conducting any international comparison of crime rates or crime trends. The application of the principal offence rule, the moment in which data are collected for the statistics (i.e. input vs output in the case of police statistics), the way in which multiple or serial offences, offenders, or persons convicted are counted, have a strong impact on the outcome of criminal statistics. The aim of this presentation is to introduce the sections on metadata that are included in the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook, which will be published by the end of 2020. The presentation gives an overview of the metadata collected for each level of the criminal justice chain, from police to prison statistics.

Panel number: 18 – Presentation 1

Police statistics in the European Sourcebook

Author(s): **Tara Sif Khan**, Metropolitan Police, Iceland, **Pórisdóttir Rannveig**, Metropolitan Police, Iceland, and University of Iceland

Abstract:

Although police data does not represent comprehensively all crimes since a large proportion of crimes remain unrecorded it is extremely valuable to recognise general trends in crime development. Here we analyse data collected for the European Sourcebook for the period of 2011 to 2016. The dataset comprises metadata and rates (crimes/100 000 population) of 20 offence types. We analyse the development within these different offence types and examine if and how changes in social and political discourse, as well as new emphasises within the socio-political climate are visible in the police data. For this period, we wanted to pay close attention to the changes in the number of reports of sexual assault, as well as domestic violence and cybercrime. We show European and regional (EU15, EU15+, other countries) trends and average annual change for certain crimes, such as homicide, bodily injury (assault), sexual assault, rape, theft, burglary, car theft, robbery and drug offences. The dynamics of complex crime e.g. fraud, money laundering and corruption are outlined. The presentation also discusses offender issues: gender and age (minors) of the perpetrators.

Panel number: 18 – Presentation 2

Prosecution Statistics in the European Sourcebook

Author(s): **Jörg-Martin Jehle**, University of Göttingen

Abstract:

The level between police and courts is the most decisive one within the criminal justice chain; a lot of discretion takes place at this level of criminal prosecution.. On the other hand, because of a great variety of discretionary powers of the public prosecution authorities and due to deficiencies of data recording comparisons between European countries are difficult. In order to overcome these problems the European Sourcebook has developed some simple categories of disposals of criminal cases which make the figures comparable. The contribution will discuss the problems of data collection and present results of the recent data collection wave focussing on disposals of public prosecution authorities.

Panel number: 18 – Presentation 3

Convictions, sanctions and measures in Europe, 2011 – 2016

Author(s): **Paul Smit**, Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands

Abstract:

The results of chapter 3 of the 6th edition of the European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice are presented. Convicted offenders, with special attention to juvenile, female and alien offenders, both for total crime and some specific crime types. Next, the number and types of

sanctions and measures are dealt with, in particular the length of unsuspended custodial sanctions.

Panel number: 19 – Presentation 1

Victimisation surveys in Europe

Author(s): **Chris Lewis**, University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

The European Sourcebook has collected information on victimisation surveys from national correspondents around Europe for the last 25 years. The most recent collection includes data up to 2016 and will be published in 2021. Chapter 6 will concentrate on victimisation surveys. The author will preview the chapter. He will discuss the history of such surveys and their current position. He will discuss the methodology of such surveys, including how representative the samples are, the sample size, the sampling methods used, the ages of respondents, the working of questions, the scope of data collected and the quality of the data collected. The most recent data collected will be presented, including estimates of prevalence of Bodily injury, Sexual assault, Robbery, Theft of personal property, Theft of a motor vehicle and Domestic burglary, as well as measures of trust in the police and feelings of safety.

Panel number: 19 – Presentation 2

Prison and Probation statistics in the European Sourcebook

Author(s): **Yuji Z. Hashimoto, Marcelo Aebi**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

This presentation introduces two of the chapters of the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, which will be published before the end of the year. The chapter on prison statistics has been included since the first edition of the European Sourcebook, while the chapter on probation was added in the fifth one. The data collected by the European Sourcebook does not duplicate the one collected by the Council of Europe through its Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). On the contrary, since the beginning, the European Sourcebook—whose first edition was produced under the umbrella of the Council of Europe—was developed as a complement of the information already collected by the Council. This presentation briefly shows the distribution of probation and population rates across European countries and analyzes their composition in terms of gender, age and nationality. It also includes a brief analysis of trends from 2011 to 2016 both on prison and on probation population rates. The results illustrates the growth of probation across Europe and the unexpected effects of the Great Recessions on prison population rates.

Panel number: 19 – Presentation 3

Death and Social Death in Romanian Prison and Probation

Author(s): **Marian Badea**, Romanian Probation Directorate and University of Bucharest, **Dorin Mureșan**, Dej Prison Hospital in Romania, **Petronel Dobrică**, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

In the first 5 years, after the entry into force of the new codes, criminal and criminal procedure, in Romania, the mortality rate per 100,000 probationers and prisoners was 43 and 35, respectively, on average. Remarkably, in Romania, there is an increase of about 37% in the mortality rate per 100,000 probationers, from 2014 to 2018 (while in the penitentiary, during the same period, the mortality rate per 100,000 prisoners is decreasing). In an analysis of what influences the mortality rate registered in probation, we take into account the general context (e.g. the mortality rate of the Romanian population), the gender and age differentiation of probationers, following classical analyses in the field. If we introduce in this analysis the professional status of probationers (a variable specific to those sanctioned in community), we find a specific proportion and a specific tendency: in 2018, 39% of deceased probationers were retired (in 2014, 21% of deceased probationers were retired). These are the data, and if we look at them through the prism of the complementary concepts, `social death` - `well-being`, as proposed by Jana Králová, we could better understand the evolution of the mortality rate in prison and, in particular, in probation, in Romania, in the period 2014-2018.

Panel number: 19 – Presentation 4

Does organized crime pose a threat to Ukraine?

Author(s): **Olena Shostko**, Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

Abstract:

Post-Soviet transformation processes are still lingering in Ukraine. Those processes have been actively fueling organized crime. In spite of the general understanding of the danger of organized crime and its negative consequences for the state, in fact, very little has been done to reduce its obstructive impact on the political, economic, and other spheres of society.

In my presentation, I provide a brief analysis of organized crime in Ukraine for the period from 2010 to 2019. Based on official statistics data it has been demonstrated that quantitative and qualitative figures of crimes, committed by organized groups (OGs) and criminal associations (CAs), are declining rapidly.

According to expert estimates, thousands of legal entities are involved in illegal activities of OGs and CAs. However, according to official statistics, law enforcement agencies mostly investigate crimes of general criminal orientation: theft, fraud, robbery, petty drug crimes, committed by OGs and CAs.

The aforementioned statistics for the past 10 years reflect the inefficiency of law enforcement agencies in identifying concealed criminal activity.. I explain the situation by various factors, among them one of the most important is corruption in law enforcement agencies. In

conclusion, I will explore why law enforcement failed to fight against organized crime and discuss ways for improving the situation.

Panel number: 20 – Presentation 1

Mapping the Experiences of Muslim prisoners in England, Switzerland and France

Author(s): **Lamia Irfan**, SOAS University of London, **Quraishi Muzammi**, University of Salford, **Schneuwly Purdie Mallory**, Centre Suisse Islam et Société, Univeristy of Fribourg, **Matthew Wilkinson**, SOAS University of London

Abstract:

This paper presents findings from a survey questionnaire of 280 Muslim prisoners, in five English prisons, four Swiss prisons and one French prison. This survey was part of a large-scale international comparative research project 'Understanding Conversion to Islam in Prison' (UCIP)-which adopted a mixed-method approach to map the experiences of Muslim prisoners.

Working from a theoretical perspective and a qualitative pilot, the survey was designed to measure different dimensions of the experiences of Muslim prisoners. The internal consistency of these dimensions was established through a principal component analysis. The dimensions mapped the differences within the Muslim prisoners in our sample based on internal factors such as their religious worldviews, the type of religious change they went through after imprisonment, their level of engagement with chaplaincy, their attitudes towards rehabilitation as well external differences in the quality of the prison environment and the level of religious provision in prison. Regression analyses showed the significance of religion in promoting rehabilitative personal change. It revealed that engagement with chaplaincy and religious intensification in prison were positively associated with rehabilitation. Along with this the quality of the prison environment was a significant factor that influenced participants' self-assessment of their likelihood to succeed in life after prison.

Panel number: 20 – Presentation 2

The French prison population and its relation to the activity of the criminal justice system form 1900 to 2018

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

Abstract:

It seems reasonable to think that a rise in the number of criminal complaints will be followed by an increase in the number of inmates. However, it is now well established that things are not as simple as they may seem. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between the prison population rate and the activity of the criminal justice system in France, from 1900 to 2018. To measure this activity, different variables associated to each stage of the criminal

procedure were selected. The results show that an increase in the activity of the different bodies involved in the criminal procedure may effectively not be followed by an increase in the prison population rate.

Panel number: 20 – Presentation 3

Electronic Monitoring in Brazil and France: dilemmas of the etiological-punitive paradigm in a comparative perspective

Author(s): **Welliton Caixeta Maciel**, University of Brasília (UnB)

Abstract:

The monitoring of people in situations of compliance with judicial measures with the use of electronic anklets has almost always been introduced in contexts of growing prison populations and overcrowding in prisons, problems for which governments have sought (or not) to find solutions based on almost always political responses. The purpose of this communication is to present part of the fieldwork developed in my doctoral research focusing on the empirical question of the implementation of this technology comparatively in Brazil and France, based on the perceptions of the institutional agents directly involved, as well as those monitored. The research was carried out in two stages: a) informational or bibliographic survey, especially of ethnographic theses on the subject; b) ethnographic research or primary data collection (exploratory and intensive stages), in both countries, together with the Criminal Justice System and the penitentiary system. Addressing the issue of electronic surveillance of people within the framework of the epistemological shift from disciplinary society to the society of control, I argue about the relationship between humans and technological artifacts, more specifically between electronic anklets and their users, able to inform about society, in their sociotechnical and moral processes.

Panel number: 20 – Presentation 4

Driver improvement courses reduce recidivism in Belgium?

Author(s): **Ricardo Nieuwkamp**, Vias Institute, **Ellen Boudry**, **Ward Vanlaar**, Traffic Injury Research Foundation

Abstract:

Driving under the influence of alcohol is a major threat to road safety worldwide. An important question is how we can prevent recidivism. Regarding relevant sanctions, one can distinguish between traditional and alternative sanctions. In the present study the effectiveness of Driver Improvement courses – as an alternative sanction – is determined based on recidivism data from a national Belgian judicial database (MaCH).

The current study consists of a quasi-experimental design. Drivers in the comparison group (traditional sanction) are matched with the experimental group (DI course) on five aspects. A total of 606 drivers were included. The difference in recidivism is determined by 1) comparing

the proportion of recidivists between the groups and, 2) with a Cox regression analysis of time to recidivism.

At the end of the follow-up period, the experimental group has 41% less chance to reoffend. Based on the Cox regression analysis, the experimental group is 2.6 times less likely to reoffend. However, when the experimental group relapses, their BAC is higher than the BAC of the comparison group.

The results of this study are in line with the findings in international research. Based on the risk factors for recidivism we sought to identify driver profiles who are most likely to benefit from DI-courses. However, the results are not sufficiently robust to create such profiles, largely due to the heterogeneity among subjects included in our sample.

Panel number: 21 – Presentation 1

Pandemic Lockdown and Emotion: Feeling our Way through Restrictions on Public Space

Author(s): **Kevin Brown**, Queen's University Belfast

Abstract:

The Covid-19 pandemic of 2020 brought about unprecedented restrictions on the use of public space in most liberal democracies. States introduced these laws in the interests of public health to reduce the spread and flatten the curve of transmission of the virus. In introducing, enforcing and subsequently relaxing such restrictions governments were guided not only by health and economic concerns but also by behavioural science. Responses from the public to these curtailments on their freedoms ranged from willing compliance to begrudging acceptance to outright defiance. Managing the human response to lifting the restrictions proved even more complex than when introducing them. This paper explores the relationship between law, human emotion and public space during the pandemic. It examines several examples from various jurisdictions focusing on the emotions of fear, grief, compassion and shame. The paper argues that the pandemic has demonstrated the importance of factoring in emotion in law-making and enforcement, especially in times of crisis.

Panel number: 21 – Presentation 2

Alarm state and legal compliance: on the efficacy of the threat of punishment in the disobedience of lockdown

Author(s): **Ana Belén Gómez-Bellvís**, Universidad Miguel Hernández

Abstract:

The state of alarm imposed an obligatory lockdown on citizens, compliance with which was essential to prevent the spread of the virus. With a sample of 1312 participants, this paper analyzes the factors associated with non-compliance with the lockdown regulation, taking into account the focus on deterrence, social influence, substantive and procedural legitimacy, and contextual or environmental factors, with the aim of providing evidence on which factors

related to the criminal law message influence the subject's decision to break the law. The results show that the perceived certainty of the sanction, the perceived severity of the conduct and the attitude of obedience to the law increase the probabilities of complying with the norm, while the descriptive social norm and having been stopped by the police increase the probabilities of not complying. It is concluded that to the extent that for the deterrence-based model to be effective it requires maintaining high levels of certainty that are difficult to ensure in a different context, it is possible to promote such compliance by exploiting the preventive potential of regulatory messages based on individuals' social role models and moral value system.

Panel number: 21 – Presentation 3

Crime and criminality in North Macedonia during COVID - 19 restrictive measures

Author(s): **Angelina Stanojoska**, Faculty of Law, University "St. Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola, North Macedonia

Abstract:

During the pandemic and restrictive measures taken by Governments, our daily lives have changed radically. The impact on mental health, image, behavior and conduct is significant as a result of the restrictions on movement and everyday functioning. And these changes are happening not only in the field of permissible conduct, but also in the area of prohibited conduct.

What should we expect regarding volume and structure of criminal behavior?

In most cases – decrease of crime. Why? Because we have few people going out, empty streets, closed stores. Restrictive measures and lockdown meant decline of street crime, but not all crime is street crime.

But as every crisis is an opportunity, these times are breeding ground for other types of criminal behavior.

Using Daily bulletins from the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the period of restrictive measures and state of emergency in North Macedonia, we've researched the changes in crime's structure.

Panel number: 21 – Presentation 4

How does Court of Arbitration for Sport deal with evidence of match-fixing in football?

Author(s): **Fiona Langlois**, University of Lausanne

Abstract:

Match-fixing is one of the main issues to deal with in the sporting world. Sports federations and international organizations are strengthening campaign on awareness, prevention and integrity. The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), meanwhile, intervenes within the last

instance in the settlement of sports disputes, including match-fixing cases. This study aims at understanding what are the evidences used by the CAS and at understanding how evidences are used within match-fixing cases in European football. This study is based on the analysis on ten CAS judgements where evidences have been classified. In half of the cases, police investigations were conducted before the CAS arbitration. Evidence used within CAS arbitration are quite few and can be categorized through two typologies : factual evidences (which can be rec-controlled) and evidences based on subjective elements. Arbitrators seemed to have an “a priori” strong confidence with specific types of evidences depending their provenance and/or their nature. Sport experts tend to express their own opinions on the guilt or the innocence of the defendant. In this study, it is the absence of alternative hypothesis that can explain the relevance of some evidence that is called into question in this project. Such as in criminal cases, experts could use a verbal scale codified according to the degree of “certainty”, limiting subjectivity in the interpretation of the experts’ conclusions.

Panel number: 22 –Author-meets-critics

Life imprisonment from Young Adulthood

Author(s): **Ben Crewe, Susie Hulley**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, **Serena Wright**, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK

Critics: **Marieke Liem**, Leiden University, **Ian O’Donnell**, University College Dublin, **Richard Sparks**, School of Law, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

This author-meets-critics panel, with critics Marieke Liem, Ian O'Donnell and Richard Sparks, discusses Crewe, Hulley and Wright's (2020) 'Life Imprisonment from Young Adulthood: Adaptation, Identity and Time'. The book analyses the experiences of prisoners in England & Wales sentenced when relatively young to very long life sentences (with minimum terms of fifteen years or more). Based on a major study, including almost 150 interviews with men and women at various sentence stages and over 300 surveys, it explores the ways in which long-term prisoners respond to their convictions, adapt to the various challenges that they encounter and re-construct their lives within and beyond the prison. Focussing on such matters as personal identity, relationships with family and friends, and the management of time, the book argues that long-term imprisonment entails a profound confrontation with the self. It provides insight into how such prisoners deal with the everyday burdens of their situation, feelings of injustice, anger and shame, and the need to find some sense of hope, control and meaning in their lives. In doing so, it exposes the nature and consequences of the life-changing terms of imprisonment that have become increasingly common in many jurisdictions in recent years.

9. ESC working group on Prison Life & Effects of Imprisonment

Panel number: 23 – Presentation 1

Exploring the Potential for Developing the Role of the Prison Officer in Prison Education and Rehabilitation

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

Abstract:

The link between prison education and reduced recidivism is well established in the criminological literature. Many studies have also shown that prison education can increase a prisoners confidence, self-esteem, agency, job skills and increase social bonds and social capital, important factors in desistance. However, participation rates are low, with numerous institutional, situational and personal barriers to participation. Given the benefits that education can have there is significant cause to consider new ways to encouraging participation.

The role of the prison officer is evolving across Europe. They are no longer viewed as simply a turnkey. As penal reform swings toward a more rehabilitative approach to incarceration (in theory at least) officers are required to take an active role in the rehabilitation of prisoners. With prison education being a key aspect of the rehabilitative efforts of most prison systems, the prison officer is the obvious person to ensure the lowering of barriers to education. This paper will explore the barriers experienced by prisoners. It will then address how the new conceptualisation of the prison officer role can potentially facilitate the lowering of institutional, situational and dispositional barriers through their work with the prisoners with a view to promoting participation, rehabilitation and desistance.

Panel number: 23 – Presentation 2

Imprisoned migrants: Differences in perceived quality of prison life between migrants and natives in Spanish prisons

Author(s): **Cristina Güerri, Pau Alarcón**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Abstract:

Foreigners are overrepresented in most Western European prisons, including Spain. For this reason, there has been a growing interest in knowing the conditions of foreigners in European prisons and granting that international standards on equal treatment are met. Notwithstanding, previous literature on the living conditions of foreign prisoners in Spain is scarce and it does not distinguish if the highlighted problems are common to every prisoner or they only affect non-natives. Therefore, our goal is to test if quality of prison life differs between native and migrant prisoners in four Spanish prisons. For this purpose, we compare the answers of both groups to the Measuring Quality of Prison Life survey. Our results show that the studied prisons seem to be providing equal treatment to native and migrant prisoners, although the latter face more difficulties for sentence progression that should be addressed.

Moreover, it is argued that differences among groups of migrants should be considered when implementing penitentiary policy.

Panel number: 23 – Presentation 3

Prison as a site of intense religious change: the example of conversion to Islam in European prisons

Author(s): **Matthew Wilkinson**, SOAS, University of London, **Muzammil Quraishi**, University of Salford, **Mallory Schneuwly Purdie**, University of Fribourg, Switzerland, **Lamia Irfan**, SOAS, University of London

Abstract:

This paper illustrates how European prisons are often sites of intense religious change, using the example of conversion to and intensification in Islam. It draws on original, mixed-methods data from 280 Muslim prisoners in 5 English prisons, 4 Swiss prisons and 1 French prison generated by the research programme ‘Understanding Conversion to Islam in Prison’.

At the micro-level of individual life-courses, prison provides the time and the structure by which many Muslim prisoners turn to God in repentance for past wrongs and seek to find a renewed religious purpose in life and re-discover a connection with education and work. On the other hand, we also report a statistically significant connection between religious intensification and prisoners adopting more Islamist, ‘Us v Them’ worldviews, which suggests that conversion to Islam, as well as carrying the promise of pro-social reform, also carries some risks of prisoners adopting anti-social attitudes to non-Muslim ‘others’.

At the meso-level of institutional structure, prison chaplaincy is critical to engendering positive faith-based attitudes to work and education and to setting the religious and philosophical tone of each prison.

At the macro-level of geo-politics, with reference to comparative data from England, Switzerland and France, the paper reports briefly how the religious and legal culture of the jurisdictions in which prisons sit deeply affects the individual experience of Islam in prison.

Panel number: 23 – Presentation 4

The experiences of women serving long prison sentences in Ireland: a tale of two closed prisons

Author(s): **Aoife Watters**, Dundalk Institute of Technology, Ireland

Abstract:

For the first time in modern Irish penal history, a significant portion of the women’s prison population are serving life sentences, in addition to long term sentences. It is now acknowledged that women’s experiences of prison, including long term imprisonment, are different to men’s. There are two women’s prisons in Ireland, and no open prison. The women’s prison system was not designed to accommodate prisoners serving lengthy sentences. Moreover, it is only in recent years that a specific strategy for women in prison was

developed, but it lacks detail with regard to long-term prisoners. This policy deficit, in combination with the inadequate prison complex, have implications for how women experience long term and life imprisonment in Ireland. Drawing on research conducted in the two women's prisons, the author will argue that the particular gendered experiences of women serving long sentences and life sentences impact prisoners' perceptions of the legitimacy of their treatment. Concluding her argument, the author calls for an open prison for women in Ireland.

Panel number: 24 – Presentation 1

The Experience of the visitation hour in Dutch prisons: A quantitative description of prisoners' and visitors' perspectives.

Author(s): **Ellen de Jong, Hanneke Palmen, Anke Ramakers, Paul Nieuwebeerta,**
Leiden University

Abstract:

Researchers have called for more research into the heterogeneous nature of prison visitation. This study investigates the experience of the visitation hour by using unique data of the Dutch Life in Custody study, to describe the topics that are discussed, and the experienced emotions during the visitation hour from both inmates' and visitors' perspective. In 25 penitentiary institutions in the Netherlands, surveys were conducted among over 3000 prisoners and 1000 visitors. Exceptionally, we were able to match part of these data resulting in prisoner-visitor dyads describing the same set of visits. These data provide a unique insight into the resemblance of the visitation experience for prisoners and visitors. The (preliminary) results indicate that inmates and visitors often feel supported and rarely experience stress during the visitation hour. Furthermore, participants report a great variety of topics (e.g. difficulties in the institution, life after release), confirming the heterogeneous nature of the visitation hour. This study contributes to visitation research by highlighting the similarities and differences in the visitation hour experiences for prisoners, visitors, and prisoner-visitor dyads. Further research could address how these diverse experiences are linked to behavior during and after detention, specifically preparation for reintegration and reintegration success.

Panel number: 24 – Presentation 2

'In the shadow of prison': A critical ethnography into the implications of incarceration on prisoners' families within the prison Visits Centre

Author(s): **Lauren Stevens,** University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

Whilst it is widely known that prisoners experience the direct hardships of prison life, where the 'pains of imprisonment' extend beyond the offender to their families whom are made to reside 'in the shadow of prison' as a consequence. Prisoners' families are left to battle the

process of readjustment and a series of financial, emotional and social difficulties. To understand the extent of these hardships it is necessary to identify the specific consequences of imprisonment on families, measure the extent of these consequences and identify potential causes that reinforce their difficult circumstances. Reflecting upon a critical ethnography of prisoners' families based at a UK prison visitors' centre, this paper acknowledges and scrutinises the oppressive experiences imposed on families. This exploration revealed the imbalanced power relations between prison staff and the families during the visitation process, the financial vulnerabilities of families particularly with children and how their needs are largely ignored in the social welfare system. The vulnerability of families in the community is long-lasting such as, the unjust experiences of courtesy stigma, shaming and perceived social exclusion. This research calls for a transformation in our social consciousness, a broadening of the academic focus in carceral research, and encourages societal change to fully understand and empathise with these forgotten victims.

Panel number: 24 – Presentation 3

Bereft Behind Bars: A Phenomenological approach to prison research

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

Abstract:

This paper will discuss preliminary findings from a PhD study on prisoners' experiences of bereavement, examined through a phenomenological framework. Phenomenology considers each individual to be an expert in their world and aims to reveal the essence of things. Prisoners experience a high incidence of death in their lifetime, yet qualitative research on this topic is scarce. This paper will present data from 33 interviews with male and female prisoners in two Scottish prisons.

Initial analysis shows that the extent of engagement with bereavement and coping mechanisms used while imprisoned vary among individuals, as well as across prisons. In accordance with prior research, the intensity of bereavement depends on the relationship with the person who died, the length and frequency of imprisonment(s), as well as on the way of relaying this information to a prisoner.

Despite highly individualized and distinct experiences of bereavement, phenomenological approach allows for the emergence of general, invariant knowledge on the topic examined. This paper will highlight the prevalence of death and bereavement among prisoner population, present the transferable findings that go beyond individuals' accounts of the issue, discuss the potential role of prison in bereavement, and provide practice and policy implications.

Panel number: 24 – Presentation 4

Digitalisation in prison. An exploratory study of living and working in prisons in Belgium

Author(s): **Anouk Mertens, Eric Maes**, NICC, **Luc Robert**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Background: Prisons in Belgium are increasingly affected by the digital turn, which challenges living and working in it. Initiatives include e-learning, in-cell telephone, and a video call-project. Newly opened prisons in Belgium even run a digital platform for prisoners, called PrisonCloud. So far, research studying digitalisation in prison is scarce. The aim of this research is therefore to assess how prisoners' access to and use of digital technologies affect living and working in prison.

Method: As part of a larger project, in which ethnographic research was conducted in a PrisonCloud prison, three prisons with a different extent of (non-PrisonCloud) digitalisation were selected: one prison with and one prison without in-cell telephone, and one prison with video-call possibilities. In these prisons, interviews were conducted with prisoners (n=18) and prison officers (n=14), focusing on their experiences on the access to and the use of digital technologies in prison and the impact of digitalisation on living and working in prison.

Results: This presentation will focus on the impact of the access to and use of digital technologies on the experiences of prisoners, on the experiences, tasks and functions of prison officers, and on the prisoner-staff relationships. Based on the results of this study, the development of a survey about digitalisation will be discussed, challenges will be highlighted and recommendations will be formulated.

Panel number: 25 – Presentation 1

The Ethical Architecture Assessment Tool

Author(s): Kelsey Engstrom, Leiden University

Abstract:

Prisons are complicated environments and they are expected to deliver many, and sometimes conflicting, interventions and outcomes. They also represent some of the least adaptable buildings, despite the ever-changing expectations placed upon them. Research on the relationship between prison architecture, experienced wellbeing, and prison climate remains underexplored. Through a systematic literature review, this study identifies aspects of prison design that may influence the wellbeing of incarcerated individuals and staff. From these findings, a two-part assessment tool is created to measure “ethical architecture” within prison buildings. Part I contains a survey to be completed by incarcerated individuals or staff. Part II is an evaluation form containing relevant prison-based administrative data to be collected by an on-site researcher. The assessment tool aims to improve the physical conditions experienced within prison environments and to address the research gap between the intersection of prison architecture, wellbeing, and prison climate.

Panel number: 25 – Presentation 2

Ex-military personnel as prison staff: Estimating the proportion of Armed Forces leavers within the prison workforce of England and Wales.

Author(s): **Dominique Moran**, University of Birmingham, **Jennifer Turner**, University of Liverpool

Abstract:

This paper builds on our prior theorisation of the ‘prison-military complex’ to describe the multifaceted, multi-scalar, entrenched and polyvalent interrelationships between prison and the military (Moran, Turner & Arnold 2019). Prior research has focused on comprehending the scale of the ex-military prisoner population and the challenges faced by Veterans-in-Custody, rather than on exploring the other route taken into prison by ex-military personnel - as prison staff. As a result, we know very little about how many ex-military personnel are working and have worked in prisons, why they chose this career, whether and how their military experience prepares them for prison work, and the nature of their contribution to the prison service. Focusing specifically on the challenge of estimating the numbers of ex-military staff within the prison workforce over time, this paper reports on a UK study specifically investigating the experience of prison personnel who have previously served in the military, and presents the first set of empirical evidence addressing this critical question.

Panel number: 25 – Presentation 3

Juvenile solitary confinement: a study case

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

Abstract:

Spanish juvenile penitentiary law includes solitary confinement as a sanction. This provision raises multiple questions about the violation of fundamental rights and the effectiveness of the practice, but unfortunately is an under-researched topic in Spanish criminology.

The current presentation is a part of an ongoing study about the application of the disciplinary regime in a Catalan juvenile prison. The methodology used is the study case and the data is being collected by different methods: official data from the inmates’ expedients and interviews and questionnaire to the prison staff.

Preliminary results show a wide use of solitary confinement and the preference of the use of this sanction. At the moment, the results don’t show that any sex, age or nationality could be overrepresented. The next stage will address the question why is solitary confinement the most imposed sanction.

Panel number: 26 – Presentation 1

Crisis Management of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Swiss prisons

Author(s): **Melanie Wegel**, Zürcher Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften, **Daniel Fink**, University of Lucerne

Abstract:

The measures taken by the Swiss Government on 13 March 2020 to prevent the Covid-19 pandemic from spreading in the country had to be adapted to the coercive contexts such as prisons, therapeutic or juvenile facilities. In Switzerland, the difficulties lay not only in their particular nature of these institutions (with difficulties in implementing social distancing, eventual overcrowding, lack of sanitary material) or in the particularly vulnerable health condition of detained persons, but in the federal structure of the prison system. The Coordination Conference of Correctional Services provided on 6 April 2020 a summary of the legal basis for handling the pandemic Covid-19 in establishments of deprivation of liberty and issued recommendations for measures to be taken. The task of their implementation remained in the hands of the cantons and the establishments.

The aim of this project on “Crisis management of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Swiss prisons” is to analyse the strategies followed and the measures taken to implement the recommendations, to identify the problems and to assess the efficiency of the measures in the different types of facilities in the German, French and Italian parts of the country.

The conference will provide an outline of the design of the study together with the first results of interviews conducted with directors of prisons since June 2020.

Panel number: 26 – Presentation 2

Enforcement of sentences for people with mental disorders

Author(s): **Andrea Gracia-Ortiz**, Universidad de Valencia (Spain)

Abstract:

The situation of people with mental illness in prisons has been denounced for years by international organizations, human rights associations and health, social and legal professionals. Different studies estimate that around 70% of the prisoners with psychiatric disorders had not been followed up in the mental health services before their entry into prison. People who are found to be not criminally responsible, or who are later diagnosed with a severe mental disabilities or health conditions, shall not be detained in prisons. Spanish Penal Code includes the imposition of security measures in these cases which, actually, are not based on punishment. The main purpose of these measures is to prevent the dangerousness (to prevent someone from committing crimes in the future). In March 2020, 579 people were complying with security measures for internment in Spanish prisons (533 men and 46 women). If we discount the number of inmates who are in the psychiatric prison hospitals (443), we observe that 136 people comply with security measures in common penitentiary centers. This situation is illegal and negative for psychiatric care.

Panel number: 26 – Presentation 3

The ability of human rights to limit the state's power to punish in Europe – Connecting prison, immigration, healthcare and psychiatric policies.

Author(s): **Sonja Snacken**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, **Gaëtan Cliquenois**, Université de Nantes

Abstract:

While scholars have pointed out the factors determining the impediments and efficacy of international human rights rules and norms, poor attention has been paid to the study of human rights violations relating to prison, immigration and psychiatric detention. Our contribution aims at integrating the intersection of policy and sub-disciplines spheres that cover criminal justice, immigration, psychiatric institutions and human rights. In this way, this article aims to combine the study of these sociolegal fields and all places of detention with a view to analyzing the nature of relations between human rights and detention. Raising the question of the ability of human rights to limit the state's power to punish in Europe therefore compels us to probe into those institutions and policies. We show that persons who are perceived for different reasons as "deviant" are deprived of their liberty in total institutions presenting many similarities (prisons, psychiatric institutions, immigration detention centres), including the risk of ill-treatment and other human rights violations. We also assume enhanced forms of "transinstitutionalisation" especially between prisons and psychiatric institutions and between prisons and immigration detention centres. As both countries are known to raise specific human rights challenges in those respective areas, we have selected Belgium to study the interaction between prison and psychiatric policies, and Norway for prison and immigration policies.

Panel number: 27 – Presentation 1

How Much is Enough?: Understanding the Effect of Length of Prison Stay on Recidivism

Author(s): **Mark Leymon**, **Kris R. Henning**, **Christopher Campbell**, Portland State University

Abstract:

In a follow-up of a previous report, the current study used a variety of state data sources on incarcerated individuals released from prison in Oregon between 2011-2016. This study examines the impact of length of prison stay on recidivism on property, drug, and violent offenders. Part of the State of Oregon's (USA) Justice Reinvestment Initiative is to reduce imprisonment and prison costs while maintaining public safety. This study expands upon a previous analysis by utilizing information on criminal history, criminal trajectory, the severity of the current crime, and other relevant demographics to create a series of offender typologies. The impact of time-served on recidivism is assessed using a quasi-experimental research design that isolates time-served. The study then evaluated the impact of stay on follow-up through 2019 for three years of recidivism tracking on three different measures. The relationship between imprisonment and recidivism is clearly complex, and the overall influence likely depends on the specific context of the criminal justice system in question. The results provide useful information on the effectiveness and efficiency of our criminal justice system. The results can be used to identify ideal prison stays that minimizes recidivism, maximizes public safety, and potentially reduces overall costs.

Panel number: 27 – Presentation 2

Old age incarceration experience. Does employment protect from recidivism?

Author(s): **Joanna Felczak, Ewa Gałęcka-Burdziak, Piotr Błędowski, Marek Góra**,
Warsaw School of Economics

Abstract:

We investigate if employment experience protects from recidivism among older males who committed crime late in their lifetime. We understand recidivism broadly, as the comeback to incarceration any time after the first spell. We contribute to the literature by providing (quasi) causal relationship since we differentiate between those who were (treated) and were not (control) employed after incarceration. We check the robustness of the results by distinguishing older males who were incarcerated for the first or subsequent time, and with respect to the length of the incarceration spell. We use administrative data from public employment offices in Poland on a group of older workers (born between 1940 and 1965) who experienced at least one incarceration spell in the observation period 2004-2017 and registered with public employment office thereafter. In the final sample we had 40,247 individuals and more than 20% were recidivists.

Panel number: 27 – Presentation 3

The adversities of post-prison dis-integration

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

Abstract:

In the UK, since the beginning of the 21st century, interest in what happens to people when they leave prison has increased within academia, policy and practice. Yet in spite of this, it is not clear that as a society we have been able to significantly improve the life not only of people leaving prison but also of their families and our communities. My PhD project studies this 'same old problem' in a new way: I have formed and am facilitating and participating in a heterogeneous research group its purpose is to collaboratively gain a better understanding of men's post-prison re/integration in Glasgow and to find ways of improving it. The purpose of this paper will be to explore one of the main arguments of my PhD thesis: the way in which as a society we legally, penally, socially and politically deal with penal subjects who have been sentenced to prison produces, perpetuates and reinforces material, social, political, legal and personal dis-integration creating, reproducing and exacerbating socio-economic, cultural and political disparities.

Panel number: 27 – Presentation 4

Education and Prison: An analysis of the APAC Social Reintegration Centers in Brazil

Author(s): **Sergio Grossi**, Università di Padova (Italy) - Universidade Federal Fluminense (Brazil)

Abstract:

The legitimization of the prisons also derives from its educational effect on the inmates. Even though several works highlighted that frequently the “social reintegration” programmes act as mere bureaucratic marketing (Wacquant). There is a need to reconsider the social reintegration critically. Born in Brazil in 1972, the educational proposal of the Social Reintegration Centres (SRC) expands in the global context and, at present, embraces more than 3,000 inmates promising to educate and reduce recidivism. This study analyzed the educational proposals of these educational centres, by highlighting the differences and continuity of this social reintegration, in comparison to the traditional prisons. Subsequently, has been studied the implementation of the practices through a review of Brazilian research on the experience and a brief ethnography on two units indicated as a model that included 40 days of participatory observation and open and semi-structured interviews with the inmates, officials, volunteers and judges. The study highlighted a different vision of social reintegration, considering the prison as an educational community. Education also acts on the society, reducing the stigma and distance between societies inside, and outside the prison itself. At the same time, the research points out the incapacity of the program to provide a job to inmates, and the strongness of discredit toward prisoners in certain societies.

Panel number: 28 – Presentation 1

Guess who? Patterns and correlates of familiarity with prison oversight bodies among prisoners

Author(s): **Sophie van der Valk, Eva Aizpurua, Mary Rogan**, Trinity College Dublin

Abstract:

Oversight bodies play an important role in the protection of prisoners’ rights. While these bodies are seen as widely beneficial, there is limited research examining them. This study addresses this gap, by identifying unique profiles of prisoners based on their familiarity with prison oversight bodies. In addition, the relationship between profiles and key factors (personal characteristics, sentence-related variables, and those related to life in prison) was examined using multinomial regression. Participants were 508 males randomly selected from three prisons in Ireland and data were collected using self-administered surveys. Latent class analysis revealed four subgroups of prisoners characterized by distinct patterns of familiarity with prison oversight bodies: 1) Low familiarity, 2) High awareness with low contact, 3) High familiarity with the Visiting Committees only, and 4) High familiarity. Notably, the largest group was the low familiarity group, and few prisoners belonged to the high familiarity class. Nationality, sentence length, confidence in staff and complaint usage predicted class membership. The results of this study point to the importance of increasing awareness of oversight bodies among prisoners. Also, differences in the composition of the classes provide

information to target policy and prevention strategies. These findings are of interest to those working with rights protecting bodies.

Panel number: 28 – Presentation 2

“One always looks for a compromise...” – Rules, rights and ethics in prisons as perceived by Senior Staff in German prisons

Author(s): **Christine Morgenstern, Sarah Curristan, Eva Aizpurua, Mary Rogan**, Trinity College Dublin

Abstract:

German prison legislation is praised as comprehensive, based on a fundamental rights approach (van Zyl Smit/Snacken 2009) and prisons are ‘characterized by a highly legalized culture’ (van Zyl Smit 2010). The legislation therefore serves as the frame of reference for all actions and decisions taken in prisons; a special court has the power to review them, if a prisoner appeals to the law. Despite this approach, longstanding criticism refers to the fact that many of the regulations still leave a great deal of discretion to prison staff (Feest/Lesting 2009) and judicial review does not remedy this unpredictability. A more recent initiative calls for a discussion on professional ethics in prisons that could help in situations where the law does not give clear guidance (Becka 2015; 2016; Justizvollzugsbeauftragter NRW 2017). Little is known, however, how senior staff themselves deal with these questions. Drawing on data gained from 24 in-depth interviews conducted in four German prisons between May and December 2019 and a paper survey distributed in February 2020, this contribution explores how senior staff is guided by the legal prescriptions, how far they see them as legitimate and ethical, what they miss and what else enables them ‘to do the right thing’.

Panel number: 28 – Presentation 3

‘Imagine... A Person Listening to You?’: The Power of Prisoner Complaint

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

Abstract:

Prison work is a profession that ascribes its occupants a considerable degree of power over those in their charge. Prisoner complaint mechanisms are a vital means by which prisoners can express grievances regarding prison conditions, treatment, or decisions that affect their experience while in custody. As such, the complaints system is one forum through which the prison as an institution can be called to account by prisoners; it is a means for the disempowered to exert a check – however minimal – on the powerful and to express perceived injustice. Drawing on interviews with prison managers from the Irish Prison Service, this research explores the concept of complaint as a form of power. Through a discussion of responsibilities for handling complaints, this paper will describe the stark contrast of perspectives shared by prison staff. For some, complaints are recognised as an essential means for prisoners to voice dissatisfaction, but for others complaints are viewed through the lens of

their destructive potential. This perception is one that persists despite the low rate of complaints that are successfully upheld. Further research on how complaints are treated by prison authorities is required, particularly an examination of the efficacy of such procedures. This research presents a starting point for such discussion in examining staff attitudes to complaint.

Panel number: 28 – Presentation 4

Execution of the European Court’s Judgments in Prisoner’s Right to Vote Cases

Author(s): **Ergul Celiksoy**, University of Nottingham

Abstract:

This paper examines the execution of the European Court of Human Rights’ judgments in prisoner’s right to vote cases. The Court held that a blanket and automatic ban on prisoners’ right to vote is incompatible with Article 3 of Protocol No.1 to the European Convention on Human Rights. Austria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, the United Kingdom and Turkey have taken steps to implement the Court’s judgments in their domestic laws. Based on legal changes in national jurisdictions, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has closed its supervision and examination of prisoners’ disenfranchisement cases for these six countries. This paper argues that Austria, Georgia and Romania have adopted a rights-based policy for prisoners’ voting, of either sentencing courts are given the power to assess prisoners’ disenfranchisement in individual cases, or only those prisoners sentenced to lengthy prison sentences are denied the right to vote in these countries. However, Russia, the United Kingdom and Turkey have paid lip service to the ECtHR’s judgments, as the vast majority of prisoners in these countries continue to be automatically and indiscriminately denied the right to vote.

10. European working group on Organizational Crime (EUROC)

Panel number: 29 – Presentation 1

Reflecting on ‘ndrangheta as an organized criminal subculture

Author(s): **Vincent C. Figliomeni** - F.F. Social Science Research Center in Calabria

Abstract:

’Ndrangheta Organized Crime groups operate primarily in the southern Italian region of Calabria. This adaptive consortium of mafia-type organized criminals of semi-autonomous clans, or ‘cosche’, engage in the typical array of organized crime activities, as well as global distribution of illegal drugs, which in recent years has become their greatest source of illegal wealth. Through local, regional, national and international extortion and corruption practices, ’Ndrangheta also infiltrates a multitude of legitimate activities including commercial

businesses and social institutions further asserting influence and solidifying their power, not only within the communities where they reside, but beyond them as well. In some cases, the lines between illegitimate and legitimate are blurred creating a 'grey zone' where business and politics, including the political electoral process, are manipulated in favor of 'Ndrangheta interests'. The aim of the study is to frame 'Ndrangheta as a powerful criminal subculture prevalent in Calabria, but equally manifested in other locations where significant criminal influences originating from Calabria have occurred. Through both qualitative and quantitative analysis methods, the study introduces a process model for identifying and using 'Ndrangheta subcultural indicators that reveal the cultural, social, economic, and political power 'Ndrangheta has over its host community, so that appropriate actions can be taken by authorities to neutralize it.

Panel number: 29 – Presentation 2

The role of cryptocurrencies in criminal organizations

Author(s): **Patricia Saldaña Taboada**, Universidad de Granada

Abstract:

Criminal organizations have benefited from the technological advances of the last decade not only to facilitate their traditional criminal activities, but also to commit new crimes. Among the technologies used are cryptocurrencies which, although they were created for legal purposes, their characteristics have been of interest to the development of organized crime. They allow the realization of pseudonymous international transactions without intermediaries, the change to fiduciary currency, they have low cost, there is no consensus in their regulation, the operations performed are irreversible and they are available as a means of payment in the criminal markets of the Darknet. All this has attracted criminal organizations that, in relation to their forms of action, have allowed them to develop criminal activities such as money laundering, black market trading, criminal business and cyber-extortion. Thus, the introduction of these currencies in the organizations has influenced their forms of action, the activities they carry out, as well as the role of their members. Therefore, this research presents how the characteristics of these virtual currencies are of interest to the organizations, how their use has influenced the functioning of the organizations and the role played by the cryptocurrencies in each case.

Panel number: 29 – Presentation 3

Respondent driving sampling and network's characteristics analysis show promising results to estimate offenders population size

Author(s): **Alexandre Béland Ouellette**, Université Laval

Abstract:

Respondent driving sampling (RDS) is a relatively recent method to evaluate the characteristics of hard-to-reach populations using network properties. The study is about a

sample generate by RDS of cannabis dealers, over a three-year period, in a neighborhood of Quebec City in Canada (Population≈ 8000 inhabitants). The data collection process implied unique code coupons and a multi-schedule office to facilitate the access for completing the survey and insure anonymity. The survey questioned notably about the dealers' network, sociodemographic information and incomes with the help of life-history calendar. The size of the cannabis dealers' population (N= 491) have been estimated with Handcock, Gile and Mar's algorithm. When compared by triangulation with drug consumption and arrest data these estimates showed good convergence. The sample bias was estimated using Voltz-Hecaktorn method. This strategy allows the estimation of sampling bias, using with Kish ratio, for population characteristics such as the annual income showing that network's properties help to better pinpoint conclusions. Illicit incomes follow a Pareto distribution which mean that about 20% of the dealers have 80% of the market's revenue. The PAM clustering algorithm was run on the different sources of income to identify six standard profiles of drug dealers (ASW = 0.57). The ongoing results are really promising and the use of network's characteristics to evaluate criminals' hard-to-reach network is propitious.

Panel number: 30 – Presentation 1

Public Perception of Political Corruption

Author(s): **Sara Luísa Meijer Loja**, University of Stirling

Abstract:

Corruption has made itself present throughout humankind society's development (Holmes, 2015; Rotaru et al., 2016). Prooving itself hard to fight, the absence of a definition makes it harder (Philp, 1997; Jain, 2001; Heidenheimer & Johnston, 2002; Melgar et al., 2010; Budsaratagoon & Jitmaneeroj, 2020). Maia (2008) believes that if we can come up with a global definition, then corruption will become easier to eliminate. The present paper consists of a study conducted in Portugal and the United Kingdom that looks to demonstrate that, in given hypothetical situations, people differ their answers as to when evaluating whether it is a corruption act they are facing, an immoral act on neither of these.

The referred study was conducted as an online questionnaire divulged on social media and social networks, targeting all residents of Portugal and the United Kingdom. Based on the dissertation developed by this author, this research aims to improve the efficiency of political corruption throughout the world. It is crucial to define corruption and teach our citizens what this crime implies, in order for it to be recognisable and adequately reported. This study has made itself crucial on areas that research corruption areas, as it proves that we must work the public in order to evidence changes on the crime indexes, such as the Corruption Perceptions Index developed yearly by Transparency International.

Panel number: 30 – Presentation 2

Dancing on the head of a pin? Addressing police white collar crime

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

Abstract:

Recent global episodes have called attention to crime and social harms created by private enterprises. Less attention has fallen on crimes by public sector actors and, when it does, most commonly focuses on high-impact, tragic events. Scrutiny of police agency crimes, for instance, has prioritised exciting or 'dirty' activities, including fatalities or graft, rather than lower-order deviance. Instead this paper highlights police agency breaches of taxation, procurement, financial management and data protection laws and regulations. It then examines the oversight, regulatory and legal responses to such acts. In line with Sutherland's original framing of white-collar crime, the paper argues that broadly such responses are intentionally found wanting, resulting in costs for others and uneven treatment of 'moral' persons relative to ordinary criminals. Thereafter the paper considers at what point deficient oversight might constitute negligence and what, if anything, this implies about likely domestic or EU action against public actors. The paper concludes by querying Sutherland's contention that white-collar crime by public actors impacts on social relations.

Panel number: 30 – Presentation 3

Understanding white collar criminality in Post-Soviet countries

Author(s): **Anna Markovska**, Anglia Ruskin University, **Iryna Soldatenko**, Kharkiv National University, **Maksim Belitski**, University of Reading

Abstract:

This presentation examines the nature of white-collar criminality in Post Soviet countries. We consider politically driven white-collar criminality and its influence within otherwise legal entrepreneurship in the Ukrainian context as well as overtly illegal activities. The pandemic of 2020 has brought heightened consideration of the role of the state in planning a strategic response to economic upheaval. We propose to examine the application of destructive, productive and social entrepreneurships in Ukraine. All three authors collaborate on the British Council Creative Sparks project.

Panel number: 31 – Presentation 1

Tackling transnational criminal organizations and illicit financial flows. Tracing, seizing and recovering criminal assets in the enforcement phase: a European perspective

Author(s): **Sven Bollens**, **Dirk Van Daele**, KU Leuven

Abstract:

The confiscation of criminal assets and proceeds is considered to be among the most effective strategies in the fight against crime. As Member States of the European Union are confronted with transnational crime, in particular serious and/or organized crime, cross-border

cooperation is imperative to successfully trace, seize and recover criminal assets. This also applies to the enforcement (or post-conviction) phase, during which a sanction imposed in one Member State may need to be executed in another. Several obstacles threaten to hinder such cooperation, including fundamental differences between national legal systems, excessive delays in the execution and limited possibilities to exchange information. Based on legal research, this paper aims to critically assess the measures taken by the European Union to overcome these obstacles, including the cooperation between Asset Recovery Offices and the mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders. Particular attention will be given to the need to exchange relevant information and the gaps that are still present today.

Panel number: 31 – Presentation 2

Fifty shades of blacklists : measuring the risk of money laundering at country level, beyond official statements

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

Abstract:

The paper addresses the issue of how the risk of money laundering at country level is measured and can be measured. A number of official blacklists exist, issued by national and international organisations such as FATF, EU or US INCSR, which rank countries according to their (presumed) money laundering vulnerabilities and regulatory weaknesses. But often these lists are biased by geo-political influences and concertation, and do not mirror the actual evidence of transnational money laundering activity. Other measures are available, which however lack methodological solidity and transparency and are not usually based on systematic empirical evidence. The paper suggests a new approach for operationalising and assessing the risk that a country may attract illicit proceeds. It eventually proposes a composite indicator of money laundering risk and validates it empirically using a unique dataset of 2,800 individuals involved in money laundering cases. This research contributes to the empirical research on money laundering, and to the global debate on illicit financial flows (as fostered by United Nations SDG 16.4) and on de-risking consequences.

Panel number: 32 – Presentation 1

Links between labour trafficking and economic crime: structure of exploitation

Author(s): **Anniina Jokinen**, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

Abstract:

The paper discusses the links between economic crimes and human trafficking in Finland and is based on expert interview data and analysis of pre-trial investigation materials and court judgments from relevant cases collected in 2019. It will analyse the business model of labour trafficking and outline how exploitation of migrant workers is structured and operated within

construction and restaurant sectors, pointing out the schemes in place which may hide exploitation of workers behind economic crimes which are prioritised by the law enforcement. This leads to a situation where crimes against the state are prioritised over victims' rights. Often unscrupulous businesses continue maximising their profits using illegal and grey methods, while the exploited workers lack options to access justice. Arguably, labour exploitation is thus a form of corporate crime motivated by economic profit which distort competition and the business environment within the EU.

Panel number: 32 – Presentation 2

Misconduct in entrepreneurship : Results of interviews with investors and entrepreneurs

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

Abstract:

In this presentation, the results of the first phase of MiscRisk (Risk for Misconduct in Entrepreneurship) project will be addressed. MiscRisk aims to prevent misconduct in entrepreneurship following the literature according to which entrepreneurship may have destructive features generating harmful consequences and victims, such as stakeholders and consumers. However, misconduct in entrepreneurship is not clearly defined in the literature. This called for an exploratory qualitative stage in the project, addressing the relationship between investors and entrepreneurs with a specific focus on what participants considered to be misconduct in entrepreneurship. Our sample comprises 18 investors and 9 entrepreneurs operating in several European countries. Semi-structured interviews were conducted exploring the types of behaviours that investors and startup founders met throughout their careers that have the potential of being considered misconduct. Behaviours such as lying, hiding, or bluffing were discussed by participants, and details will be addressed. Furthermore, prescribed individual and organizational causes (e.g. fear of missing out) and consequences (e.g. jeopardizing the survival of the company) will be presented.

Results will be used to develop an instrument (intending to screen individual and situational features leading to misconduct) in what is, to our knowledge, the first systematic criminological research on misconduct in entrepreneurship.

Panel number: 32 – Presentation 3

Companies that Kill : The UK Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 in Practice

Author(s): **Victoria Roper, Northumbria University**

Abstract:

The UK is the first country in the world to both enact a specific corporate manslaughter offence and to prosecute it with any degree of regularity. This paper will address: (1) to what extent, the legislation is achieving the aims that were articulated for it prior to its enactment?; and (2) what are its strengths and weaknesses? The answers are important for understanding how to improve the current UK regime and are also instructive for other jurisdictions in Europe and beyond considering enacting similar offences. To a limited extent the CMCHA is achieving some, but not all, of its aims. The legislation has a number of strengths, but also significant weaknesses. It has resulted, inter alia, in: more prosecutions and convictions; much higher average fines and conviction rates; more guilty pleas; and the conviction of a number of sizeable companies. Ongoing issues include that: the senior management test is problematic; it has only delivered about a third of the cases expected; prosecutions of large organisations are usually unsuccessful; only companies (no other types of organisation) have been convicted; and the deterrent effect of the offence is questionable. An alternative basis of liability to the senior management test is proposed, but enforcement environment issues may be the primary barriers to the legislation's greater effectiveness and success.

Panel number: 33 – Presentation 1

Conceptualising white-collar and street crime

Author(s): **Joe McGrath, Deirdre Healy**, University College Dublin

Abstract:

The concept of white-collar crime remains highly contested. Some scholars define it by reference to specific offences but there is little agreement as to which crimes should be included. Others argue that the defining characteristic of the white-collar criminal is an elite social status. This definition is also problematic because certain offences, widely regarded as quintessential white-collar crimes (e.g. fraud), are not always committed by high-status individuals. A compromise position, proposed by scholars such as Hagan and colleagues, is to adopt a hybrid definition that considers both crime type and offender characteristics. Responses to white-collar crime are often considered in relation to the treatment of so-called street criminals. This further complicate matters as similar conceptual and definitional disagreements arise with regards to the definition and measurement of street crime. Using data compiled by the United States Sentencing Commission, this paper presents a hybrid model that considers crime type and offender characteristics for both white-collar and street criminals. The aims are to explore whether white-collar criminals are truly different from street criminals and to investigate whether each cohort is homogenous or diverse in nature. In doing so, it is hoped that the paper will provide a foundation for comparing criminal justice responses to white-collar and street crime.

Panel number: 33 – Presentation 2

The Role of “Whiteness” in White-Collar Crime: A test of the Theory of Racial Privilege and Offending

Author(s): **Melissa Rorie**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, **Tracy Sohoni**, Old Dominion University, **Shon Reed**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Abstract:

In this presentation, the authors discuss findings from an empirical test of Sohoni and Rorie's Theory of Racial Privilege and White-Collar Offending (published in *Theoretical Criminology* in 2019), using data from a factorial survey of MTurk users. The Theory of Racial Privilege and Offending explores the role of structural conditions related to racial and financial privilege in the United States in producing "broad cognitive frameworks" (i.e., feelings of entitlement, lack of empathy, and an emphasis on competition) that result in neutralizations (called "crime-specific cognitive frameworks") which, in turn, make elite-white collar offending more likely. As a test of this theory, we examine whether one's racial identification, formative environment, and self-reported empathy, entitlement, and competitiveness impact the likelihood of engaging in "elite" white-collar and corporate crimes, "less elite" white-collar, and traditional property crimes, and whether the likelihood of committing these crimes differs based on characteristics of the crime (such as proximity to victims). Theoretical and policy implications will be considered.

Panel number: 33 – Presentation 3

Corporate Deterrence: New Evidence from a Panel Study

Author(s): **Sally Simpson**, **Cristina Layana**, University of Maryland, **Miranda A. Galvin**, Pennsylvania State University

Abstract:

In this research, we examine US government enforcement actions and corporate governance indicators to identify the mechanisms of corporate deterrence for 3,327 of the largest publicly traded US corporations, followed between 1996 and 2013. The study contributes to the deterrence literature in a number of ways. Enforcement actions for environmental, accounting, fraud, and anti-competitive acts are measured at different points in the process--from investigation announcements (such as a Wells Notice and allegations of violations) to final decisions (determinations and case outcomes). We are able, therefore, to evaluate at what point, if any, deterrent processes are triggered and whether the length of justice processing (e.g., time from investigation to final outcome) affects crime inhibition. In addition, although companies are the primary unit of analysis in the study, individual managers/employees are also named in some enforcement action. This fact allows us to discern whether "joint" enforcement actions have a greater impact on deterrence than firm only actions. Lastly, enforcement is inclusive of civil, regulatory, and criminal responses so we can examine whether distinct legal processes are more or less related to deterrent processes. Preliminary findings are discussed and we highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the study design and data.

Panel number: 34 – Presentation 1

When White-Collar Crime Isn't White: Perceptions of White-Collarness and Punishment Preferences

Author(s): **Miranda A. Galvin**, Pennsylvania State University, **Daniel W. Snook**, Georgia State University, **Matthew Logan**, Texas State University

Abstract:

Though the public was initially thought to be apathetic (Sutherland, 1949), research has since demonstrated considerable variation in public perceptions of white-collar crime seriousness as well as an increase in preferred punishment for white-collar crimes over time (see Cullen et al., 2019; Holtfreter et al., 2008). However, perceptions of crime are imbued with implicit racialized beliefs. For example, research has demonstrated that people assume that white-collar crime is more common among White criminals and street crime is more common among Black criminals (Gordon, Michels, & Nelson, 1996). These racial perceptions further affect perceptions of crime seriousness and preferences for how the state should respond to these crimes (Unnever et al., 2008). In this study, we explore how the race of white-collar offenders affects perceptions of “white-collarness” and preferences for punishment using multifactorial vignette survey data collected using Amazon’s Mechanical Turk. Respondents were randomly assigned to crime descriptions in which we implicitly signaled the offender’s race via their name (Gaddis, 2017). Models to be presented consider direct effects of offender race as well as potential interactions with the race of the respondent.

Panel number: 34 – Presentation 2

Public Support for Rolling Out the Blue Carpet for White-Collar versus Other Crime Suspects

Author(s): **Shanna Van Slye**, Utica College, **Mike Benson**, University of Cincinnati, **Leslie Corbo**, Utica College

Abstract:

Called “rolling out the blue carpet,” the perp walk is a practice where police officers escort a crime suspect publicly, usually in handcuffs, so that the news media can record and disseminate the event. Not only do perp walks give the impression that the suspect is guilty, but they are also humiliating—a form of punishment without trial. Analyzing data from an Internet survey conducted in 2018 of 1000 U.S. adults, we look at levels of public support for perp walks, whether support varies across different crime types, and what predicts public support for perp walks. In doing so, we assess the roles of race/ethnicity, political orientation, procedural justice, fairness, and costs and benefits of perp walks on general/global support and on support for people arrested for specific types of crime. Results indicate that, while less than a third of Americans supports perp walks for everyone, a majority of Americans support perp walks in cases involving government officials, violent crime, sex crime, and organized crime. There is the smallest amount of support for perp walks in cases of nonviolent crime, cybercrime, celebrities, professional athletes, and drug crimes. The strongest and most consistent predictors of perp walk support are perceived costs and benefits of perp walks, with the former having a negative effect and the latter having a positive effect.

Panel number: 34 – Presentation 3

‘Can you teach me fraud?’ Criminal Justice Experiences of White-collar Offenders

Author(s): **Wim Huisman, Dennis Lesmeister**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

Internationally, research on the experiences of white-collar offenders with the criminal justice system and the consequences of prosecution and conviction is scarce. Such research becomes more relevant, as the response to white-collar crime has become more punitive and more offenders are convicted. Based on qualitative interviews with a sample of prosecuted white-collar offenders and the autobiographical case-study of the second author, this paper presents the experiences with the criminal justice system and consequences of prosecution for white-collar offenders in the Netherlands. In this study, the consequences and experiences during four phases (investigation, prosecution, sentence execution and post-sentencing) are analyzed on four life-domains: health, private life, social life and professional life. Respondents describe the process of the ‘fall from grace’ and the experience of stigma and shaming in these life domains. While the sentence is supposed to reflect the punishment for their crimes, all respondents experience more pain and suffering before and after the execution of the sentence. The impact of criminal justice is more associated with the shame and attrition of prosecution and with post-conviction stigma, than with prison sentence, which serves for resetting and contemplation. As such, this study sheds light on the effects and actual achievement of goals of punishment for white-collar crime.

11. ESC Working Group on Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making

Panel number: 35 – Presentation 1

Sentencing a killer: drawing the line between different forms of homicides and deciding the length of imprisonment in Finland

Author(s): **Mika Sutela**, Eastern Finland

Abstract:

Key questions related to the intentional homicides are at the heart of criminal justice. In Finland, manslaughter is the starting point for intentional homicide, and murder is its particularly aggravated form. For manslaughter, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a fixed period of at least eight years, and for murder, to life imprisonment. In practice, a sentence of fixed-term imprisonment for manslaughter is imposed between 8–12 years, and the life imprisonment means about 15 years on average. In an extreme case, punishment for murder can even be about three times longer than for manslaughter. I will present on the project where sentencing of these two forms of homicides are explored with

quantitative research methods, such as decision tree models and mixed models. Data consists primarily of judicial documents from district courts and courts of appeal from years 2010–2017. An aim of the project is to explore what kind of factors explain the judges' decisions to sentence the offender for manslaughter and murder. Moreover, purpose is to examine whether there exists variation in the lengths of fixed term imprisonments between individual judges, prosecutors and courts. In some previous Finnish studies, inter-court variability has been found in certain crime types.

Panel number: 35 – Presentation 2

The Effect of Offender Skin Tone on Sentencing

Author(s): **Sigrid van Wingerden**, Leiden, Netherlands, **Gabry Vanderveen**, Rotterdam, Netherlands, **Lotte van Dillen**, Leiden, Netherlands

Abstract:

There is a large field of research that studies whether black offenders are punished more harshly compared to white offenders. Although many of these non-experimental studies show a relation between race and sentencing, it remains unclear to what extent the harsher punishment is caused by race or whether other case or offender characteristics exacerbated the punishment, such as the socio-economic status of the offender. Therefore, the current study uses an experimental design to investigate the effect of the offender's skin tone on sentencing outcomes.

The purpose of this study is to test whether mock jurors punish a black defendant more severely than a white offender. Participants (N = 793) were presented with a case file about a robbery resulting in the victim's death. The file contained a picture of a surveillance camera of either a white or a black defendant.

Results show that although the sentencing goal of incapacitation is mentioned more frequently for the black defendant, he is not punished differently from the white defendant.

It is concluded that the skin tone of the defendant does not affect mock-sentencing decisions. This finding is in line with other studies that show that the offender's ethnicity is not a strong sentencing determinant in the Netherlands. This study thus contributes to the knowledge of discrimination in sentencing, which is important for assessing the legitimacy of the criminal justice system.

Panel number: 35 – Presentation 3

Sentencing Intimate Partner Homicides in Portugal

Author(s): **Catia Pontedeira**, **Jorge Quintas**, School of Criminology, University of Porto, **Sandra Walklate**, Liverpool University and Monash University

Abstract:

Intimate partner homicides are one of the most common and severe forms of gender-based violence. Sentencing studies on intimate partner homicides have been demonstrated that sentences are shaped by characteristics of the perpetrator, victim and crime itself, and

sometimes unjustified discrepancies are found. In Portugal, sentencing studies are of great importance because there are no sentencing guidelines apart from the sentencing frameworks for each crime and some general considerations to determine a specific sentence. The sentence for a completed intimate partner homicide can vary between 8 and 25 years of imprisonment (maximum sentence). In this presentation results from a sentencing study based on all the sentences of intimate partner homicides published online (free access) from the Portuguese Supreme Court of Justice between 1983 until 2017 will be discussed. Types of sentences, trends over time, arguments used in the appeal, mitigating and aggravating circumstances and final decisions will be discussed. Some thoughts about the comparability of judicial decision with the English system will also be raised for further discussion.

See also Panel number: 12

Panel number: 36 – Presentation 1

Bargaining with Desistance and Rehabilitation

Author(s): **Jay Gormley**, Strathclyde, Scotland

Abstract:

It is well established that court disposals can have a significant impact on desistance. Notably, custodial sentences (all else being equal) seem to have a criminogenic effect. However, what is less clear is how the perceived legitimacy of the sentence in the eyes of defendants influences desistance.

This paper will contribute to the discussion on desistance and rehabilitation by arguing for the need to consider the pre-conviction components of the justice system. Conventional analyses of desistance are typically focused on the latter stages of the criminal process (post-conviction). There is also a body of work exploring offenders' pathways into crime and the criminal system (e.g. drug addiction issues and, in Scotland, contact with the Children's Hearings System). This focus leaves a gap wherein the effects of court processes on offending have been largely neglected.

Drawing on research in Scotland, this paper argues that Plea Bargaining can undermine the perceived legitimacy of the criminal process. In particular, it is argued that Plea Bargaining, in the eyes of defendants, reduces the process to a game. As such, defendants may fail to internalise normative messages from the criminal process. Consequently, if the beginning of the criminal process is thought to be one that requires strategy over sincerity, then it is likely that this view will apply to the post-conviction stages and reduce the prospect of rehabilitation.

Panel number: 36 – Presentation 2

Suspended Sentences in Spain: An alternative to Prison or a “Bargaining chip” in Plea Negotiations?

Author(s): **Steven Kemp**, Girona, Catalunya-Spain

Abstract:

Criminal proceedings in many European states are increasingly being resolved via plea bargaining agreements; yet, there is relatively scant European research on the implications for the defendant or the role this practice plays within the criminal justice system. Using a sample of 1417 criminal cases, this paper examines how suspended prison sentences may be utilized in Spain to encourage or coerce defendants into a guilty plea. In addition to more traditional regression analysis, covariates are controlled through an entropy balancing process. The aim of Entropy Balancing is to balance covariates, thereby creating synthetically equalized treatment and control groups so that the effect of the treatment variable – in this case, plea bargaining - on the dependent variable - suspended prison sentence - can be tested independently of background factors. The findings show defendants who agree a plea deal are indeed less likely to enter prison, which has profound implications for criminal justice in Spain and beyond. On the one hand, it appears plea bargaining is being used to improve the efficiency of the system and, thus, maintain its very existence. On the other hand, issues regarding false confessions and sentencing disparities are specifically highlighted.

Panel number: 36 – Presentation 3

The Ideal Penal Subject: The Work of Criminal Justice Disconnections

Author(s): **Cyrus Tata**, Strathclyde, Scotland

Abstract:

My aim is to develop the idea of the criminal process as a journey generating the manifestation of 'ideal' criminal subjects. However, in contrast to the conventional view of the criminal justice process portrayed by unidirectional flowcharts, the process is marked by temporal and professional dis-connections, especially between what is deemed 'legal' work (conviction and sentencing) and the 'therapeutic' work done to implement that sentence. What are these disconnections and what role do they play in generating the presentation of 'ideal' criminal subjects?

How do justice processes cultivate 'ideal' subjects without doing so deliberately, and without any controlling mind or plan? I will argue that it is precisely the absence of any conspiracy or controlling mind, the absence of any coherent or cohesive system, which makes criminal justice processes so effective in reproducing its 'ideal' clientele (e.g. accepting individual culpability).

Panel number: 37 – Presentation 1

Retributivism and the 'Criminological Imagination': Notes towards a Research Agenda

Author(s): **David Hayes**, Sheffield, England

Abstract:

It is commonplace for penologists across the Global West to talk about a ‘retributive orthodoxy’, in either or both of penal policy-making and penal theory. However, there is a notable silence on retributive questions amongst criminologists themselves. A simple content analysis of past abstracts from the conferences of the American, British, and European Societies of Criminology suggests a profound dearth of research exploring retributive questions, especially in contrast to more consequentialist theories of punishment. Indeed, the European Society of Criminology defines a ‘criminologist’ in such a way that a retributivist, or indeed anyone who views punishment as punishment, is not part of the discipline. This paper explores this ‘analytical division of labour’ (Carrabine, 2004: 3) between the sociology and philosophy of punishment. It considers a range of academically defensible and indefensible reasons for excluding retributivism from the criminological imagination. It argues that the widespread exclusion of retributive questions from criminology weakens the discipline; but also that the widespread exclusion of criminological inquiry from retributivism weakens the theory. The paper identifies eminently criminological questions within retributivism, and argues that they are ripe for exploration, especially on an international and comparative scale.

Panel number: 37 – Presentation 2

Another Veil of Ignorance? Subjectivity and Objectivity in Legal Decision-Making

Author(s): **Mojca Plesnicar**, Ljubljana, Slovenia, **Katja Šugman Stubbs**, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract:

Subjectivity is not a welcome word in law. Generally, the law identifies with notions of impartiality and objectivity, and the idea of being able to make a decision or judgment in a fair way, that is not influenced by personal feelings or beliefs – the very opposite of subjectivity then. However, subjectivity does not refer merely to our conscious inclusion of pre-existing beliefs, but rather to the way we perceive, understand and assess the world through the lenses of our personal experiences. It is thus rather clear as many have pointed out that total objectivity is “but an ideal” in law and that to some extent we hide behind a “veil of ignorance” when claiming it functions that way.

In the paper, we will address why such a veil is nevertheless essential in some aspects, but more importantly, why it needs to be deconstructed and studied in other contexts. We will assess how subjectivity may or may not enter the courtroom and whether it is without exception a negative instance. We will consider cases in which it is in fact so harmful it undermines the idea of justice, but also what conditions should be met for it to possibly contribute towards the fairness of the process.

Panel number: 37 – Presentation 3

Constitutional Constraints on Sentencing Powers

Author(s): **Tom O'Malley**, National University of Ireland at Galway, Republic of Ireland

Abstract:

Fundamental sentencing rules are established by legislation and are therefore the product of political decision-making. Even where the selection of sentence in specific cases is exclusively a judicial task, the sentencing framework is embodied in statute. Legislators decide on matters such as the mandatory or maximum sentences to attach to particular offences, the range of sentencing options available to the courts, the rules governing the use of those options and the sentencing guidelines (if any) courts must observe. But some countries, including Ireland, the US and Canada, have written constitutions which permit the judicial branch to strike down laws found to be unconstitutional. Such constitutions seldom deal in detail with sentencing but courts have interpreted them as imposing restrictions on legislative sentencing powers. Constitutional decisions in this area have mostly been enlightened (e.g. by insisting on proportionality), but they can also have the effect of "closing off" further policy debate. For instance, when the Irish Supreme Court decided that preventive detention was unconstitutional, there was little room for further debate on the sentencing of dangerous offenders. Drawing on the work of constitutional theorists such as Robert Burt, I will argue that, while constitutional courts must certainly uphold the Constitution, they should also try to encourage dialogue and deliberation between the various branches of government rather than end the debate.

Panel number: 37 – Presentation 4

The grim reality and bright future of justifying sentences: empirical study of reasons given for imposed sentences in the Czech Republic

Author(s): **Jakub Drápal, Kristýna Tomšů**, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

Abstract:

Providing detailed reasoning for imposed sentences is crucial for continental legal systems since continental judges are usually granted wide discretion and reasoning is the sole place where they become accountable for it. To examine the quality of the practice of justifying sentences in court decisions, we analyzed a representative sample of 366 decisions of Czech district courts. Our results are discouraging: Even though obligatory, no specific reasoning is provided in 17 % of cases and in only 10 % of cases judges weighted elements having influence on sentencing. It is thus impossible to understand or reconstruct vast majority of imposed sentences, eroding the proclaimed principle of individualization. To improve the situation, we suggest practical measures – acclaimed by judges in practice – leading to more structured justification of imposed sentences.

Panel number: 38 – Presentation 1

A Theory of Power and Political Competition: Exploring the decision-making process of sentencing legislation in England and Wales

Author(s): **Phillipa Thomas**, Cardiff, Wales

Abstract:

Traditional methods of political analysis emphasise either political agency or societal structure in addressing the concept of punitiveness in Western penal systems. These methods have developed sophisticated macro level analyses of wider shifts in social, economic and cultural forces that have brought about a fundamental shift in penal policy. Although counter tendencies of punitiveness have been identified, there is little understanding of how each tendency dominates or recedes over time. This paper draws on theories of power as being conceptualised around a multi-centred governing arrangement within the political arena, which can shed light on how counter tendencies are able to co-exist in the policy domain. Through a case study of sentencing legislation in England and Wales, a theory of political competition is developed to understand change and continuity in penal policy. Organised by different concepts of risk and justice, political 'agendas' compete and negotiate over the maintenance, development, reform or transformation of penal policy outcomes. Considered within structural relations of the legislative arena and eventualities of the wider policy environment, this paper suggests a way of organising the complex process of penal policymaking in the context of political competition. In this way, punitiveness should not be considered as an immutable state but is contingent on overcoming an 'ordered relationship' between political agendas and the policy domain.

Panel number: 38 – Presentation 2

Judicial Discretion in Belgian Youth Justice

Author(s): **Katrijn Veeckmans**, Catholic University of Leuven

Abstract:

Originally, juvenile offenders were tried according to (adult) criminal law. In this criminal law phase, the court's discretion was rather limited because of the strict sentencing rules. The concrete judicial consequence of committing an offence mainly depended on whether the minor acted with 'discernment'. 'Discernment' was the primary criterion to make a decision, supplemented by other criteria such as the severity of the committed facts. In a second phase, criminal law was no longer used in trying minors. New legislation, specifically for juvenile offenders, was adopted, which also changed the role and decision-making process of the court. The strongly criticized concept of 'discernment' was abolished in youth justice and the court no longer took into account the severity of the committed facts. However, the vague legislation led to a quasi-unlimited discretion. In the third phase of history of Belgian youth justice, attempts were made to objectify the court's decision-making in both an explicit and implicit manner. Nevertheless, the discretion of the court nowadays remains very wide, especially compared to the mechanical, rather mathematical system of sentencing in (adult) criminal law. This contribution explains both the background and the importance of this broad discretion in juvenile cases, after which some illustration are given of the attempts to restrict this discretion. Is a sentencing system à la Belgian (adult) criminal law desirable in juvenile cases?

Panel number: 38 – Presentation 3

The Punitiveness of university students in French-speaking Switzerland toward property offences, sexual assault and traffic offences

Author(s): **Stefano Caneppele, Yuji Zocatelli, Camilla Bochi, Killian Chaudieu, Antoine Girod, Fiona Langlois**, Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract:

This article provides an analysis of punitiveness towards different types of criminal conduct. This punitive attitude will be examined on the basis of the results of a face-to-face questionnaire survey conducted among a sample of 938 university students aged between 18 and 34 recruited from the campuses of the University of Lausanne and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne in Switzerland. The question will be to analyze whether the severity of preferred punishment is influenced by the type of criminal conduct, the perpetrator's gender, respondents' gender, level of education and/or faculty membership, and to what extent these sociodemographic factors have an effect. The results appear to corroborate the existing literature with respect to the inverse relationship between knowledge of the legal system and punitiveness. Respondents with a background in law and criminal sciences tend to be less punitive than others. In addition, respondents tend to be less punitive towards female perpetrators. Overall, the impact of sociodemographic factors on respondent punitiveness is challenged and the importance of analyzing different criminal scenarios separately is highlighted.

12. Gender, Crime and Justice Working Group

Panel number: 39 – Presentation 1

Living Gendered Islam in Prison. Gendered differences in the meanings, the mobilizations and the performances of Islam in prison

Author(s): **Schneuwly Purdie Mallory**, Centre Suisse Islam et Société, Université de Fribourg, **Lamia Irfan, Matthew Wilkinson, SOAS, Quraishi Muzzamil**, University of Salford

Abstract:

This paper intends to fill a gap in the research on Muslims in prison by developing a nuanced understanding of the influence of gender on religious practices in prison. It draws on quantitative and qualitative data generated by the “Understanding Conversion to Islam in Prison” (UCIP) research program in five English prisons, four Swiss prisons and one French prison between 2018-2020. Moving beyond an approach which ‘adds on’ women to research that focuses mainly on men, it reports comparatively the gendered ways that Muslim male and female inmates understand and talk about Islam and the gendered ways in which they

mobilize and perform their religion in the carceral context. It will also address the different religious priorities that concern male and female prisoners and the different types of religious change that male and female prisoners experience, while interrogating the role of the prison setting in those changes in terms of religious provision, infrastructure and chaplaincy.

Panel number: 39 – Presentation 2

Migration and crime among Dutch Caribbean women

Author(s): **Anne-Marie Slotboom, Jeannique Zimmerman**, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam

Abstract:

In the Netherlands, Dutch Caribbean (DC) women are overrepresented in official crime statistics. This is especially the case for those born in the Caribbean, who migrate to the Netherlands at some time during their lives. Across gender existing studies have focused their scientific explanations for the relative high official crime rates among black ethnic minorities in the Netherlands on either (a) a cultural normalization of violence, (b) economic marginalization, (c) the high prevalence of single-parent families, or (d) a poor integration into Dutch society. Other scholars have argued that the overrepresentation of Dutch Caribbean nationals' registered crime rates is due – at least in part - to practices of ethnic or racial profiling by the Dutch police and criminal justice system. Still, as self-reported offending rates among Dutch Caribbean women in the Netherlands are also relatively higher than those of Dutch natives, it is unlikely that institutionalized racism within the Dutch criminal justice systems is the sole cause for their overrepresentation. In this presentation we will discuss how migration affects life circumstances and criminal behavior among women of different DC island.

The study on Dutch Caribbean women was conducted by the VU University Amsterdam and the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR). For this study 330 women born in Curacao and Aruba, were interviewed in the Netherlands, Curacao or Aruba.

Panel number: 39 – Presentation 3

Migration and crime among Dutch Caribbean women

Author(s): **Ruta Vaiciuniene, Tereskinas Arturas**, Law Institute of Lithuania

Abstract:

Women's criminal behavior is often considered as a contradiction to normative femininity. However, this normative femininity is exploited in less severe sentences for women compared to men in order to "restore" a disturbed social order. Women are frequently punished more leniently due to the social and particularly familial circumstances of their criminal behavior. It happens not without reason since the empirical data confirm that women's crimes are much more often determined by women's structural position in society and the fact that a much

higher proportion of women's crimes are related to their immediate environment. Both statistical data on female offenders in Lithuania and the analysis of court sentences confirm these findings. The analysis of court sentences demonstrate that women accused of violent crimes knew their victims in all cases. Our study identifies a link between close relationships and the seriousness of a crime: the closer the relationship between the accused and the victims, the more serious the crime was committed. Our analysis of the 2015-2019 statistical data demonstrate that despite some similar trends (the dominance of property crimes), the structure of criminal offenses between women and men differs in some regards. First, women less frequently than men are suspected of serious and very serious violent crimes. Second, they more often commit crimes that could be attributed to their social roles or social position.

Panel number: 40 – Presentation 1

High Harm Domestic Violence Perpetrators and a support/disruption approach

Author(s): **Marianne Hester**, University of Bristol

Abstract:

There has been a long running debate as to whether interventions to change domestic abuse perpetrator behaviours actually 'work' in the sense of reducing perpetrators' violent and abusive behaviour and making the lives of victims-survivors and their children safer. The UK-based Drive Project is unique in focusing specifically on high risk/harm perpetrators, including serial perpetrators who may cause the most harm (Robinson, 2016). It applies a support/disruption approach. We evaluated Drive from 2016 to end of 2019, seeing what happened during the ten months the 506 perpetrators were on the intervention, and whether change was sustained at least 12 months after they completed Drive. This is the largest evaluation of a perpetrator intervention ever carried out in the UK, the largest with a randomised control design, using a realist pragmatic RCT, with multi-methods and incorporating victim voices. The evaluation shows that Drive does indeed 'work' in the sense that Drive enabled the mainly male perpetrators of domestic abuse to positively change their behaviour, and that Drive victims-survivors were safer, more likely to be free from abuse and had space to make decisions for themselves. Perpetrators using the most severe violence and abuse changed to the greatest extent, and positive changes were sustained more than a year after they completed Drive. The paper discusses these results and engages with critical debates regarding use of criminal versus other approaches.

Panel number: 40 – Presentation 2

Behind Glass Walls: Tackling Gendered barriers to justice for women experiencing domestic abuse

Author(s): **Emma E. Forbes**, Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice

Abstract:

Drawing on the findings of doctoral research and practitioner experience as a prosecutor, this paper offers a feminist critique of Scotland's investigation and prosecution of domestic abuse through the lens of tackling domestic abuse as a gendered offence. It tells two stories: Scotland's policy and legislative response and the experience of female victims who report to the police. The apparent sweep of progress on the public stage is juxtaposed with the private struggle of individuals who continue to face barriers. In-depth interviews with victim-survivors suggest that women live behind glass walls where domestic abuse is criminalised publicly, but unrecognised coercively controlling abuse pervades the court process. They confront a process which communicates around prescribed court dates; fails to respond to their emotions; and retraumatizes them through inordinate waiting. Interviews are contextualised within a 40-year timeline of policy, legal, social and academic responses to domestic abuse which highlights ongoing gender inequality in the justice response. With a specific offence of domestic abuse and a coherent third-sector movement, Scotland provides a valuable case-study on the impact of legislative progress and how enduring barriers might be tackled. Beyond glass walls, there is scope to recognise the complexity and continuum of public awareness and private experience of domestic abuse and to meet challenges through gendered policies and procedural justice.

Panel number: 40 – Presentation 3

Determinants of reciprocal partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic

Author(s): **Janneke Schokkenbroek, Sarah Anrijs, Koen Ponnet, Wim Hardyns,**
Ghent University

Abstract:

The global spread of the coronavirus has provided many challenges for people's daily lives. Due to governmental lockdown measures, many people found their social life constrained to their own home and the people they share this with. For people who live together with their partner, new challenges also arise for their relationship. Although the increased amount of time and activities spent together can be beneficial for some, this isolation could have detrimental consequences for the relationship of others and could lead to increased conflict or in some cases even verbal and physical violence. In our study, we aimed to identify which groups of people were particularly vulnerable for reciprocal partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic and which stressors may play a role in this. As such, we conducted a large scale online survey study (n = 1491, 74% women). We found that the occurrence and frequency of partner aggression during the corona lockdown differed based on a person's gender, age, work situation, parenthood, the ability to seclude oneself from other members of the household, and social capital. Furthermore, we found that reciprocal verbal partner violence was associated with parenting stress, financial stress, work stress, mental health issues, and stress about the corona crisis. At the conference, we would like to discuss scientific and societal implications of our findings.

Panel number: 41 – Presentation 1

Are the Dark Triad Traits related with Intimate Partner Violence (I.P.V.) and Stalking Behaviour? A survey on an Italian sample.

Author(s): **Fabio Delicato**, Associazione Criminiseriali

Abstract:

The Dark Triad of Personality represents a collection of three socially different traits : Machiavellism, Narcissism and Psychopathy. Throughout our study, we carried out a survey on an Italian sample (N. = 541 - Age = 18-75 – Male = 241/ Female = 300), by administering an anonymous questionnaire, named Short Dark Triad (SD3), and by verifying the association between the Dark Triad Traits and the subject's admission of doing I.P.V. (Intimate Partner Violence) and admission of doing Stalking behavior. Results shows a positive association between psychopathy and admission of I.P.V (.01 two tails), positive association between psychopathy and admission of stalking behaviour (.01 two tails), positive association between Machiavellianism and admission of I.P.V (.01 two tails), positive association between Machiavellianism and admission of stalking behaviour (.05 two tail). There is no association with Narcissism trait and admission of I.P.V. neither admission of Stalking behaviour. Also, by using a logistic linear regression method, the results in male subjects revealed psychopathic trait and admission of I.P.V. as a good predictors of stalking behavior; conversely in female subjects only psychopathy is a good predictor of stalking behavior. Furthermore through a Male/Female gender-analysis, it was found that Male-samples appear to have significantly higher level both in Machiavellic and Psychopathic trait, while for the Narcissistic trait, no gender differences were noted.

Panel number: 41 – Presentation 2

The modern witchcraft - abortion law in Poland

Author(s): **Monika S. Płatek**, University of Warsaw

Abstract:

The law on abortion in Poland and the practice is worth analysing. It shows not only discrepancy between state legal obligation and practical standards. It also shows that criminal law regulation of abortion is used as the tool to deprive women of their citizen rights. It is an instrument to limit a democracy and draw it towards at least authoritarian system. Poland is just an example, yet it is example worth studies.

Panel number: 41 – Presentation 3

Honor killings in Muslim and Western countries in modern times: Attitudes of Arab Israeli students toward honor killings Israel, as a study case

Author(s): **Vered Ne'eman-Haviv**, Ariel University, Israel

Abstract:

Honor killings are a familiar phenomenon in the Arab and Muslim world, including Arab and Muslim populations living in Western countries. Communities of Arabs and Muslims living in Western countries are influenced by the values of two cultures: the traditional-patriarchal Arab culture and the modern-liberal Western one. The literature review shows that despite modernization processes, and at times owing concerns about these processes, the use of honor killings as a tool to strengthen patriarchal control is widening.

The purpose of the present study was to examine the attitudes of Arab Israeli students, who live in two different cultures, toward killing to uphold family honor. A structured quantitative questionnaire, which examines attitudes toward honor killing in various situations, was administered to a sample of 156 Arab Israeli students, 77 men and 79 women, with a mean age of 24.4 (SD = 5.5). The findings show that most participants oppose murder to uphold family honor. The attitudes toward murder, however, vary according to participant gender, and the characteristics of the event: the identity of the man with whom the woman met, the question of sexual relations, and the degree of closeness between the man and the woman. The research findings are explained with reference to socio-cultural and moral values. The importance of the study and its application are described.

Panel number: 41 – Presentation 4

Male violence against Mapuche women in Chile: insights from the criminal law and the Mapuche Justice

Author(s): **Sheila Fernandez Miguez**, University of A Coruña, Arnold Bergstraesser Institut

Abstract:

This study examines the tensions between gender/race-ethnicity concerning cases of violence against woman in Wall Mapu (now part of La Araucanía region in Chile). For this purpose, an overarching theoretical framework for decolonial theory and feminist studies is presented. Secondly, international human rights law is analyzed with a particular focus on the international standards concerning the rights of women and indigenous people. Thirdly, Chilean laws on domestic violence are critically analyzed, specifically Law N° 19.325 and Law N° 20.066, and the repealed institution of conciliation and the existing prohibition of compensatory agreements are examined. Fourthly, institutions of the indigenous sanctioning system and the practices that punish violence against woman within the Az Mapu or Mapuche worldview are elaborated. The goal of studying international and state law, like the Mapuche sanctioning system is to establish a foundation for the recognition of indigenous jurisdictional autonomy. The advantages of this approach can help eradicate, punish and protect Mapuche women from male violence, retrieve their ancestral justice and preserve their worldview.

Panel number: 42 – Presentation 1

Dispositions that matter: Investigating criminalized women's resettlement through their (trans)carceral habitus

Author(s): **Kaitlin Quinn**, University of Toronto/ University of Nottingham

Abstract:

What might we, as researchers, learn about criminalized women's experiences by refracting our attention away from their imprisonment? In this paper, I seek to shift the focus from the "distinctiveness" of incarceration (and its effects), and move toward a broader, richer, and more humanizing analysis of women's community resettlement. To do so, I combine work on transcarceration and Bourdieusian theory with qualitative research undertaken in Canada to propose the (trans)carceral habitus. This theoretical innovation extends existing work on the carceral habitus, which has rarely considered women's experiences, and accounts for: criminalized women's histories of marginalization before and beyond "the prison", the embodied nature of these experiences, and the adaptive dispositions women have demonstrated and depended upon throughout their lives.

Panel number: 42 – Presentation 2

Hopes, Fears, and Bureaucratic (in)Action

Author(s): **Robin Gålnander**, Stockholm University

Abstract:

For women with a history of convictions, the road to acceptance and inclusion is particularly bumpy and narrow – full of pitfalls and doubt. An often overlooked aspect of desistance processes is the mental and emotional struggle involved. A lot needs to happen in desistance as individuals set out to change their way of living and being behind, and at the same time approach something unknown and frightening. Indeed, a lot will happen on this journey, and not always for the benefit of desistance.

Drawing on repeated interviews with ten desisting women, this presentation will elucidate things that happen in a desistance process that are part of - yet complicate - the journey. The women's desistance journeys were continuously obstructed by bureaucratic (in)action, particularly pertaining to state agencies' inability to support them with housing, employment, and (mental) health care, along with (the threat of) re-incarceration for petty offenses.

Panel number: 42 – Presentation 3

Women labelled as 'persistent offenders': Desistance or survival?

Author(s): **Marguerite Schinkel**, University of Glasgow, Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research

Abstract:

This paper examines the relevance of the concept of 'desistance' for women labelled as 'persistent offenders'. It draws on the Lives Sentenced research, which examined the meaning of persistent short-term imprisonment through repeated interviews with 17 men and 15 women who had experienced multiple short-term sentences and long penal careers. Any narratives resembling desistance or making good, for these women, were located in the past. There were multiple examples of 'arrested desistance', where women were subjected to new

trauma which ended their sometimes years-long desistance. Looking towards the future, the women rarely focused on desistance as they saw their lives as ruled by forces and institutions beyond their control. This paper concludes that instead of focusing on crime and desistance, for people in this situation the public health approach of harm reduction would be more appropriate. This would make it possible to acknowledge the harm done to people as well as the harm done by them, with the former overshadowing the latter in these women's lives.

Panel number: 42 – Presentation 4

Being a 'good woman', relational networks and desistance

Author(s): **Una Barr**, Liverpool John Moores University, **Natalie Rutter**, Leeds Trinity University

Abstract:

Desistance theory, policy and practice cannot be understood without reference to their structural contexts. In particular, patriarchal and neoliberal structures have resulted in a focus on responsabilisation within the academic literature about women's desistance, as well as in state policy, and therefore criminal justice practice. Limited attention is often given to the inequalities experienced as a direct result of these structures and which provide the context both to women's criminalisation and victimisation, as well as their desistance. Emerging from the qualitative data of two PhD studies, we argue that the theory of a 'good woman', as influenced by neoliberal and patriarchal concepts, is salient in women's narratives. This results in guilt, shame and stigma when women are criminalised as well as when they are confronted with their own victimisation, for example in past or current abusive relationships. In addition, narratives demonstrate how this results in the frequent denial of victimhood. This is also noted by feminist scholars (Phipps, 2020) and can influence desistance as well as having wider harmful implications. We note the importance of women's relational networks in their desistance and how these are affected by the above. This therefore enables us to consider implications for both theory and practice, with particular focus on the relationship between criminalised women and practitioners.

Panel number: 43 – Presentation 1

Sex (and Age) on the Bench: The Influence of Judges Gender and age on the Verdict of Sexual Offence Cases

Author(s): **Ronen Shehman**, **Avital Mentovich**, University of Haifa

Abstract:

This study seeks to systematically examine whether the identity of judges – in terms of gender and age – is linked to their verdicts in sexual crime cases. We hypothesized that the presence of a female judge in panels of sex crime cases would increase conviction rates. This was expected due to women's affinity with the issue in question and their desire to benefit their social group. In addition, we also hypothesized that age would also be linked to conviction

rates such that younger judges would be more likely to convict compared with their older peers. This was expected due to changing social norms regarding sexual consent and the growing normative severity of sex crimes. To test these hypotheses, we collected data from unanimous verdicts in cases of sex crimes in Israel from the last 31 years, excluding cases with male victims ($n = 367$). While initial analysis indicated that a panel of three female judges tends to convict more than other panels, this effect disappeared when judges' age was added to the model. With respect to age, we found, contrary to our hypothesis, that older age of the senior judge in the panel was associated with greater likelihood of conviction. The findings demonstrate the importance of conducting empirical research on the connections between judge identity and convictions as the results contrast with latent intuitions and theories we have about inter-generational change in the context of sex offenses.

Panel number: 43 – Presentation 2

Gendered biometrics on the false neutrality of biometric identification systems

Author(s): **Maria-Angeles Fuentes-Loureiro, Patricia Faraldo-Cabana**, University A Coruna

Abstract:

Biometric technologies are used to identify individuals based on a person's behavioral and biological characteristics. Biometric methods are increasingly being automated to eliminate the need for human verification. However, biometrics are not free of bias and failure. As some studies have shown, these technologies are built mainly around whiteness, maleness and ability as default categories, which has implications for those who have been marginalized on the basis of their gender, race, class or ability, or do not fit within the normative categories of sex and gender identity as constructed by biometrics. In this paper, we problematize biometrics' neutrality. First, we analyze the technical biases in biometrics, influenced by the own biases of algorithms designers. Next, we introduce the theoretical debates on biometrics and its politics, focusing on the analyses by gender and surveillance studies scholars. We aim to contribute to theoretical discussions on the gender impact of biometrics, proposing the necessity to understand it in a specific political context of securitization and profiling, and in connection to the technology's roots in 19th-century research practices that supported the marginalization of certain groups, including women and transgender persons. Finally, we explore the potential of this gendered look to think differently about these technologies, dominantly represented as neutral, but in reality value-laden.

Panel number: 43 – Presentation 3

The need to base security policies on a gender perspective

Author(s): **Maria Izco**, University of Malaga

Abstract:

The aim of the study is to show, from a theoretical perspective, the relationship between security and gender, and the need to abandon the paradigm of "unique and objective security" that affects both sexes equally. It is also intended to reflect on the important influence that gender socialization has on perceptions and experiences of security for men and women.

The complexity of the phenomenon of security requires, in my opinion, to adopt a gender approach that allows the security needs of women to be made visible and addressed, starting from the objective sources of insecurity that apparently affect women both in the social and private spheres, denying with it, the distinction that has traditionally been established between safe private space versus dangerous public space. Security policies based on a gender perspective must therefore start from the experience of women, require an interdisciplinary approach and must attend to the community component of security.

Finally, an analysis is carried out on public security policies based on a gender perspective in Spain, which leads to the conclusion that they have followed two different lines of action. On the one hand, there are policies that include the promotion of security in public spaces from, mainly, the design and management of space in cities from a gender perspective. On the other hand, there are security policies that promote prevention strategies and fight against sexist violence.

Panel number: 44 – Presentation 1

Spicing it up? Women in prison and the governance of drug harms Spicing it up?

Author(s): **Niki White**, University of Greenwich

Abstract:

The UK Government's 2017 drug policy ambitiously states that the UK will be leading the global response to synthetic cannabinoids known as Spice (HM Government, 2017, p. 39). However, drug supply and demand continue to pose significant challenges within UK prisons. Spice has become a popular choice due to its unique properties such as its difficult detectability on drug tests..

This research offers a theoretical analysis of key UK policy discourses around Spice from a critical criminological perspective and it explores the methodological and epistemological challenges for the study of crime and criminality with regards to Spice. The research draws on qualitative methods such as discourse analysis and interviews to gain a comprehensive understanding of both the institutional and individual appropriation of this drug. It argues that any national and global policy responses to Spice need to first consider the situational context and gendered realities of those who are primarily affected by this drug. The research will provide evidence-based, gender-sensitive recommendations on Spice in women's prisons. This is of relevance to UK policy making in the context of drug use, gender and incarceration.

Panel number: 44 – Presentation 2

Deviant domesticity and the Pornification of the Bedroom: An exploration of the erotic spaces of webcam models

Author(s): **Francesca Gaunt**, University of Greenwich

Abstract:

The relationship between sex and space has changed immensely within the last decade, with developments of technology allowing bodies to engage in sex in different ways. This paper examines technology-mediated sex work, focusing on webcamming. Using the notion of bedroom culture, I follow the figure of the 'cam girl' to explore how the internet has provided opportunities for individuals to operate independently of mainstream pornography, allowing them to work in their own homes. It will examine the dichotomies of 'intimate' and 'shared' spaces through the lens of the domestic.

'Cam girls' and their bedroom spaces have become synonymous to the blurring between private and public realms. Whilst 'Cam girls' often work in private spaces, there is an element of public visibility and surveillance. Drawing on empirical evidence from 50 hours of netnography, this paper explores how 'cam girls' have become producers in the image market through the exploitation of traditional representations of femininity and girl culture. 'Cam girls' have been able to challenge traditional notions of femininity through webcamming, however this type of sex work demands a reconfiguration of sexual practice.

Panel number: 44 – Presentation 3

The Impact of Covid-19 on women, crime and criminal justice

Author(s): **Michele Burman**, University of Glasgow, **Lorraine Gelsthorpe**, University of Cambridge

Abstract:

A conversation which explores the impact of Covid-19 on women, crime and criminal justice with particular emphasis on women in prison and under community supervision, and those experiencing forms of gender-based violence. Specifically, we will draw on emerging information from research, policy and practitioners to explore the ways in which Covid-19 has affected these groups, and those who work with them, as well as the ways in which criminal justice processes have been affected by lockdown. In so doing, we will identify and discuss emergent forms of innovative and effective best practice in the delivery of support, training, and supervision.

13. The Victimology working group

Panel number: 45 – Presentation 1

Examining the Link: Investigating Exposure to Animal Abuse and Subsequent Human Violence

Author(s): **Tanya Wyatt**, Northumbria University, **Angus Nurse**, Middlesex University

Abstract:

The link between animal cruelty and violent behaviour is now largely accepted by the scientific and law enforcement communities. At its most basic level, law enforcement agencies have identified that most serial killers have a history of animal abuse and believe that it can be an indicator of future violent offending. The Progression Thesis argues that offenders progress from abusing small, then larger animals, to human violence. However, it should not be assumed that those who start off abusing animals will become violent towards people. Assessing the strength and certainty of this link needs to be carried out carefully; animal abuse does not automatically escalate into violent behaviour towards humans, rather is only one possible determining factor.

This paper presents empirical research among UK members of the public and a small group of offenders into exposure to animal abuse and its subsequent impact on violent behaviour. Survey results show that both the general public and offender cohorts believe there is a link between exposure to animal abuse and subsequent human violence. Offenders generally identified a lack of empathy and being desensitized towards violence or violence normalisation as the causes of animal abuse. Some confirmed a history of exposure to animal abuse as possibly linking to their later behaviour. While the link is complex, our research identifies exposure to animal abuse as having a possible impact on later offending and attitudes towards violence.

Panel number: 45 – Presentation 2

The link between the abuse of companion animals and interpersonal violence

Author(s): **Jennifer Maher**, University of South Wales

Abstract:

An intersection between animal abuse and violence against humans is repeatedly supported in academic studies. Animal cruelty is increasingly viewed as part of the constellation of family violence and predictive of future violent offending. For those animals who consistently live with and are nurtured by humans, such abuse is commonly viewed as especially deviant. This paper examines the intersection between companion animal abuse and interpersonal violence, identified in empirical research from three UK studies on status dogs conducted over the last decade (Maher and Pierpoint 2011; Hughes et al. 2011 and Maher 2020). Companion animals such as dogs have historically conveyed status to their owners, in the UK status dogs have referred to a trend amongst young people to own types of aggressive, bull type or illegal breeds/types of dog. These dogs are used to confer an image of toughness, the threat of aggression, and are used as an extension of youth deviance and gang violence. By treating these dogs as a commodity, status symbol, bodyguard or weapon, their owners subject them to behaviour frequently resulting in harms, including irresponsible breeding, husbandry and training, injuries from dog fighting, and abandoned/destruction. The research identifies

these harms can intersect with antisocial behaviour and serious interpersonal violence. However, the relationship between young people and their dogs and the motivation for such abuse is complex and demands closer examination.

Panel number: 45 – Presentation 3

Illicit market of puppies in Poland – organised crime or just illegal business?

Author(s): **Joanna Narodowska**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

Abstract:

Criminological studies indicate that the main centres of illegal dog breeding are located in Central-Eastern Europe. Some illegally bred puppies are sold on the domestic markets, but most are smuggled abroad into Western Europe. It is assumed that Poland is the country of origin of illegal dog breeding and a transit country for animals from Eastern Europe. Under Polish law, the breeding of dogs and cats for commercial purposes is prohibited. The exception applies to breeders registered in the national organizations of animal breeders. Illegal breeders take advantage of this legal loophole by establishing fictitious or sham organisations. Unfortunately, the Polish legal system does not provide criminal liability for running illegal breeding. In case of revealing infringement of the regulations, the offenders are punished for animal abuse or tax evasion. While media reports suggest a relationship between organised crime and the illicit dog market, this is not supported by existing Polish research. However, the absence of evidence could point to a large dark figure of crime. Other criminal phenomena linked to the illicit dog market are e.g.: corruption, falsifying documents, cross-border crime, cybercrime, illegal dogfighting and illegal gambling. The research aimed to examine the scale, dynamics and structure of the illicit dog breeding market in Poland and to verify whether this illegal practice has been infiltrated by organised criminal groups.

Panel number: 46 – Presentation 1

Victims and offenders' participation in a Criminal "Multi-Door Courthouse" in Three Jurisdictions: Italy, France, and Israel

Author(s): **Beatrice Coscas-Williams, Michal Alberstein**, Bar Ilan University

Abstract:

The "multi-door courthouse" is a concept in the civil law field, promoted by Frank Sander in the 1970S. It considers the court as a functional space that emphasizes the effectiveness of the process and the adaption of the forum to the type of dispute. In recent years, the multi-door court-house has influenced criminal justice and has crossed continents. Today, this concept is relevant to both continental and common law jurisdictions.

Our paper presents the emergence of the "multi-door courthouse" in three criminal jurisdictions belonging to various legal traditions: Israel, France, and Italy.

In Israel, the integration of various proceedings in the shadow of the plea-bargaining has replaced the core of the adversarial system, the criminal trial.

In France and Italy, the heart of the inquisitorial criminal trial, the investigation, has been replaced by a variety of proceedings.

Our paper will present the challenges encountered by these three countries.

Yet, victims' and offender's participation may diminish with the proliferation of those abbreviated and negotiated procedures. Using a comparative approach, we will consider the role of victims and offenders in this emerging legal landscape and discuss the challenges these jurisdictions have to face, especially the tension between efficiency considerations and human beings' place at the core of criminal justice.

Panel number: 46 – Presentation 2

Viruisms: The Need for a New Term Describing COVID-19 Impact in Context of Viral Victimization

Author(s): **Inna Levy**, Ariel University and Zefat Academic College, **Keren Cohen Louck**, Ariel University

Abstract:

We wish to present a new term - Viruism. The term Viruism refers to pandemic related victimization and fears. We suggest considering the COVID-19 outbreak as a case of Viruism. To describe the different aspects of viruism, we compared the effects of viruism, with the effects of terrorism, including physical, economic, social, and psychological aspects. The comparison indicates that both phenomena manifest severe physical consequences. Nevertheless, these consequences are more limited than those of other much more “effective killers” as smoking, obesity, or air pollution. The comparison indicates that in case of terrorism and viruism there is a gap between the objective risk and subjective fears. This paper suggests exploring the psycho-social mechanisms that trigger public fears of and governments' reactions to viruism, and presents several research directions. Our theoretical claims present an alternative and maybe even a counter-intuitive point of view on public reactions following the COVID-19 outbreak. This point of view emphasizes the role of psycho-social factors in reaction and management of the outbreak. Identifying such factors will contribute to developing more effective practices in managing the fear of viruism and in decreasing its emotional toll.

Panel number: 46 – Presentation 3

Aggression against police officers, ambulance workers and fire fighters: the role of psychological characteristics

Author(s): **Lisa van Reemst**, Erasmus University, Rotterdam

Abstract:

Police officers, fire fighters and ambulance workers (i.e. emergency responders) are at high risk of victimization of aggression by citizens. However, some emergency responders are more often exposed to aggression than others. Knowledge about correlates of this exposure is imperative to decrease victimization and its consequences. The focus of studies has often been on situational characteristics, such as how often employees work at night. However, notions about the suitable victim and victim precipitation suggest that psychological characteristics of employees could also be related to exposure to aggression. Thus, the PhD study of the author focuses on the extent to which psychological characteristics of emergency responders are related to workplace victimization.

In this presentation, mixed method research will be discussed, among which interviews with 50 emergency responders and a longitudinal survey study among police, fire, and ambulance departments in the Netherlands about victimization, empathy, negative affectivity, hostile attributions, dominance, core-self-evaluations, aggression, and work characteristics (N (T1) = 1200). In the analyses, also the direction of the relationship between psychological characteristics and victimization (over time), and differences in results between the three types of emergency responders were taken into account. Results offer suggestions for interventions and further research on the topic of aggression against emergency responders.

Panel number: 46 – Presentation 4

Corona and the Meat-Industry: The Trigger, not the Reason for Multiple Victimization

Author(s): **Pamela Kerschke-Risch**, University of Hamburg

Abstract:

The aim of the presentation is first to describe Ferdinand Toennies Ltd., one of the biggest meat processing corporations in the world, with its comprehensive network of companies that are established under various names. Due to their exploitative contracts, the working as well as the living conditions of the slaughterhouse workers in general are known for being inhumane. The main aim is then to evaluate that these conditions cause multiple victimization of humans and non-humans. At first glance it is obvious, that the workers are victims of their working conditions as well as the animals which are often slaughtered without any adherence to the rules of animal welfare. In June 2020 a huge corona outbreak with more than 1.300 infected workers occurred in the slaughterhouse. This has caused far-reaching consequences not only for the workers affected directly but for the entire population in the county. Due to a local lockdown, inter alia, people are restricted in their movements, massive financial losses as well as health risks have arisen. Moreover, animal welfare cannot be guaranteed, because the supply chains have been interrupted. This multiple victimization with its miscellaneous impacts as well as possible responsibilities will be shown and developed in a model.

Panel number: 47 – Presentation 1

Construction of the human trafficking victim: the invisibility of male victims in policy responses to human trafficking

Author(s): **Polina Smiragina-Ingelström**, University of Sydney

Abstract:

The dominant discourses regarding human trafficking have largely focused on the sexual exploitation of women and girls, effectively leaving other profiles of victims out of debate and discussion. While today men are being more frequently addressed in dialog, they remain under-considered within the aid sector and policy-making, leaving these victims unaddressed in the law and without recourse. In this study I am attempting to explain the invisibility of male victims of human trafficking through the analysis of the construction of human trafficking as a social problem and an interactional approach to victimology. The analysis of data builds on this interactional approach to victimology by studying the genealogy of the international legal anti-trafficking developments, the social construction of the crime and the victim, and the interactional dynamics around human trafficking that render the victimhood of men invisible. Drawing on the stereotypical views on vulnerability and the social expectations of performing gender, this study explores the man and victim dichotomy and questions the notion of innocence, that is socially understood as a prerequisite to victim recognition and identification.

Panel number: 47 – Presentation 2

Examining the Images of the Human Trafficking Victim and Perpetrator: A UK-based Analysis of Policy Documents and Qualitative Interviews with Practitioners

Author(s): **Konstantinos Kosmas Gaitis**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

The National Referral Mechanism (“NRM”) is used in the UK to identify potential victims of human trafficking, support them and decide on their conclusive status. The NRM has been criticised by NGOs, scholars and the Government for poor identification skills of its first responders, insufficient support and inequalities in decision outcomes between UK/EU and non-UK/EU victims. Despite efforts to tackle these issues, limited attention has been paid to the foundations and context of the NRM. My research aims to focus on these foundations, exploring what role they play in the development of the NRM. The goal is to examine the main images and representations of victims and perpetrators on which the NRM is based, as promoted in key UK policies forming the backbone of the NRM. Through a critical exploration of these documents, the goal is to deconstruct the policies’ discourse on the images of victims and traffickers, as well as on the representations of the trafficking experience. The above findings will be compared to the representations identified in qualitative semi-structured interviews with UK practitioners involved in UK anti-trafficking efforts. I suggest that there is a slowly growing effort by policies to recognise the existence of a spectrum of trafficking cases and experiences, victims and perpetrators, but there still is a tendency to idealise victims and

demonise traffickers in a polarised way, leading to the unrealistic UK goal of total trafficking elimination.

Panel number: 48 – Presentation 1

Criminal victimisation and fear of crime in Poland - trend analysis

Author(s): **Justyna Włodarczyk-Madejska, Pawel Ostaszewski, Joanna Klimeczak**,
Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences and Institute of Justice

Abstract:

Victimisation research is one of the basic ways to measure the size and causes of crime. It is based on a survey technique in which a representative group of inhabitants of the country is asked, among other things, about the incidence of victimisation in the past for specific types of crimes. The result of this research is unique data on both the actual amounts of crime, and therefore not only the recorded levels, as well as details of who are the victims of crime, and possibly why. At the beginning of 2020, we conducted a ""Polish victimisation study"" at the Institute of Justice. The survey covered a sample of 5,000 respondents and was conducted by means of a survey via telephone, and internet interviews. We asked respondents whether in the previous year they had been the victims of such crimes as: theft, car theft, motorcycle or bicycle theft, burglary, robbery, wilful destruction of property, and violence. In addition, we analysed the level of victimisation in so-called new crimes such as online fraud, identity theft and stalking.

In our talk we will present the analysis of victimisation and fear of crime trends in Poland since the first victimisation survey (ICVS) conducted in Poland in 1992.

Panel number: 48 – Presentation 2

Sexual violence against minors under the age of twelve: results from a Hungarian study

Author(s): **Judit Szabó**, National Institute of Criminology, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:

Sexual violence committed against children is not only a legal, but also a global and serious human rights and public health problem that has devastating consequences. A considerable amount of international research has been conducted on the problem, but in Hungary further empirical research is needed on the specific criminological features of sexual violence against children and on related criminal procedural, social, health and child protection issues in order to enhance prevention efforts.

Our research study was based on the case file analysis of 169 criminal cases on sexual violence, rape and sexual assault that have been closed by a final judicial decision in 2016 or 2017. Besides the characteristics of the offences, its victims and perpetrators, the features of the criminal procedure that are likely to be related to the specific nature of the offences and to underreporting were investigated. According to our results, almost 98 percent of the victims

knew the perpetrator, and 58 percent of the perpetrators were family members, indicating that sexual violence committed against minors is strongly related to domestic violence and the abuse of power in general. The latter conclusion is also congruent with the finding that most perpetrators cannot be considered to be paedophilic. Our results also shed light on the serious shortcomings of the Hungarian child protection and child protection alert systems.â

Panel number: 48 – Presentation 3

The RE-TREAT EU funded project – Reshaping treatment approaches towards victims of sexual violence within criminal proceedings

Author(s): **Silvia Ciotti**, EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consulting SrL

Abstract:

The EU funded project “RE-TREAT - Reshaping treatment approaches towards victims of sexual violence within criminal proceedings” started in February 2020.

The aim of the project is to boost procedural and organisational changes in the criminal proceedings within the justice systems, in order to improve their responsiveness to particular needs of victims of sexual crimes. Thus, RE-TREAT will contribute to the practical implementation of the Directive 2012/29/EU, that establishes the rule of an individual assessment for all victims of crime in all EU Member States, considering both the personal characteristics of the victim and the nature and the special characteristics of the crime, expressly mentioning sexual violence. The RE-TREAT project will:

- Analyse barriers and pain-points faced by victims of sexual crimes within criminal justice systems;
- Identify best practices and recommendations on establishing judicial codes regarding specific treatment of victims of sexual crimes during the criminal proceedings;
- Increase capacity of criminal justice practitioners, developing a Training Manual and training activities;
- Improve public awareness and knowledge about the right to specific protection of victims of sexual crimes at the EU level;
- Strengthen cooperation among the competent national authorities, NGOs, and professional organisations in the field.

Panel number: 48 – Presentation 4

Public perception in Serbia regarding domestic violence crime *Femicide Issue*

Author(s): **Zoran Pavlović**, University of Business Academy Novi Sad, Law Faculty

Abstract:

Reaction to domestic violence phenomena has multiple consequences, including the impact on powerful or powerless criminal law to minimize those consequences. Public attitudes regarding this type of crime, with a focus on femicide, have a significant role, because they are

used to form the awareness of both individuals and society about the harmfulness of the phenomenon, which is reflected in all the aspects of life. Legal incrimination of this phenomenon is only one of the conditions that regulates this area. Mechanisms that should be undertaken by the State are not only reactive ones, but also preventive ones. The undertaken research involves various data usually obtained from the judiciary, the police, civil society organizations, and also from the public. Following the media coverage of femicide, and along with sensationalism and unverified information, the lack of reports on the prevention, also on violence spreading, and even on the reactive action of criminal law, can be noticed. Creating a public discourse about violence depends precisely and particularly on the media, which with a responsible and a serious approach can give a clear and unambiguous condemnation of violence, promote non-violence culture and gender equality. In order to raise awareness regarding intolerance to domestic violence and femicide, there is an indisputable need for educational activities made for journalists, and then also feedback to each individual and to society as a whole.

Panel number: 49 – Presentation 1

Access to the Mass Graves of the Disappeared in Spain

Author(s): **Natalia Maystorovich Chulio**, The University of Sydney

Abstract:

The Spanish transition to democracy has had an enduring effect on legal, political and social changes, further permeated in the entrenchment of existing divisions. This paper examines exhumations by looking at how the status of victimhood and the legalisation of the social movement to recover the Disappeared in Spain offers both opportunities and challenges. The existing legislation establishes the terms of reference for how investigations into the Disappeared can be undertaken while also challenging access to sites for the purpose of exhumation. Through the advancement of the rights of victims the exhumation process gains public visibility for their project and draws different people in. This inevitably has had legal and political consequences because exhuming bodies cannot remain a personal matter. As a consequence of the expansion of international human rights law in the context of managing recent transitions have provided opportunities for legal reform in Spain. Despite new legislative reforms the Amnesty Law (1977) and continuing dominant discourses around victimhood continue to provide challenges in the recuperation of the Disappeared.

Panel number: 49 – Presentation 2

Integrating the missile's boom into a song: Experiential reframing of trauma through songs (ERTS) with children living under continuous war threat

Author(s): **Moshe Bensimon**, Bar Ilan University

Abstract:

Objective: Research literature deals extensively with treatment of children victims of war. However, this topic has not received much attention in music therapy research. This study is the first to explore therapeutic methods that music therapists use with children living under continuous war threat and offer a theory that emerges from these methods.

Method: Qualitative analysis was done on semi-structured interviews with 15 experienced music therapists working with Israeli children who experience continuous war threat in towns located near the Gaza Strip.

Findings: Three themes emerged regarding therapeutic use of songs. The first theme focuses on creating a playful and joyful space that emphasizes the importance of overcoming fear by “playing with it”. The second theme, restoring a sense of control, focuses on the structured features of songs such as repetition of lyrics and melody in the chorus, rhymes, rhythm and fixed meter, all of which create an experience of control. The third theme, fostering empowerment, relates to the ability of songs to represent the traumatic experience while conveying messages of strength and agency.

Conclusions: The songs enabled the children to re-experience the fear of the trauma within a playful, controlled and empowering space. As a result, the traumatic memory was reframed and perceived as less threatening. The theory emerging from this therapeutic process was termed experiential reframing of trauma through songs (ERTS).

Panel number: 49 – Presentation 3

Sequels of the participation of minors in armed conflicts. Possibilities of treatment

Author(s): **Cristina Domingo-Jaramillo**, Universidad de Granada

Abstract:

The sad reality of child soldiers has plagued the planet since ancient times. Far from being an eradicated practice, the recruitment of minors to participate in armed conflicts is a constant practice, not only by rebel organizations, but also carried out by state armies. The use of minors as soldiers is one of the worst forms of child abuse and exploitation, i.e. a violation of the fundamental rights of people.

In order to access the group, minors must first go through a complex process in which they can even be forced to murder other minors or relatives. Once within the group, they have to perform multiple functions, not only warlike, but of any kind. The use of minors for indoctrination in violence is the most perverse function. In addition to common duties, girls are recruited for sexual purposes and forced to marry other combatants.

The functions they have to carry out and the experiences to which they are subjected during the time of belonging to the armed group cause them negative consequences at all levels: physical, psychological, educational and social. Therefore, the treatment of these minors must be comprehensive. The intervention is usually the treatment of PTSD, because this disorder is usually one of the most common psychological sequelae. It is also essential to assess substance abuse. In addition, security in the community must be restored and adequate food and medical care must be guaranteed before applying psychological treatment.

Panel number: 50 – Presentation 1

Policing elder abuse and neglect – current practice and perspectives for prevention

Author(s): **Thomas Goergen, Chantal Hoehn, Lara vom Feld**, German Police University

Abstract:

Population ageing implies growing numbers of older adults depending upon provision of care; the number of – mostly older - care recipients drawing benefits from Germany's mandatory long-term care insurance now amounts to almost 4 million. Due to health and functional limitations and dependence upon others, care recipients can be considered a vulnerable group. While some research from ageing and health fields, mainly based on surveys and interviews with caregivers, points to considerable prevalence rates of maltreatment and neglect in caregiving, little is known about police-recorded cases of violence against care recipients and about the current and potential role of police and courts in protecting this group. This paper presents findings from a study (funding: German Federal Ministry of Education and Research) combining analyses of 394 judicial files on cases of violent offences against care recipients aged 60y+ with an interview study addressing a multi-institutional / multi-professional sample of experts providing information on phenomena of abuse/neglect and on preventive approaches. Data on offence characteristics, victims, offenders, and their pre-offence relationship, location and context of offence, reporting to police, investigation process, and outcomes of criminal proceedings will be presented together with interview data on perspectives of preventing abuse / neglect in caregiving and the possible role of criminal justice institutions within prevention networks.

Panel number: 50 – Presentation 2

PreVist project: prevention of victimisation in sex work in the canton of Vaud (Switzerland). Reflections from the criminological praxis

Author(s): **Molnar Lorena**, University of Lausanne, **Silvia Pongelli**, Association Fleur de Pavé

Abstract:

This presentation introduces the project PreVist, a programme created and implemented by the association Fleur de Pavé, a NGO engaged in sex work risk minimisation in the canton of Vaud (Switzerland). Based on situational crime prevention strategies and existing research on the victimisation and stigmatisation of sex workers (SWs), we aimed to reduce the SWs' victimisation, to motivate customers' prosocial behaviour and to promote a more realistic vision of sex work among the general population. First, we conducted workshops with indoors and outdoors SWs and we distributed pocket alarms among them. Second, we developed a guide for clients ("How to be a SuperClient") which was handed out in the street prostitution

area in Lausanne and in the erotic massage salons in the canton of Vaud. Last, we organised a campaign called "We don't buy a body but a service" in the city center of Lausanne. Although the project was perceived as useful by the target population, its limitations are mostly its lack of systematic and rigorous experimental evaluation and the limited room for manoeuvre of an association. To overcome these limitations, we suggest collaboration between academia and NGOs for the design, implementation and evaluation of such programs.

Panel number: 50 – Presentation 3

A theoretical account of how protection orders contribute to victim safety and well-being: an application of the Empowerment Process Model

Author(s): **Irma Cleven**, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam

Abstract:

Victims of crime have a need for protection, especially in the case of victimization by (former) partners (Ten Boom, 2016). In recent years, this need has been addressed by expanding the legal possibilities for issuing protection orders. Research into protection order effectiveness mostly focuses on the frequency of order violation and repeat victimization. However, there is only a moderate relationship between repeat victimization and a victims' sense of safety. Furthermore, victim goals are not limited to safety but related to well-being in general (Bennett Cattaneo, Grossman & Chapman, 2016). Few studies explored which goals victims pursue via protection orders and how victims experience protection order enforcement. Furthermore, this enforcement is problematic, due to limited justice system capacity, problems with obtaining evidence, and differences in perceptions of proportionality (Fischer, Cleven & Struijk, 2019). It is unclear when and how these orders contribute to victim goals. To explore this question, the Empowerment Process Model van Bennett Cattaneo & Goodman (2015) is suitable. This model views empowerment as embedded in social relationships and as both process and outcome. In this presentation I will use this model to explain how aspects of the process of issuance as well as enforcement of protection orders may contribute to a sense of safety and well-being. I will connect the model to social psychological literature on justice.

14. European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice

Panel number: 51 – Presentation 1

'We will let it die on its own': Culture and Power at Play between the United States and the International Criminal Court

Author(s): **Brianne McGonigle Leyh**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

The deep-seated cultural phenomenon of US exceptionalism is especially evident with it comes to shielding the US from oversight concerning serious human rights violations. The reality of US political and legal culture, grounded on exceptionalism and power politics steeped in nationalism, is nothing new. However, this chapter explores the relationship between the US and the ICC in light of the recent developments taking shape under the Trump administration. Using theories of culture and power, it explores what the deteriorating interactions mean for the Court. It examines how the Court's initial decision declining authorization of an investigation into the situation in Afghanistan, reversed on appeal, presented a concrete example of the ideology of US exceptionalism being deployed to maintain a system of power. Their turbulent relationship has highlighted the tenuous position of the Court, showing that it too can succumb to power dynamics orchestrated by powerful state actors.

Panel number: 51 – Presentation 2

Exploring Legal Compatibilities and Pursuing Cultural Legitimacy: Islamic Law and the ICC

Author(s): **Julie Fraser**, Utrecht University

Abstract:

Islamic law is implemented in many States around the world, either as State law or a plural legal system. It relates to a range of issues and includes a criminal code and laws of war. As such, Islamic law - in addition to international criminal law - can provide useful references and insights for preventing, addressing and prosecuting international crimes. This chapter argues that Islamic law is a critical but underutilised resource in this regard, as the International Criminal Court has not to date drawn upon Islamic law in its jurisprudence. Lamenting these missed opportunities in cases relating to Sudan, Mali, Libya and Afghanistan, this chapter argues that employing Islamic law may help to grow the legitimacy of international law and the ICC in Muslim communities and enhance adherence. This is important given that Islam is set to become the world's largest religion, and given the disproportionate contemporary violence in Islamic contexts.

Panel number: 51 – Presentation 3

Asia's Reluctance to Join the ICC: Who is Jilted by Whom?

Author(s): **Narayan Nikhil**, Queen University, Belfast

Abstract:

Only nineteen of the 123 States Parties to the Rome Statute are from Asia. The Asia region consists of forty-eight States, representing the largest and most populous continent, including the two most populous countries and three nuclear powers. Asia is also a continent rife with impunity for atrocities committed in armed conflict. Yet, with a few exceptions, the region is conspicuous in its absence from the International Criminal Court (ICC). The justifications for this absence are rooted in cultural relativist arguments about the uniqueness of 'Asian values'

that are the cornerstone of Asia's ambivalence towards international institutions generally. This chapter examines the roots of Asia's wariness towards the ICC and the cultural relativist justifications for this wariness. The chapter ultimately evaluates the implications of Asia's absence on both the Court's legitimacy and Asian States' international standing.

Panel number: 52 – Presentation 1

Occupation on Trial. What Does the Evidence in the “January 13” Case Tells Us About the Goals of Criminal Justice In Lithuania?

Author(s): **Gabriele Chlevickaite**, NSCR

Abstract:

March 27, 2019, saw unprecedented attendance at Vilnius District Court. Hundreds of people crowded to hear the judgment in what became the largest criminal proceeding in Lithuanian history, the 'January 13' case. Sixty-seven defendants were charged with crimes against humanity and war crimes, concerning 14 deaths and over 1,000 injuries of civilians protesting against Soviet forces' takeover of key Lithuanian institutions in January 1991.

The proceedings in question are the grand finale of an investigation that started in 1991. The evidentiary record is immense: already in the 1990s, during preliminary investigation, 3,344 witnesses and 1,349 purported victims were questioned. Moreover, 1,190 expert examinations were carried out, 182 searches were conducted, and 77 seizures executed. Additional material was obtained in the latter stages, post-2010, including thousands of photos and videos, medical examinations, interviews. The final case dossier of 740 volumes had to be delivered to the courtroom by a mini-van.

One may question the necessity or the reasonableness of the extraordinarily hefty amount of evidence, an investigation spanning over two decades, to prove the alleged acts. However, peering into the evidence may reveal other dimensions to the case: the historical, the political, the societal questions. By examining the analysis of facts in the judgment, this paper aims to answer: what does the evidence in this case tell us about the goals underlying the trial?

Panel number: 52 – Presentation 2

Reparative justice for victims of communist crimes in Poland

Author(s): **Patryk Gacka**, University of Warsaw

Abstract:

One of the most pressing problems that Poland and other countries have had to address after the collapse of communist regimes involved questions of retributive and reparative justice. This presentation aims to discuss the latter one by providing a brief critical overview of measures that have been employed by Poland over the last 30 years to repair harms suffered by the victims of communist crimes.

Apart from traditional forms of monetary reparations for specific groups of claimants (e.g. victims of persecution; forced labor), there are also administrative forms of redress including

benefits, special allowances, discounts on transport, retirement pensions etc. afforded either to all, or only to specific groups of victims (e.g. families of killed protesters). Additional pathways for claiming compensation come from ordinary civil law and criminal law provisions (subsidiary prosecutions).

Interestingly, last few years have seen a revival of interests among victims of communist crimes to claim compensation for harms suffered either by them personally, or by their families. Partly this seems to be caused by recent victim-oriented legislative changes which have broadened the scope of eligible claimants. But while lawsuits are still being filed against the state, the same trend does not seem to occur in relation to specific offenders. Thus, it is a collective model of reparative justice that has been dominant in Poland as far as liability for communist crimes is concerned.

Panel number: 52 – Presentation 3

Collaboration with Secret Police in Communist Czechoslovakia and Post-Communist Transitional Justice - “A (Mis)Match Made in Heaven?”

Author(s): **Barbora Holá**, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam & NSCR, **Mark Drumbl**, Washington & Lee University, USA

Abstract:

This paper unwinds the place of informants to Secret Police (StB) within Communist Czechoslovakia (1948-1989) and discusses how and why subsequent transitional justice measures fell short in dealing with many collaborative acts and the harms these acts inflicted. Based on archival research and review of oral histories, we construe many acts of informing to police as non-ideological acts of conversation, social navigation, and opportunism. What does that suggest in terms of transitional justice and dealing with collaborators? Following the 1989 Velvet Revolution, Czechoslovakia implemented a range of transitional justice measures, such as lustrations, a limited number of prosecutions, transparency measures, including opening up of the StB archives to public and publishing lists of collaborators.

We argue that such measures have been largely inadequate in dealing with collaborators, in particular those not motivated by ideology or political identity but rather by pettiness, convenience, opportunism, material acquisition, jealousy, and selfishness. Collaborations may be more continuous than discontinuous: acts of ‘problematic’ collaborative support of authoritarian regimes may hinge upon similar techniques of social navigation (including by the very same individuals) as do subsequent acts of ‘salutary’ collaborative support of transitional justice frameworks paradoxically within often destructive and punitive neo-liberal market regimes.

Panel number: 53 – Presentation 1

Transitional justice between the individual and the state: criminal trials, historical record and societal responsibility

Author(s): **Andy Aydın-Aitchison**, Edinburgh University

Abstract:

Subotić argues that current transitional justice frames fail to deal effectively with 'triple accountability' – that is, accountability at the level of individual, society and state. While criminal tribunals address the first of these and the International Court of Justice has some potential regarding the latter, societal responsibility is a 'missing pillar'. Denial, and a failure to accept moral culpability for actions combining individual and collective through society, are challenged neither by a criminal law response that individualises guilt, nor by transitional justice that avoids the assignation of responsibility to entire communities. Yet, as Kirsten Campbell observes, the violence that international criminal justice and transitional justice seek to regulate is a 'fundamentally social activity', a point reinforced by Malešević's extended sociological analysis of organised intergroup violence. In turn, the denial and rejection of moral culpability act as an obstacle to a 'societal reckoning with the criminal past' (Subotić), while opportunities to neutralize hateful ideologies and generate normative discontinuity with that problematic past are lost. In this paper chapter, I ask whether, in spite of the individualisation of guilt characteristic of international criminal justice, the material collected and archived in trials at the ICTY provides sufficient resources for a 'societal reckoning with a criminal past'.

Panel number: 53 – Presentation 2

Rethinking Punishment for Atrocity Crimes in Transitional Contexts

Author(s): **Beatriz Eugenia Mayans Hermida**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

The rationale and aims of punishment in International Criminal Law (ICL) is an issue that remains underdeveloped. Most scholars that have engaged with the questions of why to punish perpetrators of international crimes and with what goal, have concluded that there is no coherent theory of punishment in international criminal justice. The existing justifications of punishment in ICL have been modelled based on those from national jurisdictions, giving primacy to retributivism and deterrence. However, scholars have questioned whether these traditional theories of punishment are apposite in cases of atrocity crimes; especially if sanctions are delivered in-conflict or post-conflict societies. Based on expressivist and communicative theories, this paper analyses the purposes of criminal trials and punishment in transitional contexts. It concludes that trials and punishment –regardless of the nature and form of sanctions– can censure the wrongdoing, expresses the validity of the norm, and restore society's confidence on the legal system. Furthermore, the article discusses the compatibility and suitability of alternative sanctions with communicative rationales and transitional justice goals, concluding that they can be viable criminal sanctions that can contribute to: i) achieving accountability; ii) ending the conflict; iii) repairing harm ; and iv) serving other sentencing rationales for the gravest crimes, in particular if combined with other transitional justice mechanisms.

Panel number: 53 – Presentation 3

Competing narratives: how atrocity trials reshape local cultural concepts

Author(s): **Adina-Loredana Nistor**, University of Groningen

Abstract:

Trial proceedings of mass atrocities include interactions of actors from various socio-cultural, legal and political backgrounds. These actors communicate with each other and perceive reality as dictated by their cultural identities and their sense of belonging to groups and sub-groups shaped up by concepts such as nationality, ethnicity, religion, race and social class among others. Recent studies have shown that cultural differences profoundly affect the way in which courts and tribunals deliver justice to societies that are geographically and culturally distant from them. Difficulties and misunderstandings arise when competing narratives on the guilt or innocence of the defendant are also marred by translation inaccuracies, different understanding of notions of time and space, taboos concerning death or sexuality to name just a few. Moreover, international criminal law (ICL) has a cultural system of its own and the way in which it interacts with other cultural forms can lead to either a universally accepted concept of justice or it can result in severe clashes. With a specific focus on the trials at the International Criminal Court, this paper will offer an overview of how the most contentious culturally charged evidence is addressed throughout different stages of international criminal trials and by various actors (lawyers, victims, judges etc.), and what are the possible effects of these approaches.

Panel number: 53 – Presentation 4

Accountability for Atrocities Against the Rohingya

Author(s): **Melanie O'Brien**, University of Western Australia

Abstract:

For years, atrocity crimes have been committed against the Rohingya by Myanmar military and security forces. NGO and UN reports have documented these atrocities as crimes against humanity and genocide.

Only recently, though, has there been definitive action taken against these atrocities. This paper will examine the current state of international law processes seeking accountability for these atrocities against the Rohingya. This paper will first discuss the case brought by The Gambia against Myanmar, before the International Court of Justice (ICJ), in which The Gambia accuses Myanmar of violating the 1948 Genocide Convention. It will then turn to the case in the International Criminal Court (ICC), analysing the jurisdictional challenges for the Prosecutor's case as well as the limitations to the options for substantive law charges against any individuals from Myanmar. The paper will consider the challenges for both the ICJ and the ICC cases, as well as possible future steps and outcomes.

Panel number: 54 – Presentation 1

Human Rights Advocacy in International Criminal Justice: Whose Rights? Whose Justice?

Author(s): **Kjersti Lohne**, Oslo University

Abstract:

International criminal justice has become a dominant tool to enforce human rights and achieve transitional justice in post-conflict settings through establishing accountability, 'truth', and public recognition of victims' suffering. As such, victims' rights and advocacy is key to the 'fight against impunity' for international crimes, to the extent that commentators have taken issue with the lack of attention to defendants' rights. The paper develops an argument that contributes insights into the 'skewed' nature of international criminal justice through the juxtaposition of human rights as victims' rights advocacy and defense rights advocacy. Building on interviews and observations of human rights advocacy, the chapter explores three mechanisms in international criminal justice advocacy: First, it delves into the popular appeals on behalf of victims, emphasizing the role of humanitarian reason in the fight against impunity for international crimes. Second, it explores the stigmatization of defendants. And third, it looks at how this juxtaposition in advocacy for victims and defendants in international criminal justice plays out in the budget of the International Criminal Court, as reflective of the moral economy at play in the field of international criminal justice. As such, the paper addresses issues of legitimacy of the liberal-legalist project that international criminal justice is.

Panel number: 54 – Presentation 2

Private online open-source investigations and atrocity crimes: legal, practical and ethical challenges

Author(s): **Isabella Regan**, Vrije Universiteit

Abstract:

In recent years, many private actors have stepped into the void of international criminal investigations. Many of these private actors have embraced digital investigations, more specifically online 'open-source investigations', to bring to light atrocities. Digital evidence, such as videos and satellite imagery, has historically been used for accountability purposes in international justice seeking-efforts. Moreover, private actors have long played a crucial role in international criminal justice and accountability efforts. However, due to digitalization, widespread technological developments and investigatory issues, an apparent shift can be seen in who is investigating atrocity crimes, what evidence is collected and how private actors conduct these investigations. New developments in (international) criminal justice often lead to new challenges. Therefore, this paper aims to set out the various legal, practical and ethical challenges that go hand-in-hand with the emergence of private actors conducting online open-source investigations into atrocity crimes. These challenges are critically reflected on to identify criminological questions on what this development could mean for the future of international criminal accountability and other transitional justice efforts, and the role of private actors therein.

Panel number: 54 – Presentation 3

When Opportunity Comes Knocking - A Late Chance for Germany's Highest Court to Reckon with Its Past Jurisprudence on Nazi Offences

Author(s): **Kerstin Braun**, University of Southern Queensland

Abstract:

(West-) German courts have had a 75 year-long, strained history of dealing with Nazi offences. Only a relatively small number of perpetrators in Germany have ever been tried for murder and aiding in murder during the Nazi regime. Cases which progressed to the criminal justice system often resulted in acquittals or very low prison sentences. This may have been due to legal, practical and socio-political hurdles. In 2016, the Bundesgerichtshof (BGH), Germany's highest court of ordinary jurisdiction, received the rare, and potentially last, opportunity to reckon with its own past jurisprudence on Nazi offences in the case of Oskar Groening. The Groening case, concerned with the criminal responsibility of a former administrative staff member at Auschwitz, advanced to the BGH on appeal. This paper provides a brief overview of the trial and post-trial history prior to assessing whether the BGH fully embraced this late opportunity. In doing so, it explores the merits of the Court's explicit denial of departing from its own past jurisprudence and creating new jurisprudence through this decision. The paper concludes that the lack of critical engagement with the BGH's own history in this context gives the verdict a somewhat insincere undertone.

Panel number: 54 – Presentation 4

Cross-examinations of forensic experts in genocide trials: a dangerous narrative?

Author(s): **Caroline Fournet**, University of Groningen

Abstract:

In the aftermath of atrocities, the victims' remains can reveal who the victims were, how and when they died and what happened to them both before and after their death. Judicially translated, this means that the medico-legal analysis of these remains can be used to determine the criminality of the deaths, qualify the crime, and demonstrate the perpetrators' intent.

Yet, medico-legal analysis cannot explain everything and, in court, experts present probabilities rather than absolute certainties. The inherent limits of the medico-legal science can thus be exploited to not only challenge expert testimonies but also to question the very occurrence of the crimes and destabilize witnesses in a way that casts doubt on the sufferings of the victims and conveys an underlying discourse of propaganda, denial and hate. To ascertain the extent of this insidious dissemination, this paper critically examines the examinations and cross-examinations of all medico-legal experts who testified in the Mladić case before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Based on all the

relevant publicly available transcripts, this paper will discuss whether a discourse of hate has surreptitiously entered the courtroom via the cross-examination of medico-legal experts.

15. Immigration, Crime and Citizenship

Panel number: 55 – Presentation 1

Policing migration as threats: risk assessments and abnormal justice in a welfare state

Author(s): **Helene O. I. Gundhus**, University of Oslo, Norway

Abstract:

In this paper I explore how the nexus of crime and migration on global and national scale are legitimizing shifts in a welfare state, which otherwise is known for promoting an inclusive society and for being restrictive in the use of penal power. Drawing on empirical research on policing migration, the aim is to unpack risk categories, and to show how constructions of (in)security rely upon the concrete power relations and global divide. The paper explore how global dimensions and fear of the ‘crimmigrant other’ (Franko 2019) are shaping and shaped by transnational police security networks and ideas about vulnerabilities and threats. It shows that to reduce uncertainties and manage what is perceived as migration-related threats and risks, shape not only ideas of risk in policing of migration but also influence the importance of precautionary logic in regular policing. The argument is that social and political rationalities lead to a situation where police not only are controlling crime but also producing threats, and negotiating ideas with politicians about who should be seen as vulnerable and protectable. Shifts in discourses of who are vulnerable, are fuelled by the introduction of the preemptive logic and the abnormal practice of justice for non-citizens.

Panel number: 55 – Presentation 2

The challenges of the EU interoperable databases for the datafied migrant

Author(s): **Valeria Ferraris**, University of Turin, Italy

Abstract:

The management of migration in the EU is significantly changing due to the collection of information in databases and the deployment of new technologies of surveillance, some of them also generating further data.

The paramount concept of border performativity (Wonders 2006, 64) has a new actor in the play: data. Biometrics and biographical data constructed the border crosser, which is not flesh and bones, but it is the datafied migrant, i.e. the results of a massive data collection through the EU databases and its advanced processing due to the new interoperability initiative.

If population “do not exist as intelligible objects of government independently of the practises mobilized to know them” (Scheel 2020, 5), the EU JHA databases are a practice of bordering (Mezzadra, Neilson, 2013) that make known the border crosser only as the datafied migrant. The migrant disappears: only its data double (Haggerty, Ericson 2000) remains.

Drawing on interviews and informal conversation with lawyers, data protection authorities, NGOs and legal and policy documents analysis, I want to reflect on the consequences for flesh and bones migrants of the decision-making based on the datafied migrants. I will focus my attention not on surveillance, well investigated in the literature, but on the difficulties for migrants to legally mobilized (Zemans 1983, Anagnostou, 2014) against the database to challenge the decision-making based on their datafied alter ego.

Panel number: 55 – Presentation 3

Can Anybody Control Migration Flows? The Effects of the Italian 2017-2018 Policy Against Illegal Immigration

Author(s): **Martina Marchesi**, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano

Abstract:

This research is part of project “Flows–Displacement and Convergence of Illicit Flows”, which analyses the illicit flows related to Human Smuggling and Drug Trafficking in North Africa and the Mediterranean Europe. This part of the research explores the effect of past policy experiences on transnational migration flows, including their displacement and convergence. The focus is on the expected and unexpected consequences of the policies, and what lessons could be learned from historical cases. This discussion originates from the analysis of the Italian control policy against illegal migration enforced in Italy between July 2017 and May 2018 under the mandate of the then Minister of Interior Marco Minniti. The first part of the research examines how the number of sea arrivals through the Central Mediterranean Route significantly dropped after the introduction of this policy (primary effect). However, the literature has highlighted that a variation in the absolute number of migrants on move might not be sufficient to conclude whether a policy can be deemed effective. Therefore, the second part of the research considers the possible “secondary effects”, i.e. other intended or unintended effects which could limit or neutralize the overall effectiveness of the policy. To answer to this second point, an experts’ survey has been launched, complemented by the analysis of available migration data. The preliminary results of this research will be presented.

Panel number: 56 – Presentation 1

Border criminology and punitiveness: Questions and dilemmas

Author(s): **José A. Brandariz**, University of A Coruna, Spain

Abstract:

Border criminology and criminology of mobility literatures have recently claimed that criminological research may have much to gain by expanding the borders of the analytical notion of penal power to take seriously into consideration migration enforcement practices such as migration policing and especially detention and deportation, regardless of their formal legal nature. This proposal is particularly pertinent in a time in which immigration enforcement practices are increasingly taking centre stage in many jurisdictions. However, the aforementioned literatures infer from this proposal to expand the analytical gaze on the penal power a number of questionable implications. From a quantitative perspective, they claim that migration enforcement systems are generally expanding and that their current scale should lead to challenge consolidated conclusions on the corresponding punitiveness of certain nations and regions. By challenging these theses on the punitiveness of migration enforcement practices, this paper aims to provide a fine-grained account on the consequences of the proposed expansion of the conceptual boundaries of the penal power.

Panel number: 56 – Presentation 2

Crimmigration Law, Pre-Crime and the Ban-Opticon: Control Patterns in Germany

Author(s): **Christine Graebisch**, Fachhochschule Dortmund, Germany

Abstract:

Up to date, there is almost no visible discussion about “Crimmigration” in Germany. This is despite the fact, probably even due to the fact, that academic criminology in Germany is mostly located at law faculties. As a result, migration law and criminal law are still perceived as strictly separated. At the same time, their intertwinement in the law in action increases to the detriment of procedural rights of the individuals that are concerned.

Immigration detention has played a crucial role in the merger of criminal law and migration law and in the concurrent change of paradigms from Post- to Pre-Crime as well as from the Panopticon to the Ban-Opticon. In the conference paper these developments will be described as a jigsaw puzzle of different control regimes resulting in a very different procedural regime for foreign nationals.

However, the character of control for any residents, citizens as well as non-citizens, has also started to move into the patterns that have been prefabricated by crimmigration law. This happens by new instruments in police law that are formally directed towards everyone but in fact mostly towards foreign nationals.

For approaching these subjects, a perspective is taken that analyses the deep structures of law but also the law in action with reference to exemplary cases. Source for the latter is the provision of legal advice services for detainees awaiting deportation and counseling in migration as well as criminal law during the last 25 years.

Panel number: 56 – Presentation 3

Immoral, inappropriate and ineffective. Unauthorized migrants' perceptions on the legitimacy of Dutch migration controls

Author(s): **Mieke Kox**, Utrecht University, the Netherlands

Abstract:

Ethnographic fieldwork among unauthorized migrants reveals that these migrants perceive the legitimacy of Dutch migration controls differently. While they all consider the authorities' criminalizing approach, legalization procedures, apprehension practices, immigration detention and repeated controls illegitimate, their other perceptions vary from immoral and inappropriate to conceivable but ineffective. Drawing from a systemic approach, I distinguish 'legalization migrants', 'Dutch' migrants' and 'investment migrants' who differ from each other in terms of migration motives, social-cultural incorporation, identification and aspiration. These migrants base their legitimacy judgements on moral considerations, social identity respectively effectiveness concerns. These criteria are only partly included in current legitimacy theories. This paper shows thus not only the legitimacy deficit of some migration controls in the Netherlands, it also points at the need to develop a legitimacy theory that goes beyond procedural justice and fits the current globalized world.

Panel number: 56 – Presentation 4

Inconsistent control policies and practices regarding Polish state borders: closed doors and windows wide open?

Author(s): **Monika Szulecka**, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Abstract:

Polish authorities declare the capacity to control (and administer) immigration, including tight border control, and to prevent arrivals of 'unwanted' non-nationals (asylum seekers or migrants seen as potential 'burden' for Poland or Schengenland). However, certain categories of migrants enjoy relatively liberal rules of admission, mostly combined with access to the labour market and till recently also higher education. Front-line officers perceive the facilitations as 'open windows' in the context of predominant narratives of 'closed door' policy in Poland; as contributing to uncontrolled, irregular or semi-legal forms of migration. Therefore, it is worth analysing what in fact 'closed doors' in Poland's migration governance mean and what role do 'open windows' play in facilitating both the access to the territory of Poland / Schengen area and involvement in border or migration-related crimes.

The paper will refer to qualitative data gathered since 2015 within studies concerning migration control in the Poland (incl. in-depth interviews with border guards and analysis of selected court files related to facilitation of irregular migration). The analysis will be aimed at identification and explanation of the mentioned inconsistencies and their consequences for both those who control and those who are controlled at Polish state borders.

Panel number: 57 – Presentation 1

Racialized young people in immigration detention centres in Spain

Author(s): **Ana Ballesteros-Pena**, University of Toronto, Canada/University of A Coruña, Spain

Abstract:

This paper will focus on the racialized youth from African countries detained in immigration detention centres in Spain (CIEs, hereinafter). Projects of global mobility are based on multiple and intersected reasons such as adverse sociopolitical contexts, violent conflicts, the search of a better future, and poverty. For youth people, the decision to migrate can be also understood as a first step in the pathway to adulthood since it means autonomy and emancipation. However, countries from the Global North and South are increasing the strategies to restrict global mobility through the implementation of different practices of migration and border control, such as immigration detention. In Spain, a significant percentage of detainees are racialized youths from North African countries (mainly Morocco and Algeria) or the Sub-Saharan region. In this paper, I would like to reflect on the impact of detention in the pathways to adulthood of racialized young people coming from these areas. I will argue that detention practices can be also think about as a strategy of Global North countries to subordinate racialized young people that, through making the decision to migrate, challenge structural inequalities and (post)/neocolonial dynamics. Furthermore, I will also highlight the multiple expressions of agency and the practices of resistance and survival displayed in response to institutional violence and coercion that take place inside CIEs.

Panel number: 57 – Presentation 2

The multi-faceted performances of deportation and immigration detention practices in Southern Europe

Author(s): **Cristina Fernandez-Bessa**, University of A Coruña, Spain

Abstract:

In recent years a number of scholars have called to consider immigration detention and deportation as an expansion of criminological conceptions on penal power. This paper intends to contribute to this direction by exploring the diverse nature and multi-faceted operation of Southern Europe's deportation and immigration detention practices. By paying attention to the different administrative and criminal tools to expel and detain migrants in the field of penalty and its effects, this paper examines if and to what extent the expansion of the criminological lens can contribute to a better understanding of the functioning of contemporary penal power. Specifically, first, it shows the links of migration law instruments to regular punishment institutions, such as imprisonment, for they allow criminal justice agencies to manage allegedly troublesome non-citizen populations in an efficient way, circumventing rights-based legal safeguards. Second, it analyses how the utilization of migration law enforcement devices is increasingly having the effects traditionally associated with crime and punishment practices.

Panel number: 57 – Presentation 3

False alternatives. Alternatives to detention as an additional and unnecessary tool to control immigrants

Author(s): **Witold Klaus**, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Abstract:

In light of the high level of oppression caused by immigrant detention, many scholars and practitioners are calling for alternative measures. Most often those alternatives take the form of requiring an immigrant to report themselves to authorities during specified periods and at a specified place. Although such measures are perceived as insignificant, harmless reductions of the freedom of migrants, they represent preventive measures that are aimed not at isolating immigrants, but instead supervising and surveillance them. In addition, migrants themselves recognise alternatives to detention as punitive and acute (Hasselberg 2014). In theory, these measures were replacements for detention, which means that they were to be applied only in the cases of persons posing threats and thus potentially subject to isolation. The studies show, however, that in practice the group of foreigners upon whom the alternative measures are imposed, is much wider (Koulish 2013).

In my paper I would like to present the perception of alternatives to detention from the point of view of different categories of immigrants residing in Poland who experienced them personally. The testimonies were gathered during in-depth interviews with both asylum seekers and immigrants during return procedures.

Panel number: 57 – Presentation 4

Criminology of Mobility in South America: the deportation of aliens in Tarapacá

Author(s): **Daniel Quinteros**, University of A Coruña

Abstract:

The deportation of aliens has been a key feature within the ‘punitive turn’ observed in relation to migration and border control strategies during recent decades. In the particular case of Chile, deportation has been a legal border control mechanism since the Residence Act 1918 which was originally designed to ban ‘undesirable individuals’. Later, this mechanism has suffered significant legal and operational transformations with the introduction of the Border Control Act 1975 and the Alternative Sanctions Act 2012, which included penal deportation. As a result, during the last decade there has been an intensification of deportations in Chile, with a sharp increase of immigrants in pre-trial detention, particularly in the northern border region of Tarapacá. Based on the above, this work combines different scales of analysis in order to place the local reality of Tarapacá as a particular case study within a broader framework of analysis regarding both the Chilean migration policy and the punitive turn that has been observed regarding immigration and border control in South America. In this context, this

research aims at discussing the foundations, functions and effects of deportation in Chile through the XX and XXI centuries, with a particular interest in exploring the configuration of a deportation system combining administrative and penal strategies to control and manage intra-regional mobility. In my paper I would like to present the perception of alternatives to detention from the point of view of different categories of immigrants residing in Poland who experienced them personally. The testimonies were gathered during in-depth interviews with both asylum seekers and immigrants during return procedures.

Panel number: 58 – Presentation 1

Delinquency prevention of unaccompanied foreign minors in street situation: results of a research and social intervention program

Author(s): **Jacqueline Carvalho da Silva, Elisa García España, Elena Casado Patricio, Bertha Prado Manrique**, Universidad de Málaga

Abstract:

The aim of this communication is to show the results of PREMECE, a pilot program for the delinquency prevention of unaccompanied foreign minors in street situation in Ceuta - Spain. This research and intervention program was the result of an agreement between Ceuta and the University of Malaga. PREMECE was developed between April 2018 and July 2019. A team of social educators and a psychologist collected quantitative and qualitative data during the psychosocial intervention. The results of this public policy program show that research during social intervention allows knowing the changing reality of unaccompanied foreign minors in street situations. Furthermore, they demonstrate that street intervention improves the protection of especially vulnerable minors, decrease tensions on the streets, reduces the risk of victimization and contributes to delinquency prevention. All this points to the challenges that the child-youth migration movement poses for public policies for the protection of children and youth inclusion in Spain and Europe.

Panel number: 58 – Presentation 2

Policy coordination: a view from the delinquency prevention of unaccompanied foreign minors.

Author(s): **Bertha Verónica Prado Manrique, Elisa García-España**, Universidad de Málaga

Abstract:

The arrival of unaccompanied foreign minors in Europe bring to light the limitations of institutional policies aimed at their protection. An example of this is the city of Ceuta, a Spanish enclave located in Africa. In recent years, this city has witnessed a greater influx of unaccompanied foreign minors who remain on the streets with the aim of crossing the Strait of Gibraltar in pursuit of the European dream. The presence of these minors on the street exposes them to continuous criminogenic and victimization risks that demand a response

from their autonomous authorities. One of these responses was the implementation of the Premece program at the initiative of the Area of Minors of the Ceuta administration and the University of Malaga. The aim of this program was to prevent the delinquency of these minors in street situation and to enforce the community intervention with key agents involved in their protection. This communication analyzes the implementation of this program from a policy coordination perspective. Interviews with key agents and participant observation were carried out during the intervention time of the Premece program. The results show the importance of generating coordination spaces between the key agents and the Premece program to focus on these minors in street situation as subjects of protection. Likewise, the need to strengthen intra-institutional mechanisms to achieve the effective implementation of actions aimed at protecting these minors.

Panel number: 58 – Presentation 3

Safe reporting of crime of undocumented migrants

Author(s): **Markus Gonzalez Beilfuss**, Universitat de Barcelona

Abstract:

Crime victims with irregular migration status are often in a situation of vulnerability and may have problems to access justice. If they report a crime to the Police they might be exposed to return proceedings and not to protection. The EU Strategy on victims' right of the European Commission approved very recently (June 24, 2020) acknowledges this situation and states that the EC will assess legal and practical tools at EU level to improve safe reporting of crime for migrant victims independently of their residence status and promote exchange of good practices among Member States.

The presentation will analyse the legal and political dimension of unsafe reporting of crime by undocumented migrants, as well the mechanisms that are being used at EU level to promote safe reporting of crime in fields such as gender-based violence and human trafficking. It will present the main findings of a socio-legal study conducted in Spain in 2019 within a more general study coordinated by the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) of Oxford University.

Panel number: 59 – Presentation 1

COVID-19 crisis and the immigration detention in Italy

Author(s): **Giulia Fabini**, University of Bologna

Abstract:

This paper analyses the administrative detention of illegalized migrants in Italy during the COVID-19 crisis and questions the justification for detaining migrants even when deportation is impossible. In March-May 2020, the number of migrants detained in the six currently operating Italian detention centres decreased from 425 on March 12 to 178 on May 29. The decrease is mainly due to the limited number of new entries in the centres in the last couple of

months; yet, it is also the effect of the justices of the Peace not validating detention orders. In this paper, I wonder if the COVID-19 crisis might be used as a lens to shed light on the wrongs of the mechanisms of border control, with a vision of future and Social Justice. From a critical criminological perspective, I argue that addressing the legal paradoxes of administrative detention does not suffice to undermine such system of control. On the contrary, I propose to use a socio-legal perspective in looking at the operation of border control and, particularly, administrative detention. The question might be changing: by observing the low number of detained migrants, one might wonder why those few migrants are still detained, even when their deportation is impossible. What is the informal rationale underpinning their detention? What hidden rationales in operation in the shadows of border control could the Covid-19 crisis potentially uncover?

Panel number: 59 – Presentation 2

Covid-19, European Demos, Racism: Humankind Revolting?

Author(s): **Dario Melossi**, University of Bologna, Italy

Abstract:

In spite of the supposed internationalization of capitalist systems, we are still facing the reality of national capitalisms and national working classes unable to reconnect in a single reality. The economic crisis triggered by Covid has only emphasized the dangers of such fragmentation. Under the pressure of the various national publics Europe may be utterly unable to pull together and face the challenges ahead. The lack of a European leadership is probably what is most striking today. We should therefore turn our hopes from the action of elites to that of social movements – properly European social movements, as in nineteenth-century Italy or Germany, when the development of a national consciousness was the result of the emergence of social and cultural movements. In Italy, recently, an African migrant from the Ivory Coast, Aboubakar Soumahoro, has tried to organize the African “refugee” – workforce in the fields of Southern Italy and rescue them from ghettoization, criminalization, and what it amounts to forms of “slave” labor. In “Umanità in rivolta. La nostra lotta per il lavoro e il diritto alla felicità” (Humankind Revolting. Our struggle for work and the pursuit of happiness) Soumahoro points us toward those who will contribute to build a new democratic Europe as those who have nothing to lose but their chains – as in Marx’s proverbial phrase – those who may want to remind us “old Europeans” that racism is by no means only an American prerogative.

Panel number: 59 – Presentation 3

Coronavirus Capitalism and Migration: Tipping Scales of Power

Author(s): **Nancy Wonders**, Northern Arizona University, United States

Abstract:

In her acclaimed book, *Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism* (2007), Naomi Klein drew attention to the way crises are used opportunistically by governments to unsettle

democratic processes and promote policies that privilege elite interests, dynamics that have been on full display in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading Klein to coin the term “coronavirus capitalism.” This paper examines key dynamics of coronavirus capitalism with a focus on how it is altering approaches to migration throughout the West. Drawing on research that examines the multi-scalar character of power in the migration arena (Aas, 2013; van der Woude, 2019; Wonders, 2017), I explore ways that coronavirus capitalism is tipping the scales of power toward national governments, executive level decision-making, and reinvigorated bordering, often contradicting long-standing migration policies, laws, and human rights commitments. These dynamics are sharpening inequalities, creating new hierarchies of mobility, and heightening harm and risk for border-crossers. This paper also considers how the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with a surge of social movement activity against injustice, might be creating new opportunities for power to be exercised from below to shift power away from elites and toward ordinary people (Segrave & Wonders, 2019; Wonders, 2015; Wonders & Jones, forthcoming).

Panel number: 59 – Presentation 4

Lockdown conversations on human rights: Chinese international students, melancholy and freedom in times of Covid

Author(s): **Lieve Gies**, University of Leicester, UK

Abstract:

This paper presents some preliminary findings from a study involving the human rights awareness of Chinese international students in the UK. It draws on semi-structured interviews conducted on Zoom, Teams and Skype with students during the recent Covid lockdown. The aim was to talk about human rights, -a perennially controversial issue in China-, but the unusual circumstances in which both the researcher and research participants found themselves produced a series of conversations about the wider issue of what it means to be free. The experience of being in lockdown and the restrictions it placed on Chinese students lent the conversations a strange melancholy. The inability of students to travel back to China, their bewildering experience of living in a semi-deserted university town, their feelings of isolation and loneliness, their weariness about growing hostility to China in the West and their encounters with Sinophobia ostensibly helped to shape their thoughts on freedom. For research participants, to be free means to be free from the tyranny of the pandemic, family pressures and the burden of expectation; to be free from generational poverty and to be able to enjoy economic prosperity; to be free from the burden of history and to be able to feel national pride in China’s achievements. But freedom for them also means to be able to form their own opinions about China’s human rights record by being allowed to inspect the relevant evidence for themselves.

Panel number: 60 – Presentation 1

Case-law analysis of human trafficking in Spain

Author(s): **Marc Salat**, University of Lleida, Spain

Abstract:

Despite the fact that at an international level many qualitative studies have been conducted focusing on victims of human trafficking and on people working in CJS agencies, little is known about trafficking human being cases that end up at criminal courts. Further, at the Spanish level, there is a significant gap in the empirical knowledge of human trafficking and of the few studies carried out, none have attempted to analyse the cases that are prosecuted in Spanish criminal courts. This paper presents the results of a quantitative study of all the Human trafficking sentences handed down by the Spanish courts (N = 217) since it was introduced into the Spanish Criminal Code (2011) through December 2019. Among the main results, the majority of cases (85%) are for international trafficking (99%) and for sexual exploitation (85%). The most common mean is deception (67%). Violence and intimidation only emerge once the victim has been exploited. With regard to the accused, the average is 4 defendants in each criminal proceeding and only in 24% of the criminal cases analysed the offenders are exclusively men - the rest of the cases include men and women together or only women. The victims are predominantly women (90%) and have foreign nationality. With regard to sentencing, 67% of cases end in conviction, although there are differences depending on the form of trafficking. The average sentence is almost 5 years' prison and the average compensation is 10,500 euros per victim.

Panel number: 60 – Presentation 2

Human trafficking in Spain: Data from detected cases in 2017 and 2018

Author(s): **Carolina Villacampa, María Jesús Gómez, Xavier Miranda, Clàudia Torres**, Universitat de Lleida, Spain

Abstract:

Human trafficking was criminalised in Spain in 2010, but data on this reality is scarce and incomplete in this country. Information has been collected since 2013 only on police formally identified cases and with a very clear bias on trafficking for sexual exploitation. In order to increase the empirical understanding of this reality, we undertook in 2019 quantitative research gathering information on cases detected during the two previous years, 2017 and 2018. With this purpose, a questionnaire was prepared and distributed online to 757 stakeholders – among them, NGOs dealing with migrants, trade unions, labour inspectors, health professionals, victim service providers, police officers- who could eventually come across victims of trafficking. The 150 answers obtained give us valuable information about the number of victims, the dynamics of trafficking, types of exploitation and protective measures adopted. The amount of victims detected in these two years is by far higher than that of those officially identified, 7,448 detected (most of them adult women) vs. 458 officially identified, which indicates that official cases may represent only the tip of the iceberg. In addition,

findings show differences of victimization dynamics and victim protection measures depending on whether the trafficking is for sexual, labour, criminal or other forms of exploitation.

Panel number: 60 – Presentation 3

Human trafficking for criminal exploitation

Author(s): **Lady Sayury Ruiz, Carolina Villacampa**, Universitat de Lleida, Spain, **Núria Torres**, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain

Abstract:

Human trafficking for criminal (“HTCE”) exploitation is among the lesser known forms of human trafficking. It consists of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring, receiving, exchanging or transferring control of a person using coercion, fraud or abuse with the purpose of exploiting that person by engaging them in criminal activities. This paper presents 10 in depth interviews with victims of this type of trafficking chosen from 45 imprisoned women interviewed. Of the 10 victims, all were women - 2 were European, 7 were Latin American and 1 was Asian. These women were twice victimized – once by traffickers and then by the system as it failed to identify them as victims and thus treated them as criminals. Further, this paper presents interviews with 37 professionals - 28 from the criminal justice system (“CJSP”) and 9 from victim assistance services (“VASP”). HTCE was only clearly identified in 15 of the interviews that were carried out with professionals (40%). There was a notable difference in the degree of awareness of this type of trafficking among professionals. CJSP were generally unaware of this reality while VASP were more conscious of this reality. Focusing on human rights and the victim centered policy on human trafficking, respect for victim’s rights must be of utmost importance. Training professionals and regulatory changes can lead us in the right direction.

Panel number: 60 – Presentation 4

Risk factors for human trafficking among African women (and children) in Spain

Author(s): **Gloria Fernández-Pacheco**, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, **María Del Mar García Navarro**, Cádiz City Council

Abstract:

In April 2020, the Ödos Project was launched, a shelter pilot initiative for the care and support of migrant women with children promoted by a network of social organizations in Andalusia. This initiative is designed to offer women who demonstrate signs of being victims of trafficking the opportunity to abandon trafficking networks and to have an alternative migration process. Objectives: This criminological study aims to develop an instrument with which to detect the risk indicators of women who are potential victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation. To this end, risk assessment parameters have been established for shelter residents.

Methodology: To create an ad hoc instrument, a four-phase study was conducted using mixed methodology, which resulted in an improved quantitative pilot questionnaire based on qualitative methodology. The sample used for this study comprised 41 subjects. **Results and conclusions:** Reliability analysis confirms that the indicators used have high internal consistency. The implications of the results for the application of prediction tools in transcultural contexts will be discussed.

Panel number: 61 – Presentation 1

Organised Criminal Groups' Involvement in Human Trafficking in Spain

Author(s): **Silvia Rodriguez-Lopez**, University of A Coruna

Abstract:

Human trafficking and organised crime have traditionally been associated in both criminology literature and criminal justice policies. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for instance, claims that trafficking is almost always a form of organised crime and, therefore, it should be dealt with focusing on the use of criminal powers. Therefore, this paper aims to analyse the extent and characteristics of alleged and convicted organised networks involved in human trafficking in Spain. To do so, all available cases in which at least one defendant was convicted of human trafficking by Spanish courts between 2015 and 2019 are studied. The results show that the percentage of convicted or alleged trafficking cases in which there were organised criminal groups involved is lower than 20%. Besides, in most of these cases, the judges stated that the convicted traffickers were part of a bigger organisation, whose leaders could not be identified. Overall, this paper underlines the special features of human trafficking networks, which should be acknowledged by anti-trafficking policies.

Panel number: 61 – Presentation 2

Forced marriages as a form of human trafficking?

Author(s): **Núria Torres**, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain, **Carolina Villacampa**, Universitat de Lleida, Spain

Abstract:

Even if scientific literature has only recently paid attention to forced marriages and its consequences for victims, new research has revealed the existence of such victims in Western countries. This practice has been recently criminalized in many European countries following the Istanbul Convention. However, unlike other countries, Spain has classified forced marriages both as a coercion offence and as a form of human trafficking. As a consequence, scholars struggle to distinguish both offenses, which foresee substantially different penalties. However, the problem is not only an academic one. Our empirical research developed using qualitative methodology with 34 professionals working both in the criminal justice system and in victim assistance services, highlights that those in forensic professions focus mostly on cases that take the form of trafficking. On the other side, professionals in victim assistance services

(including educational, health and NGOs,) recognize cases in which force or intimidation are used in more subtle forms and claim for resources to adequately assist these victims. Our research also shows that the intervention of professionals in an initial phase of the conflict is less traumatic than any intervention that takes place when the marriage is imminent or has already been consummated. Furthermore, institutional treatment offered to victims is not sufficiently clarified and does not always provide an adequate response to their needs.

Panel number: 61 – Presentation 3

Protocols for the care of victims of human trafficking. A comparative analysis between European countries

Author(s): **Xavier Miranda Ruche, Carolina Villacampa**, Universitat de Lleida

Abstract:

Protocols for the care of victims of human trafficking are one of the main instruments available to States to address this phenomenon. A comparative analysis on the existing protocols in Germany, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom was undertaken in order to gain a more accurate understanding of them and their level of implementation in the European context. The research consisted of the selection of 30 official existing documents in these countries, including 7 framework documents, 6 action strategies documents and 17 practical guidelines. In addition, 6 external monitoring reports in this area from the Council of Europe were selected. The analysis was comprised of an in-depth review of the content related to five key issues. First, on the mechanisms for identifying victims. Second, on measures to provide assistance. Third, on victim protection established in the context of criminal proceedings. Fourth, on protection measures focused on foreigners. Fifth, in regards to the mechanisms for accessing the right to compensation. The results obtained show significant differences between the instruments used by the various countries, thus identifying those whose content makes progress, in a more significant way, towards a victim-centered and human rights-based approach.

Panel number: 61 – Presentation 4

Good tech, bad tech: The challenges and opportunities of policing sex trafficking with Big Data

Author(s): **Richard Kjellgren**, University of Stirling

Abstract:

In popular discourses, digital technologies are highlighted as causal factors in significantly increasing sex trafficking. This has led to the emergence of policing through Big Data analytics, utilising artificial intelligence to derive insights from digital traces. The uninformed and uncritical application of algorithms to open-source data will inevitably conflate sex workers and migrants with trafficking victims, as well as reducing exploitation into a dichotomous phenomenon that ignores its structural underpinnings. There is, currently, little systematic

research underpinning popular assumptions concerning the importance of technology in facilitating sex trafficking. Drawing on critical data studies and the literature surrounding sex trafficking and exploitation, this paper aims to develop a theoretical framework for understanding the role of Big Data in the context of sex trafficking, and the challenges and opportunities associated with policing. The contributions of this paper are threefold: first, using Cornish's (1994) crime script analysis, it demonstrates how the crime of sex trafficking has been reconfigured by digital technologies; second, it critically examines how problematic conceptualisations of sex trafficking are shaping algorithms designed to identify victims from open-source data; and finally, it highlights the need for a theoretically informed understanding of exploitation and evidence-based practice and to avoid overpolicing vulnerable populations.

Panel number: 62 – Presentation 1

In search of the world's first Undesirable but Unremovable immigrant

Author(s): **Joris Van Wijk**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

States increasingly deem (allegedly) criminal immigrants undesirable. Practical obstacles or human rights standards may prevent their removal, leaving these Undesirable but Unremovable immigrants (UBUs) in a state of limbo. Based on a literature review I aim to track down 'the world's first UBU.' After discussing practices of banishment in the premodern era, expulsion and asylum in ancient Greece, sanctuary cities in the middle ages, and the rise of the nation state with its increased focus on vetting and excluding non-citizens from the 19th century onwards I will argue that only from the early 20th century states have been confronted with undesirable immigrants who are also unremovable. Currently we can identify a highly diverse group of UBUs in limbo, including convicted foreign national offenders, (alleged) war criminals and (alleged) terrorists. The number is likely to rise, leading to much political pressure to solving this problem and posing serious challenges for upholding the existing refugee- and human rights framework.

Panel number: 62 – Presentation 2

Citizenship deprivation as a counter-terrorism measure in Europe

Author(s): **Maarten Bolhuis**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

The departure of substantial numbers of 'foreign fighters' and the occurrence of terrorist attacks on European soil have prompted renewed interest in citizenship deprivation as a policy measure. This article aims to contribute to the debate on its utility as a counterterrorism measure by examining recent developments in citizenship deprivation legislation and its use in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK; discussing the wide array of possible scenarios that may follow after an individual is deprived of citizenship; and analysing to what extent the various outcomes are instrumental in countering terrorism. It concludes

that most of the outcomes are problematic from a human rights perspective, or counterproductive in the fight against terrorism as they may cause further marginalisation and radicalisation and can play into the hands of terrorist groups, may cause people to disappear from the radar, and may undermine crucial international cooperation.

Panel number: 62 – Presentation 3

Asylum seekers prosecuted for human smuggling: a case study of scafisti in Italy

Author(s): **Flavia Patane**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

In the context of the increased irregular migration in the EU in recent years, one issue has remained greatly overlooked: the criminalisation by States of irregular migrants for their (alleged) involvement in human smuggling during their own migration journey. Based on a literature review, a case law study and 25 qualitative interviews with lawyers, prosecutors, judges and migrants in Sicily, this article provides insight into the nature and scale of this phenomenon in Italy, and discusses the effects of criminal prosecution on these migrants' asylum procedures. From 2015-2018 roughly 1.300 'captains' – scafisti – of dinghies with migrants arriving in Italy have been arrested for suspicion of "aiding clandestine immigration". Most scafisti are asylum seekers themselves and there are strong indications that they were forced to steer or navigate the boat. They face many difficulties in proving duress at trial, are often excluded from official reception centres and have difficulties accessing asylum procedures. When they manage to apply for asylum, they will be denied international protection if they have been convicted. When they cannot be expelled, they may end up in a legal limbo, having to rely on a temporary humanitarian status with strict limitations.

Panel number: 62 – Presentation 4

Who Wants the 'Worst of the Worst'? Third country resettlement of Guantanamo Bay detainees – from Gitmo to Limbo

Author(s): **Gaia Rietveld, Joris Van Wijk, Maarten Bolhuis**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:

Since its opening, roughly 780 men have been detained at Guantanamo Bay, 40 of whom remain there today. While the majority of released detainees returned to their home country, a considerable number of detainees have not been able to return due to fears for human rights breaches upon return, concerns over the ability of home countries to mitigate security risks and the statelessness of certain detainees. As U.S. legislation does not allow for transfers or the release of detainees onto U.S. soil these cleared but unreturnable detainees often find themselves in a legal limbo, forced to remain at the Guantanamo Bay facility. In order to address this issue the U.S. has resorted to arranging third country resettlements

for cleared but unreturnable detainees. So far, 150 detainees have been resettled to a third country. Analysis of public sources such as media reports, diplomatic cables and legal documentation unveils the strong variety in the reasons third countries have to accept or decline detainees and which factors are of influence on the negotiation dynamics of third country resettlements. Furthermore, inquiry into the lives of detainees after resettlement indicates significant disparities exist between their living conditions. Following these findings, it will be discussed whether third country resettlements are an appropriate solution for the issue of cleared but unreturnable Guantanamo detainees and undesirable but unreturnable migrants on the whole.

Panel number: 63 – Author meets critics

The Crimmigrant Other: Migration and penal power

Chair: **May-Len Skilbrei**, University of Oslo

Author(s): **Katja Franko**, University of Oslo, **Ana Aliverti**, University of Warwick, **José Angel Brandariz Garcia**, University of Coruna, **René van Swaaningen**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

Western societies are immersed in debates about immigration and illegality. The *Crimmigrant Other: Migration and Penal Power* (Routledge, 2020) examines these processes and outlines how the figure of the "crimmigrant other" has emerged not only as a central object of media and political discourse, but also as a distinct penal subject connecting migration and the logic of criminalization and insecurity.

Panel number: 64 – Presentation 1

The Trump Effect: Political Rhetoric and Media Representations of Asylum-Seeking Immigrants

Author(s): **Silvia Gomes**, University of Minho, **Jack Mills**, **Jessica Walzak**, Florida State University

Abstract:

Over the last several decades, the accessibility of mass media has introduced a new arena for the dissemination of political rhetoric and agendas to the general public. Social researchers claim that U.S. politicians have capitalized on the capacity for mass media to polarize public opinion on acutely contested social issues, deepening the existing divides between party lines and inducing a phenomenon known as "backlash voting." More specifically, a limited, but compelling, pocket of research has argued that President Trump has strategically extended prior rhetoric on the dangers of illegal immigration to legal, asylum-seeking immigrants as a means to solidify political support from citizens fearful or resentful of these minority groups.

Using a qualitative content analysis of online news articles collected from FOX, CNN, and CBS between 2017 and 2019, we explored the media representations of immigration, particularly in regard to those traveling across the U.S.-Mexico border. Although each media outlet has a particular way of portraying this social and political issue, the overall findings illustrate increases to the frequency of news media narratives criminalizing refugees crossing the southern border, exacerbating preexisting political divides on immigration issues, and garnering support for restrictive, conservative-led anti-immigration policies, notably post-executive order barring refugees and asylum seekers while tightening security across the U.S.-Mexico border.

Panel number: 64 – Presentation 2

Sociodemographic variables and attitude towards immigration as a source of prediction of institutional trust

Author(s): **Elena Casado Patricio**, Instituto de Criminología/Universidad de Málaga

Abstract:

Recent research shows that people accept the rules when they trust in the institutions. This study aims to identify the variables that predict institutional trust. Once identified, lines of intervention can be established to increase it. Using the European Social Survey database, three linear regression equations were developed. The aim was to identify which sociodemographic variables predict trust in police, legal system and politicians. The regression models show that among the variables that explain or predict institutional trust are: religiosity level, victimization, satisfaction with democracy and the economic system, the model of the country's Welfare State and political ideology. Variables that measure attitude towards migration play a key role on institutional trust as stated by specialized literature.

Panel number: 64 – Presentation 3

Explicit and implicit state crime: Systematic injury to Salvadorans

Author(s): **Esperanza Camargo, Sherry Ryan**, San Diego State University

Abstract:

The key argument of this article is that migration can largely be understood through examination of the living conditions of communities with high levels of emigration. In the Salvadoran case, migrants are victimized by direct actions and inactions of governmental agencies or their representatives in the form of institutionalized violence and human rights violations, deep and broad inequality, and forced displacement. This research describes historical events in El Salvador and their socio-economic context, reflecting the systematic harm inflicted on Salvadorans and illustrating the inability or unwillingness of Salvadoran institutions to promote, protect, and defend the human rights of their people. Using a sample of Salvadoran migrants detained at the southern Mexican border and gathered by El Colegio de la Frontera Norte in 2016, we analysed the main reasons for which Salvadorans leave their

communities and found an association between economic distress and the detainees' violent victimization. Violent victimization was reported even by Salvadoran detainees for whom the main reason to migrate was employment, low income, or detrimental working conditions, which may show the pervasiveness of violence in El Salvador.

16. ESC/ISSDP Working Group on European Drug Policies

Panel number: 65 – Presentation 1

EU Drug Markets Impact of COVID-19

Author(s): **Teodora Groshkova, Andrew Cunningham**, European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction

Abstract:

The drug market, and its associated problems, is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon which changes over time. Therefore, the optimal approach to gain understanding and insights combines the most up-to-date monitoring data and information with the latest operational intelligence on trends in organised crime. This is particularly so when major disruptions cause rapid changes to the market.

No one could have predicted the dramatic changes that 2020 brought. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected our daily lives in many ways and has also had consequences for drug markets. Based on a joint EMCDDA-Europol analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on the EU drug market, this presentation will explore the extent and nature of this impact and identify areas where rapid adaptations to operational responses and future policies are required. In addition, lessons may be learned from the past and current situations in terms of how we might better anticipate emerging threats and ensure that we act quickly to meet immediate and longer-term data needs to inform policy, decision-making and operational responses. The analysis has implications for our understanding of on-going developments and their impact on the internal security and public health of the EU; ultimately, it informs European institutions and partners in EU Member States, which is of vital importance for formulating effective responses at EU and national levels and could inform (future) priorities for collaborative responses.

Panel number: 65 – Presentation 2

Global drug market shifts during the COVID-19 pandemic

Author(s): **Monica Barratt**, RMIT University, **Larissa Maier**, University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), **Jason Ferris**, University of Queensland, **Marie Jauffret-Roustide**, French Institute of Health and Medical Research, **Caitlin Hughes**, Flinders University, **Adam Winstock**, University College London and Global Drug Survey

Abstract:

The emergence of COVID-19 has prompted an unprecedented global health emergency. Government responses have included social and mobility restrictions (e.g. lockdowns), designed to halt the spread of this highly infectious disease. Markets for illegal drugs have typically been resilient and actors within these networks are known to adapt to new challenges. How have drug markets changed in light of COVID-19 and social/mobility restrictions imposed across many nations? To address this question, we will draw on a subsample of people reporting recent illegal drug use in the Global Drug Survey's COVID-19 special survey (N~70,000; data collected 4 May to 20 June 2020; countries with highest participation included Germany, France, Ireland, Brazil, Switzerland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, United Kingdom). Demand side changes by drug type (e.g. cannabis, MDMA, cocaine, LSD) will be analysed by country. Changes in the nature of drug purchase events will be explored, including changes in source and delivery methods. This population's experiences with policing will also be described.

Panel number: 65 – Presentation 3

A Safe Haven in Times of Turmoil: Mandated and Voluntarily Admitted Therapeutic Community Residents During the COVID-19 Pandemic- Lessons Learned and Policy Implications

Author(s): **Sharon Rabinovitz**, School of Criminology & the Unit for Excellence in Research & Study of Addiction (ERSA), University of Haifa, Israel, **Sharon Solti**, School of Criminology and the Unit for Excellence in Research & Study of Addiction (ERSA), The Center for Rehabilitation Research, University of Haifa, Israel, **Maayan Nagar**, School of Criminology, University of Haifa, Israel, **Uria Gan**, Malkishua Treatment and Rehabilitation Center, Israel

Abstract:

Therapeutic communities (TCs) have become a popular alternative to incarceration for drug users involved with the criminal justice system, either via regular or drug courts, reducing relapse and criminal recidivism. Israeli TCs continued to provide care during the COVID-19 lockdowns, even when the pandemic led to worldwide rapid decarceration and reduced availability of drug abuse treatment and harm-reduction services. This study examined the effects of COVID-19 perceived threat and emotional distress on risk/recovery variables among 130 male TC inpatients while in quarantine for 2 consecutive months following COVID-19 outbreak. Our main objective was to determine if the discriminant capacity of psychological and recovery-related variables varies according to the quasi-coerced nature of the treatment. Inpatients admitted via the justice system expressed higher emotional distress and lower recovery capital (e.g. difficulty staying in treatment, higher physical pain and drug craving) following the COVID-19 outbreak. They were also less concerned about their personal risk of being infected. Despite overall higher risk for early dropout, days in treatment did not differ between groups, as offenders perceived the TC safer and more protective during the lockdown. Results are discussed in the context of release policies and treatment guidelines on responding

to pandemic that intersects the drug epidemic in custodial and health agencies that engage in risk management and prevention.

Panel number: 65 – Presentation 4

The impacts of COVID-19 on illicit drug trafficking and supply

Author(s): **Caitlin Hughes, David Bright, R. V. Gundur, Sharyn Goudie**, Centre for Crime Policy and Research, Flinders University

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic and the associated restrictions has had unparalleled impacts on many aspects of our lives: closure of borders, grounding of international air traffic, physical and social isolation to name but a few. A key unknown is how this will impact illicit drug trafficking and supply.

Extant literature on illicit drug markets and drug traffickers has demonstrated the remarkable resilience of illicit drug players to market change. Yet, while short-term changes and shocks to drug trafficking flows and drug markets are common, large scale supply shocks or market disruptions (as per COVID-19) are rare.

This presentation will outline the findings from an anonymous online survey on the experiences of purchasing and supplying illicit drugs in the lead up to and since the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions. Administered in Australia, one of the countries with the highest rates of illicit drug use, it will assess impacts of COVID-19 on the types of drugs sold at different market levels, the quantities of drugs sold, the price or purity of drugs, the settings of drug purchasing and supply and the mechanisms of production and sale.

This will provide unique insights into the extent to which and mechanisms by which illicit drug trafficking and supply has been changed by the COVID-19 pandemic and add to the global body of work comparing pandemic impacts on crime. Implications for research, policy and practice will also be discussed.

Panel number: 66 – Presentation 1

The UK Drug Policy Voices project: Preliminary survey findings assessing values in key areas of UK drug policy

Author(s): **Rebecca Askew**, Manchester Metropolitan University, **Melissa Bone**, University of Leicester

Abstract:

The Drug Policy Voices project is a three-year ESRC funded project conducted in the UK. The aim of the project is to integrate the voices and experiences of people who have used compounds controlled by the UK's Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 and the Psychoactive Substances Act, 2016, into debates about the future of drug policy in the UK. An online survey was conducted in January and February 2020, which captured information on substance use history, drug sourcing, any prior experiences of treatment and criminal justice sanction, as

well as key demographic information. The survey asked attitudinal questions on both progressive and prohibitionist drug policy values linked to health, justice, authority and liberty. This paper provides preliminary data analysis of 1344 responses. The findings indicate that respondents hold progressive values in relation to health, compassion for people who use drugs and respect for individual liberties. However, there are more divisive views connected to perceived injustices of the law and on advising young people against using certain substances. In addition, there are divided opinions on the trust, conformity and the instrumental impact of the law. These preliminary findings will help inform the qualitative research to follow and suggests nuanced drug policy debates should take place on the intersections between health, justice, authority and liberty.

Panel number: 66 – Presentation 2

‘I need one person who can support me from A to Z’: needs assessment of problem drug users not reached by (drug) treatment services

Author(s): **Freya Vander Laenen, Louis Favril**, Ghent University - IRCP

Abstract:

Background: Subjects of most studies into the unmet needs of problem drug users are recruited from low-threshold drug treatment services. Aim: Study the unmet needs of problem drug users not researched by (drug) treatment services. Method: Via snowball sampling, needle and syringe exchange, services providing food/sanitation/accommodation and outreach work; by means of a survey and a qualitative interviews; in the city of Ghent (Belgium). Results: Sample comprising 47 high problem drug users. Poly and frequent drug use is highly prevalent. All have multiple social problems. Most have major (mental) health problems. Overall, the respondents stress they need financial help, affordable housing, work, free somatic health care and particularly dental care. They want timely drug treatment services. Continuity of support from one – trusted - care giver is key, not continuity of care. Drug users living in squats and users from Central- and Eastern European countries face the most complex problems and have specific needs.

Discussion: It is possible for drug treatment services (and for drug researchers) to reach problem drug users providing alternative ways of contacting them are used (via services providing food/sanitation/bed; via Messenger, mail, text message and snowball). Interestingly, the study findings led to some nervousness within the city authorities who shielded the results from the media. Nonetheless, the main recommendations were adopted in the city’s drug policy plan.

Panel number: 66 – Presentation 3

Structure and Evolution of Drug Trafficking Networks Across the Mediterranean Sea

Author(s): **Cecelia Meneghini**, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime

Abstract:

The balloon effect is a popular hypothesis among drug trafficking scholars positing that increasing enforcement on one trafficking route simply leads to a displacement of drug traffic to another location. Despite its popularity, there exists little empirical evidence investigating this hypothesis when applied to transnational traffics, due to the paucity of available data and the empirical complexity in modeling all the concurrent dynamics. Aiming to fill this research gap, this work analyzes the structure and evolution of drug trafficking networks in North Africa and the Mediterranean Sea and investigates the impact of law enforcement action on drug trafficking activities using a combination of social network analysis and regression approaches. This study emerges as part of the research activities conducted in the framework of project “Flows–Displacement and Convergence of Illicit Flows”. The analysis relies on an indirect approach to build the networks describing the characteristics of drug trafficking flows on the basis of information extracted through the text mining of newspaper articles and press releases. Network data are analyzed longitudinally and combined with data on law enforcement action to assess whether changes in the network evolution can be ascribed to crime displacement dynamics. Preliminary results will be discussed together with policy implications and considerations on the possibility to apply a similar methodology to other types of illicit products.

Panel number: 66 – Presentation 4

Trust and betrayal: A comparison of drug subcultures in Canada and China

Author(s): **Anke Stallwitz**, Protestant University of Applied Science, Freiburg, **Yunran Zhang**, The Chinese University of Hongkong, Department of Sociology

Abstract:

Drug subcultures have been widely researched as a basis of designing effective drug policy strategies in both Western and Eastern societies. However, very few studies compare drug subcultures embedded in disparate cultures. Comparing in-depth interviews with 23 persons using/dealing drugs (11 women and 12 men) in Vancouver, Canada and 25 (12 women and 13 men) in Shenzhen and Qingdao, China, we analyse how value systems can influence drug scene-related behaviours.

The focus lies on how drug subculture internal values and behaviours of trust are constructed and transmitted through ties amongst drug-using friends and how trust can be lost by betrayal. When a drug user in Shenzhen/Qingdao was arrested, they often disclosed information on their drug-using friends to bargain with the police for a reduction of detention length. To “rat out” fellow users, i.e. inform on them to the police for self-profit, was also reported to be common in the Vancouver drug subculture. Whereas Chinese interviewees allocated the condemnable misdemeanour to the person getting informed on, Vancouver participants assigned the wrongdoing to the informant.

The unique findings point to the high relevance of understanding drug subculture-internal norms and values and in particular, concepts of trust when drafting drug policy and intervention measures that entail participatory peer involvement. Besides informing Canadian and Chinese strategies, they give valuable inspirations also for the European context.

17. ESC Narrative Criminology Working Group

Panel number: 67 – Presentation 1

Welcome to the narrative criminology working group

Author(s): **Jennifer Fleetwood**

Panel number: 67 – Presentation 2

Street Culture meets Violent Extremism: Why and how criminally active Muslims oppose jihadism

Author(s): **Sébastien Tutenges**, Lund University, Sweden, **Sveinung Sandberg**, University of Oslo, Norway

Abstract:

A significant proportion of jihadi terrorist attacks are perpetrated by Muslim men with a background in street culture crime. A number of studies have explored why people from this group are drawn towards extremism. In this paper we explore why most people from this group reject extremism. We have used ethnographic methods to study Muslims from Oslo who were involved in street culture and street crimes, such as fights and drug dealing. We found that the research participants were generally opposed to jihadism for three principal reasons. They represented jihadists as: 1) evil people who inflict harm on innocents; 2) bad Muslims who damage Islam; and 3) deviants who break the code of the street. This opposition to jihadism was not merely cognitive, but also deeply emotional. The opposition occasionally resulted in anti-jihadi activities, including the following three types of activity: 1) avoidance behavior towards suspected jihadists; 2) criticism against jihadism; and 3) reporting or violence against suspected jihadists. We argue that the existing research on the crime-terror nexus has focused too narrowly on the similarities between street culture and extremist subcultures, contributing to the distorted public image of Muslims involved in street culture as potential terrorists.

Panel number: 67 – Presentation 3

In nomine Diaboli: The ideology of organized crime

Author(s): **Fabio Indio Massimo Poppi**, Sechenov University, Russia/ University of Lodz, Poland

Abstract:

Understanding the ideology of organized crime is crucial to advance our comprehension and control of socially-deviant behaviors . Some criminal organizations are based on specific ideological constructions including reductionism, amoralism, familism, verticalism, normalism, victimism, and religious relativism. To understand whether ordinary individuals living in mafia territories exhibit the ideologies of organized crime, single voice narratives and interactional fantasizing were used with high school and university students within the framework of narrative criminology. The students' ideologies expressed using narratives and interactional fantasizing were compared with the ideologies expressed by the narratives told by the sons of two of the major bosses of Cosa Nostra in the context of TV interviews. This study suggests that the ideologies conveyed by the sons of the Cosa Nostra bosses and the students overlap in many regards and that the overlap refers to the presence of amoralism, familism, verticalism, and religious relativism. This study suggests that facing organized crime requires some changes in cultural values and beliefs also among ordinary individuals as the development of criminal organizations relies on ideologies that are shared also outside the criminal organizations.

Panel number: 68 – Presentation 1

Meaning-making in Women's Involvement with Drugs in Sweden

Author(s): **Oriana Quaglietta**, Lund University, Sweden

Abstract:

The way people articulate their experiences can give us interesting insights into how they have made sense of them, beyond what the mere content can express. These articulations can also shed light on the meanings and morals implicit in these recountings, as well as evaluations of these meanings, and suggest ways forward: '[o]ur self-stories condition what we will do tomorrow because whatever tomorrow brings, our responses must somehow cohere with the storied identity generated thus far' (Presser & Sandberg, 2015a: 1). Furthermore, these stories also offer specific windows into the self-conceptualisation in regards to agency and power. Drawing on material gathered for my doctoral dissertation on women's involvement with drugs in Sweden, this paper aims to understand how my participants have framed their experiences with drugs and what meanings they have attributed to their experiences. Traditionally, in the relevant literature, women's involvement with drugs is often characterised by a 'volition vs victimisation' dichotomy (Miller, 2001), but my paper aims to go beyond such facile oversimplifications by showing how women's experiences actually belong on a spectrum between these two poles. This is to say that women can be both powerful and powerless in different ways and at different moments in their lives: narratives, therefore, can be important ways for women to both "set the record straight" in an interview setting and as meaning-processing and meaning-creating devices.

Panel number: 68 – Presentation 2

The distinct masculinity performances expressed through being 'a man' and being 'The Man' among ex-gang-involved men

Author(s): **Jade Levell**, Bournemouth University, UK

Abstract:

In life-history interviews with ex-gang involved men a compelling discursive distinction occurred, between being 'a man' and being 'The Man' in the gang context. This paper reports on two particular roles, or types of masculinity performance, that the participants' framed as distinct from one another. One ('a man') denounced the process of coming of age post-adolescence which was defined in this case through a performance of protest masculinity, defined by the individuals marginalised circumstances. Whereas the other ('The Man') demarcated a superior status of achieved, almost hegemonic version of on-road protest masculinity which was specific to the gang context. The different qualities that the participants' attributed to these status's is explored in this paper. To understand these masculinity performances in the narratives Connells (2005) work on masculinities was used in order to deepen the understanding of the way in which multiple masculinities emerge in life-history narratives. In particular, this study found that multiple masculinities were constructed and reconstructed through the life-course.

Panel number: 69 – Presentation 1

Whose narratives? The Self as an alien

Author(s): **Alfredo Verde**, DISSAL, Criminological Unit, University of Genoa, Italy

Abstract:

The recent debate about the Self in narrative criminology, inaugurated by an intriguing paper by Ben Laws, need some clarification and explanation. Where is the Self? In what we think and narrate about ourselves? Somewhere else "inside" ourselves, or "inside" our interlocutors? Or somewhere "in-between" us and them? Do "inside" and "outside" coincide with "us" or "them"? Whose our narrations are, ours or others'? Reflecting on these questions from a new point of view (a both narrative and psychosocial criminology) can lead us to define the same concept of "self" as a variable, depending on the narrowing or expansion of the narratives we tell to ourselves. Some criminological examples are given.

Panel number: 69 – Presentation 2

The narrative-relational model: a new Italian approach to narrative criminology

Author(s): **Giulia Schioppetto**, IUSVE (Salesian University Venice, Italy), **Silvio Ciappi**, Faculty of Education, Istituto Universitario Pratesi, Italy

Abstract:

Within the context of narrative criminology, a life story considered as an individual plot allows us to look at a violent gesture as an aberration of normality, as an inability to attribute meaning to a fragmented story in which there is no longer harmony between the subject and the outside world. The importance of the history of non-violence therefore assumes a fundamental meaning in the analysis and understanding of the reasons behind the commission of a crime. Within this frame of reference and in accordance with the most recent scientific contributions on the subject, the new narrative-relational model is unbound from the evidence-based schemes of forensic psychiatry to rely instead on a narrative psychopathology that views the division of life stories in four basic individual plots, and where the focus lies in the importance of the relationship in order to build a cooperative relationship. In this sense, deconstructing the crime in order to reconstruct the individual plot of the offender aims to give new meanings and make it possible to narrate a life story again from a perspective of awareness and accountability of the offender.

Panel number: 69 – Presentation 3

Exploring core addiction themes and their resolution in recovery narratives using the ‘Life as a Film’ (LAAF)

Author(s): **David Rowlands, Donna Youngs**, University of Huddersfield, **David Canter**, University of Liverpool

Abstract:

Building on prior applications with substance misuse and other marginalised populations, the study used the Life as a Film (LAAF) method to explore differentiating aspects of addiction and recovery narratives among 32 active or recovering substance users. Drawing on findings from related studies, a detailed thematic analysis of LAAF transcripts was conducted, along with a more grounded exploration of psychological ideas. A Recovery Inventory (RI) was also completed, with which to compare narrative material.

Three narrative structures were revealed: a Core Plot, featuring interpersonal conflict, negative affect, and self-management via substance use; an Addiction Narrative, characterised by victimisation, betrayal, disillusionment and escape; and a Recovery Narrative, comprising themes of moral growth, mastery, caring, unity and healing.

Findings suggest narrative processes through which core conflicts are embedded in addiction stories and resolved in recovery stories. The research contributes to the literature by providing insights that enrich current models of addiction and recovery, carrying implications for broader studies and psychosocial interventions.

Panel number: 70 – Presentation 1

Stories’ absences

Author(s): **Lois Presser**, University of Tennessee, USA

Abstract:

Narrative criminologists are centrally concerned with what stories do. We explore the constitutive capacities of stories on the basis of their content. Our attention to plotting, characterization, genre, and other processes and dimensions of stories is tied to what stories say. Important work follows from that focus. Still I wonder: What about what stories do not say? The unsaid legitimizes particular practices without exposing itself to scrutiny. The unsaid includes that which is hegemonic, hence taken-for-granted. Sandberg's (2016) concept of the trope – the unelaborated story – applies here. Furthermore, unsaid is an attractor. Narratives convey their influence in part by withholding – think of gaps that create suspense or foster identification. My paper considers what absences achieve in texts generally and stories particularly, using examples from contemporary political speech. I aim to show that stories' absences are foundational to harm.

Panel number: 70 – Presentation 2

Critical narratives or crime stories? Theoretical and critical questions for narrative criminology

Author(s): **Rebecca Bunn**, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Abstract:

This paper engages with claims about what narrative criminology 'is', and suggests that the field would do well to consider, instead, what narrative criminology could become. It highlights a tendency within narrative criminology to conflate narrative with 'story', ignoring the interdependence of 'story' and 'discourse' in the constitution of narrative, long espoused by narrative theory. This trend is argued to have important theoretical consequences for how the field conceptualises issues such as time, reality and truth; as well as political implications for how it approaches its core themes of crime, harm and justice. Furthermore, this paper prompts narrative criminologists to reflect upon claims that the field is intrinsically critical. Despite its critical potential, there are many ways in which narrative criminology has acted in service to the criminal justice machine, as opposed to challenging the more sinister power dynamics that plague our broader social and economic relations. Thus, this paper explores issues including language, voice and power. It calls for narrative criminologists to consider the ways we engage our research subjects, the kinds of harm we choose to foreground and the implications of our telling, to ensure that narrative criminology does not reinforce the very harms it asserts to challenge.

Panel number: 70 – Presentation 3

Agentless Harm: Attorney Constructions of Contemporary Harms Against the Environment

Author(s): **Holly Ningard**, Ohio University, USA

Abstract:

We know and make sense of the world through stories. As such, stories shape our expectations for the future, and subsequently our behaviors. This project investigates attorney stories of environmental crime, contributing to a growing body of literature in both narrative criminology and green cultural criminology. Through qualitative interviews with 14 attorneys in the United States, I uncovered a story of agentless environmental harms, where all members of society are responsible for the perpetration of complex environmental issues. The aforementioned story largely omits victims and obscures harms, while simultaneously vilifying remedies to environmental harm. By holding everyone accountable for perpetuating the complex environmental harms we face today, it allows no one in particular to be held accountable. In these ways, the stories told by attorneys uphold a culture that lets pressing harms to continue with impunity. The stories also raise broader questions of whether our justice system is equipped to adequately respond to environmental harm at all.

Panel number: 71 – Presentation 1

Corona Crimes: How pandemic narratives change criminal landscapes

Author(s): **Sveinung Sandberg**, University of Oslo, Norway, **Gustavo Fondevila**, CIDE - Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Mexico

Abstract:

Pandemics create an atmosphere of panic and fear that expedites new laws and facilitates criminogenic narrative arousal. Using data from Latin America, and a narrative criminology framework, we describe crimes that have emerged from pandemic narratives. We show how pandemic master narratives have unexpected criminogenic effects; can be negotiated to make them criminogenic; and are opposed by more fundamentally criminogenic counter-narratives. We also show how pandemics offer new justifications for traditional crimes and an opportunity for narrative repositioning of ‘criminals’. Societal crises intensify the continuous narrative negotiation that always underlies the meaning of crime. Pandemics can therefore act as a prism through which social scientists can see how stories encourage crime, and how crime is an ongoing narrative accomplishment.

Panel number: 71 – Presentation 2

Penal Policy Change and Storylines

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

Abstract:

This paper examines the concept of ‘storylines’, developed within policy studies. I suggest that it assists us in investigating the internal dynamics of penal policy change; dynamics which while crucial in understanding the relationship between structural changes ‘out there’ and proximate penal policy development in a specific locality, remain in need of further conceptual and empirical examination. I argue that storylines play at least three important roles for policy makers: they enable specific policies to ‘make sense’, to ‘fit’. They provide a sense of meaning,

moral mission and self-legitimacy. And they deflect contestation. I utilize the part-privatization and part-marketization of probation services in England and Wales ('Transforming Rehabilitation') as a pertinent case study. I draw on interviews with policymakers to show that the relevant 'rehabilitation revolution' storyline helped to smooth the tensions and (temporarily) resolve the problems inherent in the reform project; without which it would have struggled to succeed. In closing, I set out the explanatory and explicatory role that storylines can play within the sociology of punishment.

18. Working Group on Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies (WG-QRME)

Panel number: 72 – Author meets critics

Interviewing elites, experts and the powerful in Criminology

Author(s): **Olga Petintseva**, Ghent University - Vrije Universiteit Brussel, **Rita Faria**, Interdisciplinary Research Center on Crime, Justice and Security; School of Criminology - University of Porto, **Yarin Eski**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Critics: **Mary Dodge**, University of Colorado Denver, **Ignacio Gonzalez-Sanchez**, Universitat de Girona

Abstract:

In this session, the recently published book 'Interviewing elites, experts and the powerful in Criminology' (Petintseva, Faria, Eski, 2020, Palgrave) will be outlined by the authors and discussed by two critics: Mary Dodge (University of Colorado Denver) and Ignacio Gonzalez Sanchez (Universitat de Girona). This book offers practical advice on designing, conducting and analyzing interviews with 'elite' and 'expert' persons, with a focus on criminology and criminal justice. Both critics have different research experiences and expectations when it comes to interviewing the powerful. The aims of the session are: i) to bring together researchers interested in interviewing (or using qualitative methodologies more broadly) elites and experts on crime and crime control-related topics; ii) to engage participants in a fruitful discussion about future paths for epistemological and methodological developments; iii) to recognize and eventually overcome challenges and pitfalls commonly encountered when interviewing those particular actors; and iv) to fuel discussions about the full potential of qualitative methods in Criminology.

Panel number: 73 – Presentation 1

Visual criminology and its methods – An assessment

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

Abstract:

Visual criminology concerns itself with how crimes and society's reaction to crime are depicted and perceived. Jeff Ferrell, Keith Haywood and Jock Young have been credited for creating the term „visual criminology“ in their 2008 book „Cultural Criminology: An Invitation“ (Rafter 2017, 60), although research in this area goes back for much longer. Indeed, at the turn of the millenium, in numerous subject areas there was an increased interest in for example, visual research methods, the representation of institutions in the media, popular culture, including popular legal culture, and the public display of power, deviance and control. Criminologists, social psychologists, legal scholars and sociologists of law among others started systematic research and began to include aspects into their teaching as well as their publication output. So varied are the strands of scholarship, that any attempt to a full and encompassing review is bound to fail. The paper will discuss and assess the methods used by scholars engaging with visual criminology. This will include the author's own (Machura 2007) analysis scheme for law-related films and its transferability to other areas of study. Machura, S. (2007). An analysis scheme for law films. *Baltimore law review*, 36, 329-345. Rafter, N. (2017). Crime films and visual criminology. In M. Brown & E. Carrabine (Eds.), *Routledge international handbook of visual criminology*, (pp. 53-61). London: Routledge.

Panel number: 73 – Presentation 2

Utilising a ‘sensory’ methodology in Police Custody Suites: how the eyes and ears can provide a unique lens to understanding how material conditions affect detainee dignity

Author(s): **Rebecca Banwell-Moore**, University of Sheffield

Abstract:

The visual provides new ‘ways of seeing’ and understanding social relations, culture, identity and the ‘pains of imprisonment’ that expands existing knowledge. Visual methodological tools (photographs) have been utilised to explore criminal justice institutions, their physical environments, and the lived experiences of those within these spaces – bringing these spaces and ‘pains of imprisonment’ alive through ‘visual’ representation. Recently, in criminological research, the visual has moved beyond ‘illustrative’ representation – whereby images are used in a passive illustrative manner to support research findings - to the ‘active’ ‘elicitation’ of data to provide a unique insight into the relation between the materiality (the architecture, artefacts, furnishings, and images) of criminal justice institutions and practice. It has also begun to involve a unique ‘aural’ methodological approach used to explore prison soundscapes, for example. Through combining these ‘active’ visual and aural methodologies we can develop, what this paper terms, a new ‘sensory lens’. This paper outlines how this ‘sensory lens’ can provide a new way of experiencing and doing research which moves beyond the static illustrative visual and which enables the generation of new reflexive knowledge of the lived experience of detainees and the impact of ‘materiality’ in the police custody settings.

Panel number: 73 – Presentation 3

The meaning of blood: an exploration among crime scene examiners

Author(s): **François Steyn**, University of Pretoria

Abstract:

Blood represents the inner circuitry of life pulsating in the depths of the visceral body. When the skin is forcefully pierced, resulting in death, blood can tell a story. Crime scene examiners work at the front-line where people die from wounds and hemorrhaging. The present study set out to explore the physiological and resonant symbolic meanings of blood among forensic workers. An existing data-gathering opportunity was used to ask crime scene examiners about the importance of blood in investigative work, personal representations and interpretations of blood, and sensory perceptions and memories of blood. Twenty-one crime scene examiners working at the four Criminal Record Centers in Pretoria, South Africa, were interviewed. The data was content analysed (with the three main questions as a broad framework) to identify recurring themes and patterns. From an evidentiary point of view, participants elaborated substantially on the importance of blood when, for example, tracing DNA and conducting blood spatter analysis. A few participants commented on normal occurrences, such as accidents at home and traditional animal slaughtering which invoke memories of blood at crime scenes. However, a recurring theme from the data relates to the routine nature of being close to and working with blood. The normalization process theory will be adapted to explain the experienced ordinariness of blood among forensic workers.

Panel number: 73 – Presentation 4

Doing e-fieldwork in criminology: Pros and cons of doing online (or internet-based) interviews

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

Abstract:

Many qualitative researchers are facing the unprecedented challenge of not being able to do their fieldwork to gather data and the need to move the research online. Without knowing when they are going to be allowed to travel again, many have been forced to change their methodologies from classic paradigms of ethnography or interviews to online and digital methods. What happens next? This paper addresses the journey of moving research online and the hard decisions that researchers must take to adapt their research but also all the benefits and unexpected advantages of doing in-depth interviews online instead of in person. The problem addressed here is the use of digital tools that were not previously considered to research a topic that is outside the digital realm. So, it is not considered here digital has a phenomenon but as a method/instrument. At first, interviews may appear to be transferable directly from existing tools and techniques to the digital method but in reality, there is an opportunity for new toolkits while including the value we place on different types of data and information.

Panel number: 74 – Presentation 1

Crime scenes in a ghost town: A hauntological account of lockdown

Author(s): **Alison Young**, University of Melbourne

Abstract:

Crime Scenes in a Ghost Town: A Hauntological Account of Lockdown

The early months of 2020 saw lockdowns implemented in cities in Australia and elsewhere. The imposition of a State of Emergency in Victoria resulted in a series of regulations about physical distancing that specified strict reasons for being outside of the home and injunctions to ‘stay home, stay safe’. The impact on cities was profound, emptying streets of their usual crowds. From London to New York and Sydney, these empty cities have been described as ‘ghost towns’. This paper will consider what lockdown does to cities and how we might think about crime scenes during, and after, lockdown. It will consider what a city street looks and feels like without crowds, and investigates this and other ways that the space of the city been transformed. Most importantly, it considers what crimes are committed during a pandemic and how hauntology, or ‘ghost criminology’ can assist us in understanding crime scenes during and after lockdown.

Panel number: 74 – Presentation 2

The Crime Scene Motel: guesthouse or ghosthouse?

Author(s): **Carolyn McKay**, University of Sydney

Abstract:

‘the unattractive nature of the motel room itself was suggestive that the focus was to be sexual activity’ *Khamis v R; Hussain v R* [2018] NSWCCA 131, [459].

Located along main arterial roads, cheap motels form part of the everyday urban landscape, yet these are sites where considerable numbers of crimes occur. This paper provides an overview of my Crime Scene Motel project and the particular spatial attributes and atmospheres of these sites through the lens of ghost criminology (Fiddler, Kindynis and Linnemann forthcoming 2020). The Crime Scene Motel project originated in my collation of criminal law cases concerning a range of crimes committed in motels. The project has expanded through a research methodology encompassing autoethnography and visual arts in that I stay at crime scene motels to document the space. My hundreds of photographs of the everyday furnishings found in modest motel rooms attest to the banality of these sites as locations for various crimes, particularly sexual violence. For instance, in the above case, ‘the motel in question was not salubrious’ [173] and somehow the unattractiveness of the motel room implied that sexual activity was to take place therein. Certainly, my research examines the highly sexualised nature of the motel room that has, as its focal point, a bed. This

hauntological approach to space is revealing motel rooms as social sites densely filled with the traces of human experience, deviance and former guests – or ghosts.

Panel number: 74 – Presentation 3

Spectres of fear of crime: The hauntology of place and perceptions of crime

Author(s): **Lee Murray**, University of Sydney

Abstract:

Fear of crime, a worry about the perceived threat of victimisation, might seem like an obvious topic of ghost criminology. It is by definition the fear of something absent (crime, an offender, even a victim), but its affect is experienced, assessed, avoided. Fear of crime is often referred to as the ‘spectre of crime’ conjuring a hauntology of that which was, and that which might occur (Fisher 2012; Fiddler 2018). To conduct fear of crime research is to hunt ghosts, to call upon the spectral world, to misquote Derrida (1994), ‘[s]o as to prepare us to see this invisibility, to see without seeing, thus to think the body without body of this invisible visibility [...]’. Expressions of fear of crime also provide in-sites/sights into the hauntology of spaces. This paper has two objectives. First, it recasts the criminology of fear of crime in terms of ghost criminology arguing that it is nothing if not the hunt for the spectral - the terrifying yet absent offender. Second, it uses qualitative interview data on perceptions of crime in communities to explore the hauntology of space and place. It concludes by suggesting that ghost criminology as a conceptual frame might not only offer a useful critique to the empiricism of much perceptions of crime research, but that it could even bring such research, ontologically speaking, back to life.

Panel number: 74 – Presentation 4

‘Children of the enemy’: Exploring the unresolved trauma of genocidal rape

Author(s): **Stacy Banwell**, University of Greenwich

Abstract:

In 2019, HBO aired *Watchmen*, Damon Lindelof’s TV version of the 1986 graphic novel created by Alan Moore. Emily Nussbaum (2019), writing in *The New Yorker*, described *Watchmen*’s central concern as being “about a society struggling with unresolved trauma.” The unresolved trauma she is referring to stems from the 1921 Tulsa race massacre which she frames as “...the country’s most significant incident of racial terrorism.” During this event white supremacists destroyed the homes and businesses of black residents in the Greenwood neighbourhood of Tulsa. Drawing on this notion of transgenerational trauma (Rinker and Lawler, 2018), this paper unpacks the lived experiences of children born from wartime rape during the genocides in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Often referred to as ‘children of the enemy,’ ‘children of hate’ or ‘children of bad memories’ (Denov et al. 2017; Erjavec & Volčič, 2010), I analyze the individual narratives of these survivors, placing them within the broader cultural and collective memory of their post-genocide societies. The concepts of

'hybridity' (Takševa & Schwartz (2018) and 'stickiness' (Ahmed, 2004) are used to explore the haunting of these unresolved traumatic events, specifically the exclusion and marginalization of the abject 'ethnic other.'

Panel number: 75 – Presentation 1

MIICT - Co-design and co-creation methodological approach

Author(s): **Theoni Spathi**, KEMEA (Center for Security Studies), **Budy Fidel**, **Petra-Saskia Bayerl**, **Karen Hough**, CENTRIC - Sheffield Hallam University

Abstract:

Migration for a variety of reasons have been an inherent feature of the 21st century not only for Europe but worldwide. Issues of integration, discrimination, employment (and unemployment), incapacity support and education rank highly among migrants of varying demographics; including different age groups, genders, education levels and immigration status. MIICT (ICT Enabled Services for Migration), is an EU funded project (H2020, GA 822380) conceived with the goal of designing, developing, and deploying tools that address the challenge of migrant integration through the co-creation of improved ICT enabled services with migrants/refugees, public sector services, NGOs and other interest groups. By adopting a human-centered co-design approach, MIICT will co-design, develop and deploy bespoke solutions that address; the management of migrant integration, the customization of services to match migrants' needs, and the need for sustained and improved inclusion of migrants. This session aims to present the methodological approach followed by the MIICT project, entailing the principles of Inspiration, Ideation, and Implementation as well as the way this methodology enables research participants to be actively involved in the cyclical stages of questioning; reflecting; investigating, developing; implementing and refining.

Panel number: 75 – Presentation 2

Insiders/outside: positionality and the depth reflexivity of a prison research team

Author(s): **Muzammil Quraishi**, University of Salford, **Lamia Irfan**, SOAS, University of London, **Mallory Schneuwly Purdie**, University of Fribourg, **Matthew Wilkinson**, SOAS, University of London

Abstract:

This paper articulates the experiences of a diverse team working on an independently funded large-scale international comparative research project entitled 'Understanding Conversion to Islam in Prison' (UCIP). UCIP is the most comprehensive mixed-methods study to date examining the experiences of Muslim prisoners in five English prisons, four Swiss prisons and one French prison between the years 2018-2020. In the interests of building trust with research participants and thereby generating authentic data, this paper underlines the need for a depth-reflexivity across our diverse research team and outlines the complementary and

contrasting biographical experiences of the team in a variety of intersecting dimensions: faith, ethnicity, gender, class and professionalism. It highlights the importance of inter-disciplinary approaches, intersectional identities, positionality and reflexivity in research of closed institutions. It not only adds to the literature of social scientific methodology in general and criminological methods literature in particular but will also appeal to a wide range of scholars researching Muslim populations in Europe.

Panel number: 75 – Presentation 3

‘Giving voice to children in detention’. A qualitative research project focusing on the UNCRC implementation within domestic policy in Greece with regard to detained unaccompanied minors

Author(s): **Ioannis Papadopoulos**, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies; University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

In recent years, due to the massive migration flows arriving in Europe, Greece has widely been referred upon in the literature for being the stepping-stone to a better future for the majority of those in quest of refuge in foreign countries. However, despite the plethora of international and domestic regulations governing issues in the context of migration, the conditions that unaccompanied migrant minors (UAM) currently face in detention upon arrival in Greece, remains a highly under-researched area of study. Hence, this qualitative research project, grounded in Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), provides a social and legal policy overview of UAM detention in Greece, under the scope both of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Greek law. Through IPA, this project gives voice to UAM and professionals in an effort to explore the ways in which UAM experience detention in Greece; examine how the letter of the law applies in practice and differentiate UAM detention from custody of a protective character. The use of qualitative research methods and IPA in particular in the field of migration studies allows for a critical analysis to occur concerning how the CRC is being implemented in the Greek legal framework with a view to protecting and promoting the rights of detained UAM; examine the possibility of alternatives to detention for UAM seeking asylum in Europe; explore the tension between human rights, security and policing.

Panel number: 75 – Presentation 4

„I want to work so I don't tell my family” – Coping strategies of Arab women with customers' sexual harassment

Author(s): **Dalit Yassour-Borochowitz**, Emek Yezreel College

Abstract:

The current study seeks to give voice to the personal experiences of young Arab female service providers in Israel who were sexually harassed by customers. A unique quality of service

organizations lies in the intensive encounter between service-providers and the organization's customers. As such, services-providers are in danger of customers' bullying in general and sexual harassment in particular. In Israel, as in most western countries, the large majority of frontline service providers are women from disadvantaged groups. The study examines the cultural and personal implications of customer's sexual harassment on 30 young Arab women who work as frontline service providers of different services (such as shops, cellular service centers, hotels and restaurants, etc.). Their age range from 21-35, and all of them were sexually harassed by a customer in the year preceding the research interview. The interviews were in-depth, semi-structured interviews, and included questions regarding the setting and context of the sexual harassment incident, the influence it had on the personal and working life of the interviewed women, the organizations' attitudes to it and the means it was handled. In the presentation, I want to focus on the cultural aspects of coping strategies with sexual harassment that the participants described.

Panel number: 76 – Presentation 1

Police custody and legal assistance: comparative ethnography informed by critical realism

Author(s): **Anna Pivaty**, Nijmegen University/Maastricht University

Abstract:

This paper discusses results of a comparative ethnographic study into legal assistance in police custody informed by a critical realist (CR) methodology. In social sciences, CR is evolving into a 'mainstream' paradigm. In criminology, CR is associated with left realism/ultra-realism and their ideological stance on crime and penal policy. This paper examines the potential of CR as the underlying theoretical framework for qualitative research in criminology and criminal justice (CJ) in the meaning of social sciences. It highlights its advantages to study the functioning of CJ institutions (as opposed to crime and penal policies). CR allows to study the causal processes underlying the functioning of institutions by means of a qualitative inquiry. By emphasising relationships between agency, structure and the causal processes, CR allows to overcome the limitations of postmodernist approaches focusing on situational and micro-analysis. Due to its focus on causal mechanisms behind social phenomena CR allows to adopt a transformative research agenda, focusing inter alia on policy reform and legal normativity. By placing emphasis on comparing the contexts in which social phenomena operate, CR is also a suitable theoretical framework for comparative studies. These and other benefits of a CR framework are illustrated on an example of the author's PhD research into the functioning of the institution of legal assistance in police custody in England and Wales and the Netherlands.

Panel number: 76 – Presentation 2

Haunting the carceral imaginary: prison autobiographies and uncanny time

Author(s): **Tea Fredriksson**, Stockholm University, Dpt of Criminology

Abstract:

This presentation is part of a larger study that investigates how prison is culturally envisioned a gothic institution. Drawing on narrative criminology, the study discusses prison as simultaneously real and imagined in society's ongoing communication with and about itself. As a culturally imagined reality, prison is arguably rife with gothicized prison imagery; from Victorian prison facades to modern, pop-cultural prison depictions. Through a study of prison autobiographies, the study analyses how prison is narrativized, fictionalized, and gothicized in accounts that blur the line between real and imaginary.

Findings show prison to have an inherent gothicity, which is visible in the ubiquity of horror iconography and Gothic genre conventions in prison depictions. This is analysed through a psychoanalytical framework of abjection, uncanniness, and sublimity. The findings are grouped into three main chapters; (i) haunting and temporality, (ii) abjection and the monstrous-feminine, and (iii) terror, horror, and sublimity. This presentation focuses on the first of these, and discusses how prison space is shaped by both the past and the future in unsettling ways.

Panel number: 76 – Presentation 3

Phantom architecture: the spectral presence of Bentham's Panopticon

Author(s): **Michael Fiddler**, University of Greenwich

Abstract:

Drawing upon the notion of hauntology and the nascent field of 'ghost criminology', this paper will unpack the notion of 'phantom architecture' in relation to prison design. Phantom architecture describes buildings that have not been constructed, yet whose influence can still be found in architectural discourse. Our focus will rest on the central phantom building of criminology: Bentham's Panopticon. We will examine the ways in which the Panopticon 'haunts' the criminological imagination, in addition to itself being inspired by Samuel Bentham's factory buildings. The project of ghost criminology is concerned with temporal dis-ease. It offers a sense of time as 'out of joint' as our understanding of a linear, continuous temporality is disrupted. Following Barad (2007) and Campbell (in press), we conclude by tracing the temporal entanglement of the Panopticon. We criss-cross between Bentham and Reveley producing architectural plans in London in 1791, Samuel Bentham constructing a factory in Krichev in 1786, Foucault writing in the early 1970s, in addition to an e-conference taking place in 2020.

Panel number: 77 – Presentation 1

'Climate truancy'? Media representation of Belgian youth protests

Author(s): **Mafalda Pardal**, Ghent University, Institute for Social Drug Research, **Celine Tack**, Ghent University, **Frédérique Bawin**, Ghent University, Institute for Social Drug Research

Abstract:

Green criminology studies the activities contributing to animal and non-animal environmental harms. Beyond the study of harms, another area of interest concerns those activities which have the potential to actually make a positive impact to the environment but which are threatened by criminalization or other forms of repression – such as for instance resulting from underreporting, downplaying or other negative presentation by the media. Our analysis seeks to explore this phenomenon, focusing on the 20-week protest cycle mobilized by young people in Belgium and how this protest was represented in the (Dutch-)written press. A dataset of 382 news articles was included in this analysis. We found that the news reporting acknowledged the development of the protests in Belgium, and that the protesters were an important voice included in that reporting. Substantive climate-related issues were rarely featured, and although there were some attempts to understand the contribution or impact of the protests, the media representation was primarily centred on the protesters' age and on their capacity or right to protest during school hours.

Panel number: 77 – Presentation 2

Finding the planned in planned obsolescence. Methodological challenges in studying corporate environmental crime

Author(s): **Bisschop Lieselot, Yogi Hendlin, Jelle Jaspers**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

In 1924, the world's largest producers of lightbulbs agreed to limit the lifespan of lightbulbs to 1000 hours, a steep reduction from the market standard of 2500 and in sharp contrast with the possibility of incandescent lightbulbs. This so-called Lightbulb conspiracy marked the emergence of planned obsolescence (Dannoritzer, 2010). Producers of consumer goods recognized it as an interesting business strategy because long product lifespans threaten revenue models which are based on the number of products sold. Producers of electronics and other consumer goods claim that they do not have a policy of planned obsolescence, but various examples illustrate the opposite is true. Ecologically, planned obsolescence leads to a larger pile of waste and to the depletion of natural resources in production processes. This contribution uses the topic of planned obsolescence as a methodological illustration to showcase the challenges and opportunities in studying 'hidden' corporate environmental crimes.

Panel number: 77 – Presentation 3

Walking on eggshells. Convincing entrepreneurs to collaborate in criminological research: sampling issues and other challenges

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

Abstract:

Access to hard-to-reach samples is frequently difficult in criminological research. There are several challenges to reach populations such as people who perceive themselves as law-abiding citizens when asking about sensitive topics (deviant or criminal behaviours, victimization). In this presentation, methodological difficulties will be discussed, generated from the need to interview entrepreneurs and investors about misconduct in entrepreneurship. This data collection is taking place for the MiscRisk project which aims at preventing misconduct in entrepreneurship.

Methodological challenges identified are:

- lack of time and interest from prospective participants
- time-space loops, namely, delayed replies and geographic dispersion of participants
- being extremely cautious when presenting the research
- very low response rates
- strategies had to be conveyed in order to elicit responses from interviewees, eventually due to social desirability
- the use of technical jargon, as well as language barriers created by the fact that participants and researchers did not share the same language

Thus, it is possible to identify challenges usually presented by methodological literature such as: in identifying participants, their lack of time or lack of will to collaborate in criminological research, and in obtaining rich accounts from them. From the above, it is concluded that researching hard-to-reach populations as entrepreneurs and investors seem like walking on eggshells.

Panel number: 77 – Presentation 4

Researching emerging forms of state criminality: the practicalities and perils of the grounded theory methodology

Author(s): **Alexandra Uibariu**, University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

This presentation introduces a critical assessment of the uses and constraints of the grounded theory methodology (GTM) in enabling the criminological theorisation of State Crimes Against Democracy, an emerging field of study otherwise associated with the discipline of public administration. With a dual aim of opening up new avenues for criminological inquiry and enabling emancipation, the GTM had engaged a number of key publics – including scholars, practitioners, and democratic citizens – in an in-depth exploration of their experiences of the power relationships sustaining the broader societal and governmental status quo, and which open up avenues for state offending in contemporary democracies.

19. European Working Group on Space, Place and Crime (WG-PLACE)

Panel number: 78 – Presentation 1

Neighborhood disadvantage and criminal behavior – Between-within analysis using Finnish registry data

Author(s): **Jaakko Airaksinen, Mikko Aaltonen, Lasse Tarkiainen, Pekka Martikainen, Antti Latvala**, University of Helsinki

Abstract:

The impact of neighborhood disadvantage on crime has been extensively studied in the US, but far less so elsewhere. We examined how neighborhood disadvantage is associated with criminal behavior in Finland. We used a registry-based dataset that includes all children aged 0-14 living in Finland at the end of year 2000 with follow-up until the end of 2017 (n=936,333). Using multilevel between-within analyses we examined differences between neighborhoods in criminal behavior, and whether moving to more/less deprived neighborhoods was associated with changes in criminal behavior. Across various disadvantage indices, there were clear differences between neighborhoods in whether residents were suspected of any crimes, violent crimes, or property crime. However, the clustering of criminal behavior, although statistically significant, was rather low. Further, in the within-individual analyses, all the associations attenuated markedly. Taken together, while changes in neighborhood disadvantage were associated with changes in criminal behavior, the practical significance of those associations was questionable. Inequality between neighborhoods in Finland is not as overt as in the U.S. Still, there are differences between neighborhoods which are reflected in the criminal behavior of residents. However, evidence for actual neighborhood effects was more limited.

Panel number: 78 – Presentation 2

Understanding policing demand and deployment through the lens of the city and with the application of big data

Author(s): **Jon Bannister, Mark Ellison**, Manchester Metropolitan University, **Won Do Lee**, University of Oxford, UK, **Muhammad Salman Haleem**, Manchester Metropolitan University

Abstract:

The effective, efficient and equitable policing of urban areas rests on an appreciation of the qualities and scale of, as well as the factors shaping, demand. It also requires an appreciation of the resources deployed in their address. To this end, this paper probes the extent to which policing demand (crime, anti-social behaviour, public safety and welfare) and deployment (front line resource) are similarly conditioned by the form and functions of the city, as well as

the scale and recurrent mobility of its citizenry. Prospect of exploring policing demand, deployment and their interplay is opened through the utilisation of big data and artificial intelligence, and their integration with administrative and open data sources in a generalised linear mixed model. The research finds that whilst policing demands are tightly conditioned by the urban, policing deployment is less so. Rather, the complexities embedded in policing demands, such as the mental ill health and alcohol consumption of those involved, serve to shape the resources expended in their address. Beyond their substantive policy relevance, these findings serve to provoke new avenues for urban policing research that seek to co-join of the consideration of the what, where and when, with the why and whom.

Panel number: 78 – Presentation 3

Linking app-based and physiological measures of fear of crime

Author(s): **Ines Guedes**, School of Criminology, CJS, University of Porto, **Reka Solymosi**, Department of Criminology, University of Manchester, **Laura Vozmediano**, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU

Abstract:

Objectives: Much research has tried to understand the role of the immediate environment on people's perception of their safety from crimes. However, traditional measurement instruments such as surveys are not well suited to represent this situation-specific experience. In this paper, we compare and contrast physiological and self-report measures to operationalise fear of crime defined as a person's response to a specific situational context.

Methods: We carried out a laboratory-based experiment exposing participants to a simulation of a real-world environment which contained various know fear-of-crime stimuli. Participants were asked to identify and self-report any moments in which they would experience worry in the simulated situations. They were further fitted with galvanic skin response and heart rate monitors and an ambulatory eye tracker to monitor their gaze.

Results: We find that all participants in our convenience sample exhibited a physiological response to the fear of crime stimuli, while their self-reported extent or worry varied much more greatly.

Conclusions: These results indicate that physiological and self-report reactions to fear of crime stimuli may be tapping into different conceptualisations of fear of crime, and a combination measure might be most appropriate to capture people's reactions to their immediate environment in terms of fear of crime and the associated effects of situational and built environmental factors.

Panel number: 78 – Presentation 4

The influence of changed media use on citizens' perceptions of security-related issues and prevention work

Author(s): **Eva Sevenig**, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei, **Katharina Mohring**, Universität Potsdam

Abstract:

Processes such as social transformation, digitalization and changes in media use often have a major influence on citizens' perceptions of security-related issues. Above all, the effects of media reporting are discussed in the literature. Here, the increase in communication via social media is bringing about important changes, especially in multi-ethnic urban neighbourhoods in transition. Accordingly, the presentation focuses on these points:

Within the framework of the project Security Analyses and Networking for Urban Districts in Transition (SiQua), qualitative interviews were conducted with social actors, security stakeholders, and residents of a large city in the German Ruhr Area. The interviews show that and how the perception of mass media and the dissemination of media content via social media affect the sense of security. Based on these findings, case studies are used to discuss whether and how citizens' perceptions of security-related issues are changed by altered media use. Finally, it will be discussed how prevention work can strengthen the sense of security of residents of multi-ethnic urban neighbourhoods in transition.

Panel number: 78 – Presentation 5

Gray Space: Indoor Prostitution in Well-Established Neighborhoods

Author(s): **Sharon Solti**, School of Criminology, University of Haifa, Israel, **Dana Kaplan**, Department of Sociology, Political Science and Communication, The Open University of Israel, **Sharon Rabinovitz**, School of Criminology & the Unit for Excellence in Research & Study of Addiction (ERSA), University of Haifa, Israel

Abstract:

The presentation invokes the concept of 'gray spacing' as indefinitely positioning social phenomenon between the 'lightness' of legality and full legitimacy, and the 'darkness' of danger and deviance. Gray spaces illuminate the emergence of urban relations in a vast number of contemporary city regions. In the Israeli context, Tel Aviv has urged prostitution from public spaces into indoor spaces in various parts of the city. Therefore, the new spatial structure of prostitution is contained within its center and boundaries but excludes it from the discourse and space legitimacy. In Tel Aviv, like in other global cities in the world, different expressions of commercial sex are a crucial part of middle-class leisure and consumerism. Although various studies have described the neoliberal city as a sterile middle-class consumer space, there is evidence of prostitution consumption in the normative-neighborhood area. To explain the concept of gray space, we will demonstrate commercial sex consumption, using the concept of deviant leisure, which describes normative societies that consume leisure activities, including aspects of criminal or behavioral social deviance. By addressing the central question: What are the limits of legitimacy and tolerance regarding social deviance in a normative space? The presentation will demonstrate the attitudes of residents who live in established neighborhoods in the city of Tel Aviv, toward indoor prostitution located in their neighborhoods.

Panel number: 79 – Presentation 1

Examining the Crime Concentration and Spatial Patterns of Crime in Niš, Serbia

Author(s): **Dušan Stanković**, Independent researcher; Police Officer at the Police Department in Niš, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia

Abstract:

Crime concentration and spatial patterns of crime are widely examined. Criminology of the place suggests a concentration of crime at particular places and small numbers of places accounting for the majority of crime. On the other hand, stability in spatial patterns of crime brings more doubts among researchers, some of the results indicating similarity while some denying it. What are the spatial patterns of crime in Serbia and its rates of crime concentration? These kinds of spatial analyses with big crime data were not conducted in this region yet. Therefore, longitudinal data of property and violent crime in Niš, the third-most populated city in Serbia, were geocoded and assigned to the three types of grid cells as spatial units of analysis. Descriptive statistics examined crime concentration at the various levels and results indicate strong concentration among all types of crime in every spatial unit and study period. Spatial point pattern test was applied to examine the temporal stability of spatial patterns of crime. Findings of global analysis and an alternative method suggest moderate to high similarity, while sensitivity analysis indicates significant changes in spatial patterns. The more concentrated and more stable crimes were robbery and violent crime which are less common crimes at the same time. The study's results are in line with previous related research but aiming for further research to provide enough evidence for crime prevention policies.

Panel number: 79 – Presentation 2

Crime count and crime harm in a post-socialist city: how does the law of crime concentration at places apply?

Author(s): **Martin Šimon**, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, **Jana Jíčov**á, Charles University, Faculty of Science

Abstract:

This paper reports on a new empirical study evaluating crime concentration at places in a post-socialist city. We use principles of the law of crime concentration at places and the Cambridge Crime Harm Index to measure crime count and crime harm concentration at the level of street segments. The research found differences between crime concentration in a post-socialist city and crime concentration in US or UK cities. Both crime and harm concentration are consistently less spatially clustered than expected by the theory. This finding has significance for both international criminology and national policing authorities, as the success of place-based policing is highly dependent on strong spatial clustering of crime. The study underlines

the importance of experimental criminology and theory testing for the transfer of crime prevention approaches from their original contexts.

Panel number: 79 – Presentation 3

A street segment level analysis of residential burglaries in Spain

Author(s): **Alexander Trinidad**, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU & NSCR, **Stijn Ruiter**, NSCR & Utrecht University, **Laura Vozmediano**, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU & Basque Institute of Criminology, **José Becerra**, University of Málaga & Andalusian Interuniversity Institute of Criminology, Málaga

Abstract:

Crime clusters at small geographic scale, which is why street segments have become key geographic units of analysis. Exploring potential explanations for the concentration at the micro level, recent studies have started looking at how the street network structure shapes the distribution of crime. Features of street networks, such as the accessibility, permeability and connectivity of streets affect the way in which people move around the city during everyday activities, and thus also how offenders develop awareness spaces. Using geocoded burglary data from Spain and applying graph theory metrics, the present study explores the relationship between features of the street network and burglary locations.

Panel number: 79 – Presentation 4

A Simulation Study into the Generation of Near Repeat Victimization

Author(s): **Wouter Steenbeek**, **Henk Elffers**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:

We investigate which agent-based mechanisms can or cannot generate near repeat patterns in serial victimizations of targets located in an abstract geographical space. Crime pattern theory suggests that offenders have an awareness space within which they will make a choice of targets. We propose dynamics on how awareness space changes over time, first as a function of previous awareness only (DAS-model), then as a function of previous target choices (CAS-model). Congruent with the near repeat literature, we look into the boost mechanism of temporary increase of attraction values of targets nearby previously victimized targets (CBA-model). We also look into cases where an offender victimizes more targets at nearly the same time (SPATE). We introduce a new yardstick, the Knox Sloping-down Index ξ , to compare the strength of near repeat patterns. Results show that DAS and CAS are not able to generate near repeat patterns, but CBA and SPATE are, both alone and more so in combination.

Panel number: 79 – Presentation 5

A framework for Analysing Crime in Place and Time: Do we really analyse crime events?

Author(s): **Andy Newton**, Nottingham Trent University

Abstract:

This paper proposes an analytical framework for analysing crime events in place and time. It suggests a current mismatch between the theory-data-methods used in crime event analysis. It revisits the original opportunity frameworks underpinning crime events (CPT/RAT/RC) against the wider theoretical explanations of event clustering (ecology and epidemiology). The work of Hawley (rhythm, tempo and timing) in particular is re-explored. Definitions of crime, events, place and time are fundamental to capturing real world event data for spatio-temporal analysis but are we really capturing crime events? This paper proposes a revised framework for analysing crime in place and time; based on four concepts; hot spot clustering; aoristic analysis; network or route analysis; and interstitial analysis. This is presented against the context of crime centred analysis and environment centred analysis. Taking this framework forwards, this paper argues for (i) future analysis to better consider the timing of crime events (as per Hawley); and for more consistent use of terminology in the crime-place literature. After all, to what extent is our understanding a reflection of clustering of police crime records (police presence/response), and or calls for service logs (demand for police) rather than the changing dynamics of criminal opportunity structures.

Panel number: 80 – Presentation 1

Crime and disorder in commercial nodes - coincidence or problem property?

Author(s): **Alina Ristea, Riley Tucker, Dan O'Brien, Forrest Hangen**, Boston Area Research Initiative (BARI), Northeastern University

Abstract:

Research shows that the distribution of crime events in space and time is in part dependent on land use. As cities have begun to explore highly targeted interventions at “problem properties,” there has been little research to establish if and how such strategies should be tailored to the land use of the property and its environs. Here we present a study on crime and disorder dynamics for commercial “problem properties”. The first stages of work entail the analysis of the prevalence of crime at the parcel level. A basic question is: what is a commercial problem property and are there different types of problem properties? Commercial parcels can be seen as activity nodes, with specific business types (i.e. crime attractors), that pull a number of people towards them (i.e. crime generators). In this work, we discuss the complexity of commercial environments and the specific spatiotemporal crime and disorder patterns. Commercial parcel typologies are created from six measures of crime and disorder drawn from reports to Boston’s 911 and 311 systems: social disorder, private conflict, violence, guns, private neglect, and public denigration. In order to understand each typology, we apply random forest methodology on various explanatory variables (e.g. POIs), considering their distance and density parameters. Among others, we are considering commercial ownership,

business types, changes over the years in business types, and the interplay between residential and commercial parcels.

Panel number: 80 – Presentation 2

Testing the influence of Airbnb lodgings on urban crime. The case of Barcelona (Spain)

Author(s): **Diego J. Maldonado**, University of Cadiz

Abstract:

Literature focused on the impact Airbnb lodgings might have on crime rates is quite scarce. Furthermore, the papers testing this relationship have mixed results. Some of the investigations in this field point out that Airbnb lodgings rise the crime rate based on different criminological approach such as the crime opportunities or social disorganization theories. Others focus on the gentrification process to claim that Airbnb lodgings reduce crime by improving the stability in the local community. This study aims to test the influence of Airbnb lodging of urban crime in a very touristic city of Spain: Barcelona. To achieve this, ordinary least squares and geographically weighted regression models are used. The results show a significant and positive relationship between the higher density of Airbnb lodgings and the higher crime rates in the neighborhoods, especially of patrimonial nature. The Airbnb homes in which the guest shares a room with other guests exert a more significant influence on crimes against property and people. The local model results highlight the importance of accounting for the spatial heterogeneity to reveal hidden spatial changes in the relationship between Airbnb density and local urban crime.

Panel number: 80 – Presentation 3

Awaiting Danger: Linkage between CPTED Design Characteristics and Crime near Commuter Rail Train Stations

Author(s): **Nerea Marteache, Shuryo Fujita, Gisela Bichler**, California State University San Bernardino

Abstract:

By facilitating public congregation and social interaction, urban transit facilities can profoundly affect the degree to which system users and local neighbors are exposed to serious personal safety issues. This study investigates the association between station design quality and personal safety, with an aim to determine whether the absence of CPTED design principles are predictive of risky facilities and low ridership using a modified version of a scale developed by Rahaman, Currie and Muir (2016a). Observing station design for 56 sites in 46 cities served by Southern California's LA-based regional commuter rail system, this case study illustrates that there is a direct relationship between Metrolink station and local area crime levels; and that station design and management have an influence on crime and train ridership. Notably,

not all elements of the original scale were useful, raising questions about how best to assess station design quality and personal safety.

Panel number: 80 – Presentation 4

The interaction between neighborhoods' characteristics and physical environment in determining vulnerability to crime at micro-places

Author(s): **Marco Dugato**, Università Cattolica – Transcrime

Abstract:

By facilitating public congregation and social interaction, urban transit facilities can profoundly affect the degree to which system users and local neighbors are exposed to serious personal safety issues. This study investigates the association between station design quality and personal safety, with an aim to determine whether the absence of CPTED design principles are predictive of risky facilities and low ridership using a modified version of a scale developed by Rahaman, Currie and Muir (2016a). Observing station design for 56 sites in 46 cities served by Southern California's LA-based regional commuter rail system, this case study illustrates that there is a direct relationship between Metrolink station and local area crime levels; and that station design and management have an influence on crime and train ridership. Notably, not all elements of the original scale were useful, raising questions about how best to assess station design quality and personal safety.

Panel number: 80 – Presentation 5

Crime maps on police websites: Understanding prevalence of use, map types, and agency characteristics

Author(s): **Khaing Sandee Lynn, Kris Henning, Kathryn Wuschke**, Portland State University

Abstract:

Crimes concentrate in space, making maps a natural communication tool for disseminating information about crime patterns to the public. Technological and data quality advancements, combined with a recent push towards open data sharing, has led to a growth in police use of websites, and online crime maps, for public outreach and communication. This outreach may aim to build trust and transparency between police departments and the communities they serve, and these tools may impact public perceptions of crime. In spite of this, there is an absence of recent research exploring the prevalence and use of public crime maps by police agencies. Using a random stratified sample of 1,677 US police departments identified within the 2013 LEMAS survey, this study conducts a follow-up analysis to examine website, and online crime map availability. Preliminary results indicate that 94% of the sampled police departments have working websites. Of these, however, less than 35% have crime maps that are openly accessible to the public. The study explores characteristics of the maps, such as type, delivery source, and interactivity, and further examines characteristics of the agency

itself, including agency size, technology use, and community engagement efforts. Understanding this information helps to identify how these tools are currently used, and how this engagement may be improved to better promote goals of public communication and transparency.

20. The European Society of Criminology Working Group on Cybercrime

Panel number: 81 – Presentation 1

Hanging out on the screen: a longitudinal study on unstructured socializing and cyber delinquency

Author(s): **Yaloe van der Toolen**, VU Amsterdam / NSCR, **Marleen Weulen Kranenborg**, VU Amsterdam, **Frank Weerman**, NSCR

Abstract:

Most studies on cyber delinquency have focused on personal characteristics of juvenile cyber offenders. Less is known about the role of young people's time use. Research on offline delinquency has revealed a strong relation with unstructured socialising with peers, but it is yet unclear to which extent this also applies to cyber delinquency and to hanging out with friends online. The current study investigates the relation between how juveniles spend their time and their levels of cyber delinquency. It extends previous research by using longitudinal data on unstructured socialising in offline as well as digital settings and not only investigates the type of activities people engage in, but also the circumstances under which this time is spent. This may reveal insights into situations conducive to cyber delinquency. Moreover, previous studies generally sampled regular students with no particular affinity for or background in IT, which may have resulted in irrelevant samples with a low base-rate for cyber offending. The current study aims to contribute to our understanding of cyber delinquency by focusing on both activities and the specific circumstances under which these activities occur. Data come from two waves of a longitudinal study on cyber behaviour of Dutch IT students (n = 650), collected between September 2019 and February 2020. Longitudinal models were run to estimate the between and within effects of time use on cyber delinquent behaviour.

Panel number: 81 – Presentation 2

Moving AFK: Exploring the applicability of contemporary desistance theorising for cyber-dependent offending

Author(s): **Horgan Shane**, Edinburgh Napier University, **Sarah Anderson**, University of the West of Scotland

Abstract:

The presentation will critically assess the applicability of contemporary theories of desistance for making sense of narratives of cyber-dependent offending careers. It draws on theoretical work undertaken in the initial stages of Carnegie Trust funded research into the desistance narratives of people involved in cyber-dependent crime. Research has explored and theorized the onset and transmission of offending, but limited attention has been paid to understanding the process of 'desistance' from cyber-dependent crime beyond 'rational choice' considerations (see Hutchings, 2011). Desistance is increasingly understood to involve an interaction between subjective changes in the person and changes in their social context, mediated by processes of meaning-making and identity formation (Anderson and McNeill, 2019). However, such understandings emerge predominantly from studies of high volume or street-level offending. Recent research with different populations show similarities but also divergences from the extant findings on factors that support or inhibit desistance (Hunter, 2015; Farmer et al., 2015; Harris, 2014). Here we will consider, and hopefully prompt discussion, about the ambiguities and interesting questions that emerge when we draw together key concepts and ideas from the desistance literature on the one hand and conceptualizations of hacking and hacker culture(s) on the other.

Panel number: 81 – Presentation 3

Deviance and Ethical Controversies in Online Biohacking Communities

Author(s): **Šupa Maryja, Ingrida Kruopškaitė**, Vilnius University

Abstract:

The paper presents the results of a research project about online communities of biohackers. Akin to computer hackers, biohackers may be loosely described as a subculture of hobbyists interested in various forms of biotechnology, from synthetic biology to body modification. There have yet been few studies of these communities from a criminological standpoint. While the majority of these technologies are not yet in mass production, understanding their deviant aspects offers a glimpse of what is to be expected in terms of new forms of deviance and crime. The presented material is based on a qualitative content analysis focusing on discussion threads occurring in 2019 in 7 online communities from a variety of platforms. From this content, the aim was to analyze the range of topics, as well as controversies, ethical tensions, and legal gray areas pertaining to non-standard use of technologies and their adjustment for various ends. The study also yielded methodological insights as to how studies of computer hacking communities may help understand and contribute to research in currently emerging technologies.

Panel number: 82 – Presentation 1

Criminological profile of adult males arrested in Spain for Child Sexual Exploitation Material offenses

Author(s): **Virginia Soldino Garmendia**, Universitat de València

Abstract:

The paper presents the results of a research project about online communities of biohackers. Akin to computer hackers, biohackers may be loosely described as a subculture of hobbyists interested in various forms of biotechnology, from synthetic biology to body modification. There have yet been few studies of these communities from a criminological standpoint. While the majority of these technologies are not yet in mass production, understanding their deviant aspects offers a glimpse of what is to be expected in terms of new forms of deviance and crime. The presented material is based on a qualitative content analysis focusing on discussion threads occurring in 2019 in 7 online communities from a variety of platforms. From this content, the aim was to analyze the range of topics, as well as controversies, ethical tensions, and legal gray areas pertaining to non-standard use of technologies and their adjustment for various ends. The study also yielded methodological insights as to how studies of computer hacking communities may help understand and contribute to research in currently emerging technologies.

Panel number: 82 – Presentation 2

Identifying Sexual Trafficking Online and the use of Adult Sexual Services

Author(s): **Xavier L'Hoiry, Alessandro Moretti**, University of Sheffield, **Georgios Antonopoulos**, Teesside University

Abstract:

The rise of Adult Sexual Services (ASWs) has fundamentally altered the marketplace for sex work, creating a virtual red-light district connecting supply and demand online. ASWs are used consensually by independent sex workers, but they have also been identified as key platforms for offenders to advertise and exploit the coerced sexual services of victims. Emerging research suggests that offenders using ASWs often display similar patterns of behaviour, including the use of key words, phrases and other patterns in the adverts they post online. This paper presents the findings of our study which builds on this early research by a) carrying out a literature review of existing academic and practitioner research on this issue; and b) engaging with key practitioners and other stakeholders to build our understanding of offender behavioural patterns on ASWs. This culminated in the creation of a matrix – the Sexual Trafficking Identification Matrix (STIM) – which synthesizes behavioural and technical patterns of offenders' activities on ASWs. Our project partners, South Yorkshire Police in the UK, adopted the STIM as part of their pro-active anti-trafficking operations in February 2020. We present the results and lessons learned from this collaboration, and the next stages of our work in assisting law enforcement to identify sexual trafficking online.

Panel number: 82 – Presentation 3

Shifts in opportunities and cybercrime during COVID-19: A preliminary analysis in the UK

Author(s): **David Buil-Gil**, University of Manchester, **Fernando Miró-Llinares**, **Asier Moneva**, Universidad Miguel Hernández, **Steven Kemp**, University of Girona, **Nacho Díaz-Castaño**, Miguel Hernandez University

Abstract:

The COVID-19 outbreak and the far-reaching lockdown measures are having direct and indirect effects on complex social domains, including opportunities for crime offline and online. This paper presents preliminary analyses about the short-term effect of COVID-19 and lockdown measures on cyber-dependent crime and online fraud in the UK. Cross-sectional analyses from data about crimes known to police between May 2019 and May 2020 are used to explore the extent to which cybercrime has been affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. More specifically, we examine whether cybercrime has suffered an increase during the months with the strictest lockdown restrictions, as an effect of the displacement of crime opportunities from physical to online environments. Results indicate that reports of cybercrime have increased during the COVID-19 outbreak, and these were remarkably large during the two months with the strictest lockdown policies and measures. In particular, the number of frauds associated with online shopping and auctions, and the hacking of social media and email, which are the two most common cybercrime categories in the UK, have seen the largest increases in the number of incidents. The increase in cyber-dependent crimes has mainly been experienced by individual victims rather than organisations.

Panel number: 83 – Presentation 1

Law Enforcement Technological Innovation Consolidation for Fight Against Online Drug Crimes

Author(s): **Spathi Theoni**, **Christos Voulgaris**, **Giorgos Kampas**, KEMEA - Center for Security Studies

Abstract:

The Lion DC (Law Enforcement Technological Innovation Consolidation for Fight Against Online Drug Crimes) project aims to provide Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) with new skills, methodologies and tools in the fight against drug trafficking, given major shifts in the utilization of digital environments on distribution and sale of drugs such as the widespread use of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies by organized crime. The project will test the efficiency, unique capabilities, and shortfalls in the use of various forms of technology, as well as Open Source Intelligence Tools (OSINT); penetrate the Dark Web; develop novel ways of going beyond the follow the money principle; and augment the identification and description of criminals. The key activity of the initiative is real, case based, cross border exercising in drug criminality, providing opportunities for LEA and academia to share expertise, methodologies and analytical capabilities and to identify and rank available tools on their feasibility and usefulness. Specific train-the-trainer modules in the fight against drug trafficking on the Dark Web will be developed and piloted, and an OSINT sandbox will be created to integrate promising technologies and innovations. The cooperation of Networks will

facilitate the co-creation process between LEA and academia, opening up wide opportunities to disseminate results across all Member State, Law Enforcement organizations, EU and International security agencies.

Panel number: 83 – Presentation 2

Understanding data journeys in the investigation of crime. An ethnographic approach

Author(s): **Dana Wilson-Kovacs**, University of Exeter

Abstract:

The application of digital forensics in the examination of crime is a rapidly growing domain, yet one that to-date remains underexplored by social science scholars. Drawing on some of the preliminary findings of the ESRC project ‘Understanding the Use of Digital Forensics in Policing in England and Wales: An Ethnographic Analysis of Current Practices and Professional Dynamics’ this presentation reflects on the role of ethnography in capturing the complexities in the production of digital evidence and its use in criminal investigations. Using the idea of ‘data journey’ (Leonelli 2006:5) i.e. “the material, social and institutional circumstances by which data are packaged and transported across research situations, so as to function as evidence for a variety of knowledge claims”, it argues that an ethnographic approach can provide a rich and textured understanding of the spaces and contexts in which data travel in its journey to become evidence. It further illustrates how an ethnographic approach helps unpack the interactions and exchanges between members of the digital forensics teams, investigating officers, suspects and victims. These are key in understanding the rhythms of digital forensics units and daily demands, the ongoing boundary work between different professional groups, and the articulation and application of digital forensic expertise, and crucial in understanding the extent to which digital forensics has become an essential part of most investigations.

Panel number: 83 – Presentation 3

Researching Cybercrime in Europe: an ethics overview

Author(s): **Francisco Javier Castro-Toledo**, Plus Ethics, **Fernando Miró-Llinares**, Universidad Miguel Hernández

Abstract:

European Union research is based on the commitment to embed ethics from the first conceptual stage of the proposal through the implementation of the project. Given this background, and while the concern for ethics in criminological research has been widely covered by the European Commission, few contributions have yet shifted their interest on this issue with respect to the growing research on cybercrime. Hence, the purpose of the study is twofold. We first identify the main ethics challenges of cybercrime research in Europe and provides an assessment of the adequacy of the existing ethics risk mitigation measures set out

in the European Commission's reference documents. Finally, on the basis of this information, we analyse in the framework of the current trends in cybercrime research where these mitigation measures have a potential impact.

Panel number: 83 – Presentation 4

Why women download illegally?: an empirical study of the gender gap in digital piracy

Author(s): **Fernando Miró-Llinares, Ana Belén Gómez-Bellvís**, Universidad Miguel Hernández

Abstract:

The gender gap in crime has been one of the most studied criminological phenomena, and an attempt has been made to explain it through different criminological theories and their variables, such as deterrence, differential association, moral values, among many others. However, with the emergence of cyberspace as an environment of criminal opportunity, new challenges arise to explain this gender gap. In this study, we test the effectiveness of the deterrence model, the social influence and the legitimacy in the field of digital piracy from a gender perspective by means of a representative sample of the Spanish population, with the aim of analysing whether the variables of the different theories influence women differently than men. The results point to the fact that the gender gap in digital piracy exists, although only of some behaviours. Likewise, that the variables that influence women also influence men. To conclude we reflect about some differences between women and men regarding the variables that influence digital piracy in both genders.

Panel number: 84 – Presentation 1

Criminal law as tool of combat against disinformation and hybrid threats

Author(s): **Tomáš Strémy**, Faculty of Law, Comenius University in Bratislava, **Janko Sebastián**, Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava

Abstract:

The paper is focused on topic of hybrid threats, especially disinformation, which has recently become a particularly pressing issue, as demonstrated during the COVID-19 outbreak. The paper is divided into two major parts. First, we provide the reader with comprehensive analysis of related terminology and its taxonomy based on legal framework (including soft-law), since it is still undergoing dynamic development. Afterwards, we focus on the EU's recent efforts to tackle this phenomenon as well as their implementation by member states. Emphasis is put on the possibility of sanctioning the spread of disinformation under the criminal law and related obstacles and challenges with regard to increased risk of violating basic human rights such as freedom of speech.

Panel number: 84 – Presentation 2

Public demonstrations in Twitter: identifying metadata for disinformation

Author(s): **Fernando Miró-Llinares**, Universidad Miguel Hernández, **Jesús Carreras-Aguerri**, University of Burgos, **Asier Moneva**, Universidad Miguel Hernández

Abstract:

The CoVID-19 crisis has shown us how important is the diffusion of trustfully information, and how certain political actors can use crisis contexts to spread fake news mixing fake information with hate speech. The WHO has described the proliferation of misinformation during the pandemic as an “infodemic” that “can hamper an effective public health response, create confusion, and distrust among people”. As some research have already stressed, in this misinformation processes, social networks have played a protagonist role. This networks can be considered as cyber-places where the misinformation is produced . Therefore, in this context and since this theoretical framework we have analyzed the hashtag #exposebillgates through which was called a digital demonstration to expose the supposed relation between Bill Gates, CoVid-19 and brain control. Our goal has been to find in the tweets and accounts metadata particular characteristics that differentiate this kind of massive disinformation events from other digital events.

Panel number: 84 – Presentation 3

Taking online state surveillance apart: machine eyes, human eyes and public acceptability

Author(s): **Megan O'Neill**, **Jonathan Mendel**, **Amy Humphrey**, University of Dundee

Abstract:

Moving beyond research on how digital surveillance can break individual subjects into data traces, this paper draws on research with subjects of such surveillance to take online surveillance apart into its components. Western democracies, such as the UK, are using ever more sophisticated methods to monitor online activity. The volume of information collected is beyond what could be monitored by humans alone, and so computers are used to store, analyse and filter the material. Findings from a survey and interviews of 110 staff and students in UK higher education institutions show that participants draw a strong distinction between data being ‘viewed’ by machine or human eyes. Machine ‘viewing’ was felt to be far less problematic than that of humans, suggesting a new way to break down surveillance into aspects seen more or less threatening to privacy. We will review these and other findings from the research to explore how state online surveillance can be broken down into components, how this may make surveillance seem more acceptable. We will explore how taking apart surveillance allows novel engagements with both human and non-human actors along with questions of public acceptability.

21. ESC Working Group “European Violence Monitor”

Panel number: 85 – Presentation 1

Sexual violence: New conceptualisation in Croatian Criminal Code

Author(s): **Igor Vuletić**, University of Osijek, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

The new Croatian Criminal Code entered into force on January 1 2013, introducing the new concept of sexual crimes into Croatian criminal law. The reform was, above all, motivated by the efforts of the legislator to follow international standards, especially the ones imposed by the European Union and Council of Europe. However, it is interesting that creators of the new Criminal Code did not follow the usual German model in the case of sex-crimes. Instead, they chose to model sex - crimes on the English example. Such a solution is untypical for the Croatian legal tradition. The new concept significantly expands criminal liability for sexual crimes in several ways. Typical examples can be found in the criminalization of negligent forms of rape and the incrimination of rape by deception. These types of sexual offences are atypical in continental law tradition. Until now, they have not been characteristic of Croatian criminal law and it will be interesting to see how the courts will accept and apply the new model. In this paper, the authors discuss these changes from a theoretical and also a practical point of view. They give a critical analysis of the new concept of sex crimes under the new Croatian CC and comment on some interesting cases from recent court practice in Croatia. Using the examples from case -law, the authors identify some of the main problems underlying the new concept.

Panel number: 85 – Presentation 2

Violence in and around sport – Croatian perspective

Author(s): **Lucija Sokanović**, University of Split, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Children and young people often see athletes as their role models. Even though many admire their hard work, persistence and results, many fail in discussing the appeal of seductive amounts of salaries, bonuses and rewards, and relativizing success. Special problem consists regarding violence in sport stadiums and outside them. Unfortunately, hooliganism and other disorders at sports competitions have become a regular companion of sports competitions. Despite continuous work in education, progressive legal regulation aimed at preventing violence and serious and thoughtful actions of police, violence in sport persistently defies all state authorities’ positive efforts for peaceful enjoyment at sport events. In addition, discussions about criminal responsibility in sports often, regardless of more or less objective analysis, involve strong emotional support or passionate disgust. In Croatia, a special legal act; ‘Act on the prevention of disorder at sports competitions’ regulates the subject matter. The purpose of this Act is to ensure the safety of spectators, competitors and other participants in

a sport competition and to create an environment that prevents, suppresses and sanctions violence before, during and after a sport competition. Furthermore, this acts aims to protect other citizens and their property and creating conditions for a sports competition to contribute as much as possible to the quality of life of citizens.

Panel number: 85 – Presentation 3

Boxing in the 21st century - the paradoxical blindness of modern societies

Author(s): **Petra Šprem**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Consent of the injured party, under certain conditions, represents one of the reasons for exclusion of unlawfulness. Boxing and other similar contact sports represent a classic example of how the legal system tolerates behaviour that is substantively contrary to social norms. Even though the purpose of such a sport is to physically harm the other person, boxing has an Olympic sport status and is supported by an impressive audience. The atmosphere of modern 21st century society, which is strongly focused on fighting violence, requires a multidisciplinary re-examination of martial arts as a type of legalized (primarily physical) violence. Countries such as Norway, Island and Cuba prohibit boxing, while there is an ongoing heated debate in Sweden, that had already prohibited boxing on its territory once. However, even though their goal is the same, requests for abolishing professional boxing are rarely discussed on a legal and criminological level. International professional literature on violence in sports is extremely poor and most often focused on the medical, psychological, rarely moral aspect, while domestic literature on this topic is almost non-existent. When it comes to sports, physical violence, even if strictly controlled, is an area of criminal-political blindness. This paper seeks to provide answers to key questions related to the issue of martial arts through four main dimensions: social, psychological, criminological and legal.

Panel number: 85 – Presentation 4

Violence in prison

Author(s): **Reana Bezić**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

Violence is an integral part of prison life. Although the violence is present in everyday life, the most important difference from prison violence is the context and environment in which it occurs. To better understand prison violence in Croatia, this paper will research incidence and different types of violent behavior based on official statistics. The most common form of violence within prisons is inmate on inmate, although violent acts towards prison staff or self-inflicted acts are present. Furthermore, this paper will propose possible preventing strategies based on the data and comparison of Croatian system with other European countries.

Panel number: 86 – Presentation 1

Contributions of sociological theories in understanding the social dimensions of crime - with an emphasis on violence

Author(s): **Marko Mrakovčić**, University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

The presentation discusses the relationship between society and crime. More specifically, it discusses how ideas and concepts of different sociological theories can contribute to understanding aspects and mechanisms of social life which is important for explaining both the causes and consequences of crimes on individuals and society, and for preventing, controlling and resolving crimes. It starts from the thesis that crime is a significantly socially constructed phenomenon whose manifestation and sanctioning is significantly influenced by the dimensions of time and space, which are framed and shaped by the characteristics of a specific historical and social context. In this sense, presentation discusses how aspects of power, ideology, culture and social organization affect how the general and professional public on one hand, and social control institutions on the other determine: (1) which forms of social action are not acceptable to society, and (2) through which formal and informal social norms and practices should social actor and institutions prevent and suppress the occurrence of such phenomena. Special emphasis is placed on how the ideas and concepts of sociological theories of crime can be applied to the problem of occurrence and suppression of violence (violent crimes) in contemporary societies.

Panel number: 86 – Presentation 2

The impact of media on health beliefs, violence, and related problem behaviors: COVID-19 pandemic evidence from an empirical study in Croatia

Author(s): **Goran Livazović**, University of Osijek, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Abstract:

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has impacted numerous individual and social changes worldwide, causing health and behavioural practices that could lead to an increase in personal problem behaviours, with media exposure and preferences playing a significant role. The aim of this research study during the prolonged social isolation was to investigate the impact of media on health beliefs, psychological and emotional traits, personal leisure activities, as well as internalised (stress, depression, anxiety) and externalised (physical violence, drug abuse, property destruction, eating disorders, cyber-violence) problem behaviour. The hypotheses was that media induced fear, or the „mean world syndrome“, represents a significant impact on personal health beliefs, life practices and proneness to problem behaviour. The study was implemented with 461 participants during the first isolation wave of the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic in Croatia. There were 70 male (15,2%) and 391 female (84,8%) participants aged 15-62 (Mean=26,42; Mode=23). The results were obtained via Google docs using an online

survey, and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical procedures in SPSS. Results show multiple significant relations between personal media preferences and their impact on health beliefs, psychological and emotional traits, personal leisure activities, as well as internalised and externalised problem behaviours.

Panel number: 86 – Presentation 3

Bureaucratic cyberbullying

Author(s): **Dalia Pribisalić, Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac**, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

Abstract:

The presentation provides empirical findings from a victimisation survey on cyberbullying in Croatian public research funding conducted at the end of 2019 by the Violence Research Lab. The phenomenon of cyberbullying by faceless bureaucracy is discussed within the wider context of conceptualising cyber violence and (cyber) harassment. This type of cyberbullying is characterised by excessive bureaucracy, cyber correspondence, facelessness, transparent arbitrariness, absolute authority and nonsense, whereas the repeating or chronic nature of single incidents through a longer period is decisive for determining its existence as such. Our explorative victimisation survey among Croatian Science foundation (CSF) (co)funded project managers detected five out of these six characteristics. Thus, it provides clear evidence of project managers' chronic exposure to this type of harmful behaviour in Croatia, where academics face particular vulnerability, considering the state's obvious failure to set-up any guarantees for effective realisation of academic freedom in and through public research funding. The study findings are further analysed in relation to (criminal) tycoonisation of public research funds and the apparent total lack of legal and administrative remedies or control mechanisms in relation to CSF.

Panel number: 86 – Presentation 4

Physical Violence among Preschool Children

Author(s): **Karlo Bojčić**, University of Osijek, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Abstract:

This presentation analyses the latest scientific research on the problem of physical violence among preschool children: forms and consequences of physical violence among preschool children, and examples of prevention programs. Individual factors (such as genes, gender, personality traits), and environmental factors (such as family, educational institutions, peers, local community, cultural context and media) may contribute to the development of physical violence. Physical violence is the most visible form of violence among preschool children, and includes hitting, kicking, pushing, pinching, pulling or destroying a child's clothing and belongings. The consequences of exposure to physical violence can have a prolonged impact on children throughout their lives, as they include loneliness, depression, sadness, fear,

insecurity, low self-esteem, illness, and gaining a reputation that makes them a more attractive target of violence than non-victimized children. Aggressive children also suffer from negative consequences of physical violence and are more prone to future problem behaviour like alcohol and drug abuse, violent crimes, suicide attempts and family abuse. To prevent these negative consequences, specific interventions that target preschool aggressive children are needed.

22. Working group on Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records

Panel number: 87 – Presentation 1

Are criminal background checks growing worldwide? Thoughts after the COVID-19 crisis

Author(s): **Marti Rovira**, University of Oxford

Abstract:

Previous research in the US has shown a massive expansion in the use of Criminal Background Checks (CBC), the request of information on previous convictions during the employment recruitment process. This is problematic as far as the extensive use of CBCs in the labour market is a serious obstacle in the re-entry of ex-offenders. Less is known about the evolution of CBCs in other countries. Accordingly, this research is directed at studying trends in CBCs across several countries and regions of the world, including Continental Europe, Latin-America and Oceania, in recent years, and exploring the main drivers behind this growth. In addition, this research considers the effects that the COVID-19 crisis may have had in the use of certificates of criminal records in the labour market worldwide. To do so, I compiled data on the number of requests of criminal records certificates per year for 42 different countries in the world for the last twenty years. This new database allows us to consider the recent evolution of CBCs from a global perspective, and to bring some thoughts on the post-COVID-19 situation.

Panel number: 87 – Presentation 2

Should Criminal Record Screening include Administrative Fines? An examination of the feasibility and desirability by a case study on enforcement, compliance and integrity in the financial sector

Author(s): **Elina van 't Zand, Jan Crijns, Pauline Schuyt, Miranda Boone, Michiel van Emmerik**, Leiden University

Abstract:

As administrative measures aiming to reduce law-breaking behaviour, the use of both administrative fines and criminal record screening have been on the rise in the Netherlands. Criminal record screening, on the one hand, is increasingly used for all types of occupations, not only for employment, but also for traineeships, volunteering, renting, visa and migration and public office. Administrative fines, on the other hand, are used – in contrast to what was originally intended – for serious and complex offences and also heavy fines – compared to criminal sanctions – are imposed on relatively minor offences. This raises the question whether the current policy is justified which does not include administrative fines – however heavy – in criminal record screening, whereas all types of criminal sanctions – however minor – are included. Based on empirical-legal research, this study addresses both the feasibility and desirability of including administrative fines in the criminal record screening process. Various criteria, points of view and preconditions are formulated, based on a case study on enforcement, compliance and integrity in the financial sector, consisting of interviews with, among others, regulatory and enforcement authorities and professional associations. These hold up a mirror to the use of both administrative fines and criminal record screening and their recent proliferation.

Panel number: 87 – Presentation 3

Does the Coronavirus Act 2020 pose a threat to our due process values?

Author(s): **Stavros Demetriou**, University of Sussex

Abstract:

The Covid-19 pandemic has not only severely disrupted every aspect of social life, but it has also led to the introduction of what appear to be unprecedented legal interventions, such as new bespoke criminal offences and enhanced powers to law enforcement agents, the aim of which is to prevent the spread of the disease. This paper examines certain key provisions of the UK Coronavirus Act 2020 from a criminal justice perspective and argues that despite the undeniable impact of the pandemic, many of the legal measures introduced should not be viewed as unprecedented. Instead, it is argued that some of these provisions closely resemble pre-existing and well-established legal interventions and practices which already pose a threat to traditional due process values.

Panel number: 87 – Presentation 4

Criminal Records, Economic Cycles, and the Fluctuating Logic of Unworthiness

Author(s): **Alessandro Corda**, Queen's University Belfast

Abstract:

During the pandemic, after the U.S. Congress authorized hundreds of billions of dollars for small business relief during COVID-19, the Small Business Administration (SBA) imposed restrictions on applicants with an arrest or conviction history. This case exemplifies how economic cycles can impact penal policy in general and, more specifically, attitudes and

policies with regard to people with a criminal history in different ways. In particular, this paper discusses what I term the “fluctuating logic of unworthiness” perpetrated through exclusion from economic and welfare benefits as well as legal employment. In recent years, a good economy and a tight job market in the U.S. seemed to be able to reverse, at least partially, certain long-standing biases against people with a criminal record. Yet, as the response to the pandemic shows, certain logics are hard to reverse and can make a quick comeback. This interrogates scholars and policymakers on the need of more structural changes to reshape policies and narratives on this subject than just relying on the often ephemeral and transient help from economic cycles.

23. ESC European Working Group on Intergenerational Criminology

Panel number: 88 – Presentation 1

Intergenerational effects on offspring offending: A children of twins design

Author(s): **Steve van de Weijer**, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:

Previous studies have shown that behavior of parents is related to the criminal behavior of their offspring. Those with criminal or imprisoned parents, for example, have been shown to be more likely to become offenders themselves, compared with their peers with non-criminal parents, while also parental divorce is a risk factor for the development of antisocial and delinquent behavior. Previous studies, however, usually do not control for unmeasured confounders and these associations might therefore be spurious. In this study, a children of twin design will be used in which the criminal behavior of children of discordant twins (i.e., one criminal twin and one non-criminal twin) will be compared. By comparing within twin-pairs, this model partly controls for confounding by (unmeasured) genetic and shared environmental factors and gives a better estimate of the causal effects. For this purpose data of Dutch Statistics will be used which makes it possible to identify all twin-pairs, and their children, in the Netherlands. Preliminary results show that the intergenerational associations become smaller when a children of twins design is used than when unrelated individuals are compared. This suggests that these associations are at least partly confounded by genetic or shared environmental factors.

Panel number: 88 – Presentation 2

The family background of Dutch extremists: shared risks, different pathways?

Author(s): **Elanie Rodermond**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/NSCR, **Karin Monster**, **Frank Weerman**, NSCR

Abstract:

Increasingly, studies are finding extremist offenders to have a criminal history, supporting the idea of a crime-terror nexus at the individual level. Following acts of terrorism that involved members of the same family, the background characteristics of these families have been object of study as well. However, most of these studies have been hampered by a lack of empirical data, small sample sizes and non-representative samples. The present study examines the family background of all individuals suspected of a terrorist offense in the Netherlands since 2004. We assess the socio-economic status of the families, as well as characteristics of individual family members (parents and brothers/sisters). Specifically, we examine the criminal careers of the family members and their employment and education histories. We will end with a discussion of both risk and protective factors that are present within these families and that can put members of the same family on different pathways.

Panel number: 88 – Presentation 3

The violence of adult children against parents

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

Abstract:

The violence of adult children against parents is defined as a one-off, multiple or the continuous behaviour of an adult son or adult daughter that causes biological or foster parents feel threatened, intimidated, controlled or attacked. Although this field of violence is not a new phenomenon, and it can result in serious consequences, it is one of the least researched topics of violence between family members. This paper presents the aspects of the criminal investigation of violence of adult children against parents which can be related to the topic of violence against the elderly when parents reach the age of 65 or more. Detecting, investigating and proving cases of this type is demanding. Investigators need to know the characteristics of violence of adult children against parents, be aware of the vulnerable nature of (older) victims, and be able to identify the stereotypes and myths by which alleged perpetrators justify their actions. Professionalism, accuracy, patience, empathy and perseverance are just some of the characteristics that investigators who are investigating such crimes should have. The problems with the investigation are especially the lack of detection of violence, late reporting or nonreporting of such crimes, lack of material evidence and non-participation of the victim or family members. This contribution can be seen as a starting point for discussing criminal methods that can be useful for investigators of such crimes.

Panel number: 89 – Roundtable

Potential effects of the COVID-19 crisis on domestic violence: A roundtable discussion and thought experiment

Chair(s): **Veroni Eichelsheim**, NSCR

24. ESC working group on Restorative Justice

Panel number: 90 – Presentation 1

The local provision of restorative justice in Scotland: challenges and opportunities

Author(s): **Jamie Buchan, Giuseppe Maglione, Laura Robertson**, Edinburgh Napier University

Abstract:

(Sponsored by the European Society of Criminology Working Group on Restorative Justice)
The Scottish Government is attempting to make restorative justice (RJ) available across Scotland by 2023. This paper reports findings from a Carnegie Trust-funded project which mapped the provision of RJ, using interviews with relevant professionals to investigate meanings and values underpinning local RJ practice and organisation.

Despite evidence indicating the usefulness of RJ for repeat and serious offending by adults, we found limited provision, focused almost entirely on young people. While RJ practitioners saw it as a value-based approach with potential to transform criminal justice, those with responsibility for referring cases saw RJ as a diversionary instrument appropriate for minor youth offending.

Our research identified system-level challenges to the national development of RJ: local inconsistency and changing local-central dynamics elsewhere in criminal justice, limited funding, and issues with information sharing (including GDPR).

Although interviewees welcomed recent policy attention to RJ, greater awareness, sustainable funding and a more 'joined-up' approach will be necessary to meet the ambitious goals of Scottish RJ policy. Social workers' approach to RJ in Scotland suggests that if successfully 'rolled out', there is the possibility for Scottish RJ to take a more 'social' form than elsewhere.

Panel number: 90 – Presentation 2

Discursive representations of restorative justice in international policies

Author(s): **Brunilda Pali**, KU Leuven, **Giuseppe Maglione**, Edinburgh Napier University

Abstract:

In the last decade the field of restorative justice has witnessed a breakthrough in international policies, moving from a stage of trying to include restorative justice at the international policy agenda, towards significantly refining and expanding its meaning and scope. Its embedding in the EU Victims' Directive (2012), the new Council of Europe Recommendation (2018), and the recently launched updated UN handbook (2020) testify to a vibrant and changing international field. And yet, despite the vast and burgeoning literature on restorative justice, limited research and analysis has been conducted on policies, and even less on international policies and instruments. As a result we know little about their contributions in the

development of the restorative justice vision and agenda. How do these policies influence the restorative justice discourse? Which restorative governmentalities do these policies promote? In other words, how is restorative justice represented and shaped in international policy documents? The article seeks to understand the ways in which restorative justice is constituted in international policies. Using a policy-as-discourse analytical approach based on the What is the problem represented to be? (WPR) method (Bacchi 2009), the article aims at understanding how international policies of the CoE, EU, and UN have framed, constructed, represented and shaped restorative justice, its vision and governmentalities.

Panel number: 90 – Presentation 3

The reality of penal mediation in Romania: How restorative is this practice in the context of the latest European developments?

Author(s): **Anamaria Oprea (nee Szabo)**, De Montfort University, **Claudia Constantinescu**, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

Restorative justice (RJ) became of interest for Romania in 2001, when NGOs and academic institutions expressed their wish to partner with criminal justice agencies in order to develop this new approach to addressing crime. In 2002, the first RJ project was put in place and two experimental centres were established aiming to pilot penal mediation. This pilot further led to the enactment in 2006 of a national law on mediation that covers both criminal and civil matters. An earlier analysis (Szabo, 2010) showed that RJ was in its early development 10 years ago, and the criminal justice system was not fully embracing RJ principles other than through the practice of penal mediation. We believe that this is still true, as mediation remains the main form through which RJ principles are incorporated into criminal judicial practice. More so, this practice currently needs to be considered in a wider international context since the CoE issued the new Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)8 concerning RJ in criminal matters. This presentation focuses on the results of a qualitative study that started in September 2019 and aims to highlight some of the realities of penal mediation practice in Romania in the context of the latest European legislative developments in the field of RJ. This endeavour is likely to provide public and private stakeholders with insights into penal mediation in Romania seen through the lenses of the RJ framework, as well with recommendations that can inform future reform.

Panel number: 91 – Presentation 1

Epistemic injustice within restorative justice: a great challenge to the communication process

Author(s): **Isabel Germán**, University of the Basque Country

Abstract:

There is an issue so far ignored in the debates on the restorative justice concerning the dialogue encounter inherent to the restorative process: the situations of epistemic injustice that may appear among the participants in this process. Through dialogue, the parties seek to understand what happened and the consequences of the event, in order to reach a consensus on the best way to respond to the damage caused. In the narrative of what happened, not only the factual elements are reconstructed, but also how these events were experienced, what emotions they generated, and how they affected each of the parties. In the restorative process, therefore, emotions can be very intense. The criminal action emerges in the dialogue, and in a crime there is always one person who has suffered a damage and another who has generated it, and this fact presides over the dialogue between the parties. It is within the framework of this dialogue that we must keep in mind those situations of epistemic injustice -in their testimonial and hermeneutic forms- that may emerge during the process. These situations can produce harms to the participants involved in the restorative process. The identification of such situations of epistemic injustice, and their neutralization, should help to achieve an epistemically more robust, and more fair, decision.

Panel number: 91 – Presentation 2

Restorative justice and victims' rights in the juvenile justice system: the meaning of 'informed consent' in light of the procedural justice theory

Author(s): **Konstantinos Panagos**, National Kapodistrian University of Athens

Abstract:

Victimology and the victimological movement have led to significant legislative changes in the way that criminal justice agencies should respond to victims of crime. On the other hand, there is no extensive discussion on the impact of victimological movement and victims' rights on the juvenile justice policy. Judges, prosecutors and probation officers have to focus on the offender's best interests and rehabilitation. The application of restorative justice practices in the juvenile courts has to conform with the main principles of the criminal law for juvenile offenders. As Kilchling has put it, the juvenile justice "is based upon an explicit educational approach. Unlike in the adult criminal law field, the potential positive effects of VOM have to be assessed in the light of the impact upon the young offender; from the legal point of view, other considerations, in particular victim-related advantages, must not play any decisive role" (Kilchling, 2005: 229-30). The presentation will focus on the the main challenges for the protection of victims' interests in the juvenile justice system in light of the restorative justice theory and the Directive 2012/29/EU. Special emphasis will be given to the significance of the informed consent that should be provided by victims in order to participate in victim-offender mediation based on the procedural justice theory.

Panel number: 91 – Presentation 3

Just an ‘optional extra’ in the ‘victim toolkit’?: the culture, mechanisms and approaches of criminal justice organisations delivering restorative justice in England and Wales

Author(s): **Rebecca Banwell-Moore**, University of Sheffield

Abstract:

Despite policy and guidance stating that all victims of crime should have ‘equal access’ to restorative justice (RJ) in England and Wales, victim participation remains low and police forces vary in whether and how RJ is delivered. This paper explores why this is so. Drawing upon empirical data collected from 89 criminal justice professionals across 13 criminal justice organisations in 2 police force areas, this paper outlines what factors lie behind inconsistencies in RJ provision across police forces in terms of structure and delivery of RJ. The study found that work pressures, differing views of RJ and its importance, and the lack of systematic guidance underpinning the work culture of criminal justice organisations impacts on whether or not victims are offered the opportunity to participate in an RJ intervention. This paper concludes with recommendations for embedding a culture of RJ within the practices of criminal justice professionals based upon the principles of inclusivity and engagement.

Panel number: 92 – Presentation 1

Restorative Policing: A UK Case Study

Author(s): **Kerry Clamp**, University of Nottingham

Abstract:

This paper presents an overview of a pilot that was undertaken within England and Wales in 2019. The pilot aimed to transform neighbourhood policing practice using a restorative justice framework and consisted of two site visits over a 4 month period. During the first visit, policing staff reflected on their practice and were exposed to some strategies to enhance their impact when working with the public. The second visit was more focused on a small group training approach. The presentation will reflect on the value of co-producing a pilot with practitioners, informed by praxis, and share both the challenges and outcomes from the project itself. It is anticipated that this paper would be of value to both policing and restorative justice scholars.

Panel number: 92 – Presentation 2

Restorative justice informed criminal justice social work and probation services

Author(s): **Steve Kirkwood, Rania Hamad**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Despite the growth of restorative justice (RJ) research, theory and practice, little work has explored its implications for criminal justice social work (CJSW) and probation services. Focusing on the context of Scotland, our analysis demonstrates that an RJ 'lens' transforms the view of CJSW, enlarging the scope to help people make amends for harm, magnifying the role for victims of crime, refocusing on the meaningfulness of reparative acts and clarifying the role of communities in reintegration. Bringing RJ to CJSW would involve an extension of skills and practices, building on existing values and approaches within social work. A significant change would involve greater engagement with victims of crime, and the facilitation of dialogue between those who commit and are harmed by crime, which raises some ethical and practical challenges. Notable advantages from the greater engagement with RJ include the potential for more meaningful forms of reparation, opportunities to make amends, and more explicit connections between restorative processes and aspects of rehabilitation and desistance. Our vision of RJ informed CJSW and probation services offers a way of shifting practice to help people repair harm, make good and move on with their lives.

Panel number: 92 – Presentation 3

Teaching Restorative Justice from Decolonizing Lens: Perspectives from Canadian Universities

Author(s): **Asadullah Muhammad**, University of Regina

Abstract:

The concept of decolonization has been used in numerous disciplines and settings such as in psychology, governance and public policy, restorative justice and education. The concept has generated a plethora of definitions. For example, per Monchalin (2016), decolonization is a goal and process to bring about a fundamental shift away from colonial structures, ideologies and discourses. Both Indigenization and decolonization remain an overarching priority of the University of Regina's Strategic Plan. The University of Regina's policy states that “working with Elders, Traditional Knowledge Keepers... is essential to the preservation, restoration and revitalization of Indigenous traditional ways of knowing; staff, faculty and others are encouraged to invite, engage with and work alongside Elders, Traditional Knowledge Keepers, and/or Old Ones” (GOV-040-025). Decolonizing praxis refer to activities that are grounded with theory and practice, such as (1) offering prayers and welcoming ceremonies by Elders; (2) setting the intention practices; (3) community potlucks in class rooms; (4) gift giving; (5) experiential learning activities; and (6) class in circle. This paper explores the concept of decolonization and its praxis in three universities-University of Regina, Simon Fraser University and Kwantlen Polytechnic University in Canada. This paper concludes that further research is needed to understand the impact of teaching RJ from decolonizing lenses.

Panel number: 93 – Presentation 1

When a Boy Hurts a Girl in Cyberspace: Mapping Challenges and Successes in Restorative Justice

Author(s): **Tali Gal**, University of Haifa

Abstract:

Restorative justice (RJ) offers a platform to conduct an open, direct and safe dialogue between offenders and their victims. In recent years there is a significant increase of sexual offences conducted through the creation and distribution of intimate images and videos of others without their knowledge or consent, oftentimes by minors against minors. Despite the widespread use of RJ in cases involving minors, and the growing numbers of cyber-sexual assaults conducted by and against youths, very little is known about the application of RJ in such crimes. Goal: To identify the central characteristics of RJ processes conducted following cyber-sexual offences by and against youths, and to explore their benefits and possible pitfalls. Method: The study involved in-depth interviews with RJ mediators in Israel and in Flanders-Belgium, who conducted RJ processes following cyber-offences among minors. In addition, content analysis of documents describing these processes was conducted. Findings: Central themes include: A recurring challenge in identifying the appropriate quorum for an apology; a need for significant preparation work with parents of both victims and offenders before they are ready for dialogue; the salience of feelings of shame and fear among victims and offenders; and the high intensity of the processes alongside their polite and restrained ambiance.

Panel number: 93 – Presentation 2

"Forgiveness should be expressed by action": Sexual abuse victims' narratives of forgiveness in restorative justice processes

Author(s): **Natalie Hadar, Tali Gal**, University of Haifa

Abstract:

The criminal justice system in its present structure embodies difficulties responding to the needs of sexual abuse victims. A possible mechanism for responding to sexual abuse is restorative justice, which conceives crime as a violation of people and relationships and provides a platform for victims to address their needs and repair harm. The present study describes in detail the dynamics of restorative justice processes in cases of sexual abuse, leading to the emergence of dialogic forgiveness – from the victims' perspective. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 direct and secondary victims who met with those who sexually harmed them. Based on these interviews, the research proposes a model of dialogic forgiveness arising from the various communicative exchanges occurring during the various stages of the restorative justice process. The model identifies gestures of accountability, humanization, and gratitude among all process participants as crucial elements of dialogic forgiveness. This multidimensional description of the chronicle of dialogic forgiveness demonstrates the healing power of restorative justice processes in cases of sexual abuse as an alternative or supplementary process to the criminal process.

Panel number: 93 – Presentation 3

Restorative justice as pharmakon for sexual abuse in the Church

Author(s): **Gema Varona**, Basque Institute of Criminology

Abstract:

This paper explores the contradictions of using restorative justice for victims of sexual abuse in the Spanish Church. Even though no external or internal evaluation has been published yet, by interviews with some facilitators and content analysis of the published narration of their own experience in journals and books, together with the gathering of the opinions of victims interviewed for a coordinated research project on sexual abuse in the Spanish Church, some conclusions will be drawn about the difficulties arisen from the intersections of macrovictimisation and microvictimisation. Among them, we can find certain scepticism about the drivers of the initiative and questions on secondary victimisation. Notwithstanding the good results of applying restorative justice for this kind of victimisation in other countries, critical restorative justice is needed to protect international standards, particularly when issues of abuse of power are at stake.

Panel number: 93 – Presentation 4

Domestic violence and restorative justice

Author(s): **Gabor Hera**, Foresee Research Group

Abstract:

The presentation summarizes the findings of the IMPRODOVA research program that is designed to provide solutions for an integrated response to HIDV (high impact domestic violence), based on comprehensive empirical research of how police, the medical and social work professionals respond to domestic violence in eight European countries. The aim of the program is delivering recommendations, toolkits and collaborative trainings for European police organizations, medical and social work professionals in order to improve and integrate institutional responses to HIDV.

The presentation will give an insight into the Hungarian context of institutional responses to DV. The legal, organizational and human factors affecting the victim, and the different pathways of a case within the local ecosystems of institutional responses will be also presented. Among the many frontline responders, specific focus will be given to the police, as one of the major supports for victims of HIDV. Some long-lasting, burning problems that characterize the frontline response will also be described. The author will look for solutions while introducing both the risks and potential benefits of using restorative justice in response to HIDV.

25. European Historical Criminology (EHC) Working Group

Panel number: 94 – Presentation 1

Predicting the Effects of the Pandemic on Crime and Punishment – Nordic Experiences of Historical Crises

Author(s): **Miikka Vuorela**, University of Helsinki

Abstract:

The global coronavirus pandemic has pushed societies to the verge of an uncertain future. While the economic aspects of the crisis are familiar guests, there are several new factors in the pandemic which affect criminality and the functioning of the criminal justice system in ways beyond our experiences. Especially the effects of the lockdown and curfews are a previously uncharted territory for criminologists. Initial data from authorities already show that property crimes and lethal violence have increased during the lockdown in Finland.

While waiting for or gathering useful data it is worth noting that studying historical crises reveals valuable information of the effects of crises such as famines and wars on crime and punishment. These lessons of the past can help us predict, explain and prepare for the current and upcoming changes in criminality. Typically, historical crises in the Nordic countries have either been times of pure economic hardship or wars. While these crises share similarities with the coronavirus pandemic, there are notable differences in both their practical circumstances and their effects on criminality.

This paper provides an overview of the effects of historical crises in the Nordic countries on crime and punishment. Additionally, these findings are used to provide analysis of the predictable effects of the coronavirus pandemic on current crime rates and the use of the criminal justice system.

Panel number: 94 – Presentation 2

Punishing Women in Postcolonial Ireland

Author(s): **Lynsey Black**, Maynooth University

Abstract:

Much of the work to date on the use of religious homes as sites of confinement in independent Ireland has explored the stigma of criminalisation for women detained in these sites who had committed no crime. This presentation takes as its focus the women caught up in this network who had committed an offence. Much of the literature which explores these institutions has considered the women detained in them as victims. This presentation, coming from a criminological perspective and focusing on convicted women, considers these women within this dual framework. The paper explores what it means that offending women were disposed of alongside non-offending women and investigates how this reflected a gendered postcolonial punishment regime. The paper argues that both of these cohorts of women were subject to disciplinary regimes that were a direct result of the postcolonial moment, of the imperatives of nation formation which shaped punishment regimes for women, and which adopted colonial techniques of surveillance, control and confinement against a cohort that had been identified as a threat to the new state.

Panel number: 94 – Presentation 3

The Loughan House Controversy: Moral Panic, Juvenile Justice and the Hollywoodization of Crime in 1970s Ireland

Author(s): **Ciara Molloy**, University College Dublin

Abstract:

This paper examines a controversy which erupted in late 1970s Ireland over the opening of an institution called Loughan House, deemed ‘the first children’s prison in Europe in modern times’. It first considers the origins of the controversy, which centred around a delinquent subculture in north-inner city Dublin known as the Buggy Malones. It argues that contemporary newspapers portrayed these youths simultaneously as folk heroes and folk devils, and such a portrayal served a dual function in both enticing deprived youths to adopt a ‘Hollywoodized’ identity as well as ‘othering’ them. The paper then proceeds to examine the criminal justice dimension of the episode. The Loughan House controversy draws attention to the problematic nature of concepts such as punitiveness and disproportionality when assessing a moral panic. It demonstrates that moral panics result not necessarily in punitive but certainly in poor policy outcomes, and in doing so highlights the value of adopting a historical lens when it comes to Irish criminal justice policy.

Panel number: 94 – Presentation 4

Historicizing ‘the Contemporary Contours or Race’ in Youth Justice, in the UK: Mapping Race into Early Modern Youth Penal Reform

Author(s): **Esmorie Miller**, London SouthBank University

Abstract:

The project seeks to historicize ‘the contemporary contours of race’ (Philips et al, 2019: 13) in youth justice (YJ), in the UK. An emerging scholarship draws attention to race’s absence from the UK’s historical criminological canon. This is unlike the rich histories on the role of class and gender, informing crucial explanatory scopes. This creates an impasse in efforts to understand contemporary struggles of racialized peoples, including criminalization, punishment and exclusion from the benefits of modern rights. Against this backdrop this project seeks to historicize race’s role, in contemporary YJ: the point of departure is the disproportionate criminalization of racialized youth, in the punishment estate. Reports like the Lammy Review (2017) indicate that racialized youth fare well in most institutions, except criminal justice. However, this project posits the following thesis: the disproportionate punishment of racialized youth, in contemporary YJ goes beyond crime and punishment and is best understood as part of the historic exclusion of racialized peoples from the benefits of universal rights, across all UK institutions. To support this thesis, the project focuses on early modern youth penal reform in the UK, drawing on archival documentary research to map race into that history. I ask: how can mapping race into early youth penal reform history provide crucial explanatory scope for contemporary concerns, including disproportionate punishment?

Panel number: 94 – Presentation 5

Pervasive Surveillance: The historical development of surveillance techniques and social controls

Author(s): **Louise McNeil**, University of Limerick

Abstract:

The origins of surveillance date back over five thousand years, forming an intricate part of society. This research explores the use of the word in books and newspapers from the 1800's, illuminating the historical impacts that shaped surveillance techniques and redefined our perception of surveillance through the changing dynamics of discourse. Surveillance methods have worked to isolate, exclude and control segments of society, further disenfranchising individuals who were greatly in need of inclusion. The domineering historical structures of surveillance are still visible within society today, and surveillance is still generally perceived as being an overbearing state-led activity. However, the reality is that surveillance has taken on a new modern form and we have entered a realm of pervasive surveillance.

The long history of surveillance techniques has allowed us to sleep-walk unwittingly and unquestioningly into a digital world of pervasive surveillance, which is no longer just a criminological or social ordering tool. The changing discourses of surveillance are evident in the lexicons surrounding the use of the word, which have altered throughout history. Demonstrating the historically situated and changing nature of societal understanding and acceptance of surveillance techniques.

This paper will illuminate some of the historical implications of surveillance methods, working towards the juxtaposition of the modern day dilemmas that we now face.

Panel number: 94 – Presentation 6

Building bridges between European and African Criminology

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

Abstract:

The on-going debate regarding the decolonisation of knowledge across disciplines has primarily focused on the differences between the global North and the global South, and calls on the dismantling of structures that places high regard for Western systems over other knowledge systems, particularly African ones. Similarly, in Criminology, the focus has been on the discipline's claim of universality and its genealogical links with colonialism, further exacerbating the disjunction between European and African views in explaining crime and criminality. The discipline should not just merely avoid adopting Eurocentrism as the only "viable paradigm in Criminology" but to also consider and explore Afrocentricity in search for answers to the questions of crime. The paper advocates for a move away from the various criticisms of Western Criminology towards active engagement in theory building and validates that there is scope for African worldviews and knowledge systems, which can break down historical barriers of the 'otherness'. By examining the principle of ubuntu, Gacaca courts in

Rwanda, mato oput in Uganda and the traditional Igbo systems in Nigeria, the paper will demonstrate that traditional African systems still remain relevant for crime control and prevention in Africa. The paper shifts towards an African Criminology that build bridges of understanding by converging the worldviews of a European Criminology with an African one.

Panel number: 95 – Discussion panel

Thematic Discussion panel

Chair(s): **Lynsey Black**, Maynooth University

Participant(s): **Miikka Vuorela**, University of Helsinki, **Donna Marie McNamara**, University of Newcastle, **Ciara Molloy**, University College Dublin, **Esmorie Miller**, London SouthBank University, **Louise McNeil**, University of Limerick, **Lufuno Sadiki**, University of Pretoria

26. ESC working group on Hate Crimes

Panel number: 96 – Presentation 1

Social (control) responses to the coronavirus pandemic: heightening vulnerabilities and inequalities, exposing rule of law deficits and the frail human condition

Author(s): **Nina Peršak**, Institute for Criminal-Law Ethics and Criminology, University of Ljubljana

Abstract:

In late winter and early spring, the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, causing COVID-19 infection, has made and kept headlines across the world. In Europe, an excitement akin to that experienced when watching a horror movie – a mixture of primal fear and impression that it is not real (for ‘us’), just a film, playing somewhere else (in China) – turned with incredible speed, in a matter of days, into a real shock, fear and disorientation, when first the number of infected and then the number of deaths started to exponentially grow in Italy, right on our doorstep (in the case of Slovenia, quite literally). What was particularly interesting from the outset was not so much its health aspects but the way people, societies and governments responded to impending global danger. It has become evident that COVID-19 and the social responses thereto have made a profound impact on the social psyche, legal and economic landscape, increased awareness of public health and environmental harms, as well as exposed a certain dark side of European liberal democracies, its democratic and rule of law shortcomings. This paper will address criminologically relevant issues that started to surface a bit before and during ‘the Great Lockdown’, reflecting on the situation in Slovenia through a comparative perspective, specifically focussing on the revealed inequalities, authoritarian

tendencies, and the rise of crime, scapegoating, discrimination and social control against the vulnerable and foreign.

Panel number: 96 – Presentation 2

Pandemic politics and hate crimes

Author(s): **Petra Bárd**, ELTE Faculty of Law, MTA-ELTE Lendület SPECTRA Research Group, Budapest

Abstract:

States tend to derogate from constitutional checks and balances, and rights and liberties of citizens, residents and foreigners during the medical emergency situation the Covid-19 pandemic created. In this climate hostile against democracy, dangerous with respect to the rule of law, human rights are also more prone to be infringed.

The coronavirus pandemic reinforced existing problems, such as the spread of hatred. Bias motivated incidents and crimes against people with South-East Asian descent are spreading in Europe, and hate crimes occur against Europeans and Americans in Africa. Elderly people and those who are sick are also stigmatized and harassed.

The presentation will explore explanatory theories behind the heightened social tensions and prejudice resulting in hate crimes during pandemics. Established research on authoritarian personalities, the cognitive bias that results from the just-world hypothesis, and the phenomenon of the hindsight bias will be explored. Legal avenues to counter these phenomena will also be addressed, including a humanistic and rational state policy that is capable of curbing revenge, cruelty, brutal instincts, and aggression resulting from a lack of knowledge, or contradicting scientific information – a prime characteristic of postmodernism, exacerbated by the emergency the deadly virus created.

Panel number: 96 – Presentation 3

Roma in Hungary during the COVID-19 pandemic

Author(s): **Erik Uszkiewicz**, MTA-ELTE Lendület SPECTRA Research Group, Budapest

Abstract:

During the COVID-19 pandemic in some Central and Eastern European countries, the public sentiment turned against the Roma, who have been already marginalized in many aspects. As part of the fight against the virus, a number of measures have been introduced targeting this minority group much more severely. Disproportionate or militarized means have been enacted, some of them are driven by a racist narrative claiming that Roma people pose a collective risk. At the same time, it was quite clear that the coronavirus outbreak did not cause new problems related to Roma, however exacerbated the already existing ones.

In this presentation the well-documented social and economic troubles Roma community has to face with will be analysed, with a special focus on tensions between the Roma and non-

Roma populations in Hungary, especially because these may have the greatest impact on spreading of hatred and violence against the Roma minority.

Panel number: 97 – Presentation 1

Methodological challenges in the evaluation of PVE programmes: preliminary results of a systematic review

Author(s): **Pablo Madriaza**, UNESCO Chair for the Prevention of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism

Abstract:

As a result of the rise in terrorist attacks in different parts of the world, preventing violent extremism (PVE) programs have increased. Unfortunately, this increase has not been accompanied by the development of a well-defined conceptual, empirical and methodological framework as a field of practice. Despite this deficit, there is some consensus among researchers and stakeholders on the need to develop evaluation models adapted to this type of program. The UNESCO-PREV Chair is conducting a systematic review based on Campbell Collaboration standards in order to identify all the existing PVE evaluations programs, published in French and English up to December 2019. More than 200 studies have been identified. This communication will present some of the preliminary results of the methodological design of these studies and will propose some recommendations to practices.

Panel number: 97 – Presentation 2

The (Fearful) Times?: Terrorism, hate-speech, and cumulative extremism in the British press

Author(s): **Mark Littler**, University of Huddersfield

Abstract:

The phenomenon of ‘cumulative extremism’ - a term coined by Eatwell (2006) to identify “...the way in which one form of extremism can feed off and magnify other forms” - has now been subject to sustained scholarly enquiry for almost 15 years. While encompassing a range of different interactions and relationships (Bartlett and Birdwell, 2013) it is most often employed to link cycles of Islamist and Far-Right violence (Busher and Macklin, 2015) and explain the reported rise in hate-crime that follows acts of terrorism (Littler and Feldman, 2015; Awan and Zempi, 2015). As part of the corpus of research in this area scholars have proposed models of cumulative extremism that afford a role to the media in shaping the social environment following terror attacks (Frost, 2008; McQueeney, 2014). Moreover, many have hinted at the importance of this environment in determining the occurrence of post-attack hate-crimes (Busher and Macklin, 2015; Littler and Feldman, 2015). However, comparably few studies have sought to explore such models empirically, and there is thus little reliable basis for arguing for a link. Building on Littler and Kondor’s (2019) study of social media and Islamophobic hate-crime following the 2015 Paris attacks, this paper will use quantitative

methods to explore the link between print news reporting and the occurrence of Islamophobic hate-crime in the UK, framing a discussion of its findings in the context of both policy and academic research.

27. ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology

Panel number: 98 – Presentation 1

Victimology in Slovenia

Author(s): **Rok Hacin, Gorazd Meško, Katja Eman, Urška Pirnat**, University of Maribor

Abstract:

Victimology can be defined as a scientific discipline that focuses on the study of victims, the causes and different types of victimization, the processes and consequences of victimization, as well as the study of social reactions to victimization. In the last three decades, the public discourse on victims, victimization, and victim's position in Slovenia have been developing in an increasingly positive and protective direction. The role of victims is defined in the Crime Victim Compensation Act, the Criminal Code, and the Criminal Procedure Act. Official crime statistics show that the number of victims has decreased over the past 15 years. Victimological research has a long history in Slovenia that dates back in the '60. In the last 50 years more than 70 studies from various fields were conducted, including: (1) role of victimology in combating crimes, (2) typology of victims, (3) role of victims in the criminal offense, (4) victimization surveys, (5) different types of victimization, (6) assistance to victims of crime, (7) satisfaction of victims of crime with their treatment by competent authorities, (8) fear of crime, and (9) implementation of restorative justice.

Panel number: 98 – Presentation 2

Victimology in Serbia: Achievements and Challenges

Author(s): **Vesna Nikolić Ristanović**, Belgrade University Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation

Abstract:

The paper aims to present so far development and main achievements of victimology as theory, practice and activism in Serbia. In the first part, main research and theoretical developments and their application in practice as well as results of activities of victim movement are presented. In the second part, recent trends and challenges related to state policy, such as hypocrisy and misuse of victims for political aims, and the lack of state support to organisations that assist victims are reviewed. In relation to that, the paper gives an overview of the situation of crime victims in general, and in particular of women as victims of violence,

in Serbia during Covid19 crisis. The paper is based on more the 40 years of continuous research and active participation in victim movement of the author of this paper.

Panel number: 98 – Presentation 3

Victimology in Hungary

Author(s): **Eszter Sárík, Tünde Barabás, Anna Kiss**, National Institute of Criminology

Abstract:

The presentation provides a general overview on the state of the art of victimology in Hungary. In the course of the development of criminal law the victim party lost his/her former leading role in the procedure and was pushed out to the periphery of justice. That's why more and more people call for a restoration of the victim's proper place and role in the procedure. Currently we intend to reflect on the basic theoretical and scientific (theory of science) dilemmas of victimology, on some aspects of victim's morphology and first and foremost on the position of the victim in the legal context mostly with regards to the Criminal Procedure Law. The authors show the victim's situation in the procedure encircled by the law. They analyze some new legal institutes that characterize the Hungarian criminal procedure. The presentation is also to cover some cases in respect of the phenomenon of victim blame throwing a glance on its problematic and complex scientific background, in the scope of victimological interdependence.

Panel number: 98 – Presentation 4

High and Low Risk Victims in Romania

Author(s): **Flaviu Ciopec**, West University of Timisoara, **Andra-Roxana Trandafir (Ilie)**, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

This overview study focuses on an important taxonomy of victims as subjects exposed to the risk of an offence. Based on data and research findings, the authors described opposed categories of victims by revealing risk as the key to understand crime climate in Romania. On one hand, a few special groups of individuals are remarkably distinguished as high risk victims: women, minors and road traffic participants. In each case, a basic idea is underlined. Women are often victims especially due to domestic violence, illicit trafficking of beings and rapes. Minors are vulnerable based on their anthropological and social conditions. Low profile infrastructure increased the number of accidents with serious injured victims. On the other hand, Romania is (still) a heaven in cases of gun violence, hate crimes and cars stolen. No surprise since Romania has some of the strictest gun laws in the world, is hospitable and open to foreigners, but half of the national vehicles are older than 15 years. It may be stated that victims' issues reflect in fact the country's problems, which means that solutions could be searched not only in terms of criminal legislation or activities performed by public authorities

or institutions involved in this sector, but also from an economic, social and sometimes even religious perspective.

Panel number: 99 – Presentation 1

Perception on the death penalty in Romania and links to imprisonment. An exploratory study

Author(s): **Andra-Roxana Trandafir (Ilie), Marius Sima, Ștefana Sorohan**, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

Although many studies have explored the perception of the capital punishment, few of them have revealed the perception of the Romanian individuals (and, even less, of the students) in what concerns this perception. In this respect, we conducted an exploratory study among law students from 6 universities in Romania. Due to important historic and academic links, we added students from one university from Republic of Moldova. In total, more than 2200 respondents expressed their opinions on the death penalty, showed the arguments for their choice and commented on the alternatives to the capital punishment.

While a debate on this subject may seem obsolete, due to the international obligations undertaken by Romania which make such penalty impossible to implement again, the results of the study actually reveal other important issue, which are of maximum practical importance, such as lack of confidence towards imprisonment or, more generally, towards the judicial system. This presentation will thus show the aim of the exploratory study on death penalty and its alternatives and will provide an overview of the results related to respondents and their distribution in terms of age, sex, university, year of study etc., in order to introduce the arguments and consequences of the main choice of the debate.

Panel number: 99 – Presentation 2

In Favor of the Death Penalty. Arguments and Consequences

Author(s): **Valentina Dinu, Florin Bobei**, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

After the abolition of the death penalty in 1990, there have been studies which have shown a consistent public support for its reintroduction, the rationale behind such studies being given by the socio-economic context of that period. The perception of a growing criminality, backed up by a general feeling of insecurity, caused an increase in the public support for capital punishment. Starting from the results exposed in the Introduction of this study, we will try, through an analysis of the arguments related to necessity of capital punishment, to identify which arguments generated the greatest influence among students and which are the causes of a consistent percentage of students supporting the capital punishment.

The somewhat surprising position of law students on this matter, as they represent a group presumed to be amongst the most informed about what capital punishment represents,

including its consequences from a criminological point of view, will be analyzed considering several aspects pursued by our survey, such as the categories of crimes for which this punishment is seen as acceptable, the reasons behind the opinion of being in favor of the capital punishment, the methods through which this type of penalty could be enforced and even the opinion of the students about the potential exit of Romania from the European Union in case the capital punishment will be reintroduced.

Panel number: 99 – Presentation 3

Arguments Against the Death Penalty and an Overview of Available Current Alternatives

Author(s): **Dragoș Pârgaru**, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

Amongst those who advocate in favor of the death penalty, there appears to be a consensus to restrict its application to the most heinous crimes. The array of crimes is a subject of debate, but, as an argument, supporters pose questions such as: why should we not take use the capital punishment at least in cases concerning, e.g., genocide, crimes against humanity, multiple homicides? Should one be able to answer persuasive enough to such questions, the arguments will extend implicitly to other crimes. The presumptive absolute inexistence of a right on behalf of the state to take a person's life, the irreversible character of such punishment and an adaptation of the "slippery slope" fallacy are just some of the arguments why the death penalty should not be used even in such cases.

Depending on the arguments, one will envisage the alternatives. Currently, we note a consensus towards long duration imprisonment as the main alternative. But, taking into consideration criteria such as theoretical views on the criminal penalty's main purpose and sociological characteristics of different communities, even long duration imprisonment is placed under scrutiny. Issues as parole availability, joint versus solitary confinement, the existence or not of transition back to society as a purpose and methods by which such purpose could be achieved are under debate. In this way, we will open the broader discussion on the role and status of imprisonment in Romania.

Panel number: 99 – Presentation 4

Imprisonment in Romania. Perception and Facts

Author(s): **Lavinia Valeria Lefterache, George Lazăr, Dorel Herinean**, Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Abstract:

Since 2014 a new criminal code has entered into force diminishing the limits of prison and, at the same time, increasing the field of alternative solutions. The criminal records show a large variety of criminal decisions in terms of limits and type. But are the courts of law and the society on the same page?

It is clear that the ever-advancing trend of lower prison sentences and alternatives to incarceration have an important effect on the functions of punishment. But are people still discouraged to commit crimes? Do the short-term advantages of crimes outweigh the short prison terms criminals are facing? These are not the only queries we are going to pursue in this study. We will also focus on how well the alternative solutions have been implemented by the courts and if they have any impact on the rate of re-offending. The answer to these questions should paint a realistic picture of the current effect of prison terms on society as a whole and offenders in particular. We also aim to illustrate the impact of the legislative changes in the Criminal Code of 2014 and we will try to evaluate how young adults perceive imprisonment in Romania, in order to assess the future of law in criminal matters.

Panel number: 100 – Presentation 1

Main Challenges of Organized Crime and Corruption in the Western Balkans

Author(s): **Ugljesa Zvekic**, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime

Abstract:

Hotspots of Organized Crime in the Western Balkans (Gi), Illicit Trade in the South Eastern Europe (Siracusa Institute), Corruption and Anti-Corruption in the Western Balkans (Gi) and Measuring and Assessing Organized Crime in the Western Balkans (UNODC) were presented and discussed at the Regional Conference held in February 2020 at Wilton Park, UK. The main research and policy relevant findings relate to close linkages between political, economic and criminal establishments in the region; non-independent justice systems; controlled media; lack of research and silence of the intellectual community, and limited role of civil society. A number of recommendations were made to improve the situation and in particular to promote independent civil society, including media and academic/research community.

Panel number: 100 – Presentation 2

Corruption and Anti-Corruption in the Western Balkans

Author(s): **Suncana Roksandic**, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime/Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb

Abstract:

Corruption and organized crime is present almost everywhere in the Western Balkans: from petty bribes to sophisticated forms of corruptive transactions related to public works and/or the financial sector. Analysis of cases, available reports points to existence of a state capture elements as the ultimate form of organised corruption. In the past decades, efforts have been made to enact anti-corruption legislation, anti-corruption strategies and specialized anti-corruption structures. To tackle wide spread corruption, the Western Balkans governments individually made commitments to address corruption (2018-2019 Anti-corruption Pledges). This paper focuses on the phenomenology of organized corruption in WB and policy responses

to address it. It underlines importance of implementation of chosen measures and policy responses.

Panel number: 100 – Presentation 3

Organised Crime & Criminal State Capture - Connecting the Dots Between News Headlines, Indictments and Scientific Research

Author(s): **Anna-Maria Getos Kalac**, Balkan Criminology, Zagreb University's Faculty of Law in coop. with Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime

Abstract:

The presentation focuses on how to connect the dots between investigative journalism, criminal prosecution and criminological research on organised crime and corruption in the Balkans. The question is twofold. On one hand it deals with overlaps in terms of ‘methodology’ used for investigating organised crime and criminal state capture by journalists, criminal justice actors and researchers. On the other hand, it deals with their findings as such, esp. the level of certainty, reliability and validity of data gathered. The underlying assumption is that journalists and investigators as well as academics, at least in principle, have a consensually agreeable common goal, which is to detect, publicly reveal, repress, and prospectively prevent organised crime and criminal state capture. Yet, despite this overarching common goal, each of the actors has a subset of specific objectives that are imposed by their own professions. There appears to be a point of intersection between the overall goals as well as most of the specific objectives of all three actors. Our aim is to generate mutual understanding about these intersections and explain why at certain points a synergy of efforts seems impossible. We want to detect these points that hinder mutual cooperation and develop mechanisms to expand joint action on criminal state capture and organised crime in the Balkans.

Panel number: 100 – Presentation 4 (merged)

Hotspots of Organized Crime in the Western Balkans

Author(s): **Fabian Zhilla**, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime

Abstract:

The Report on the Hot Spots of Organised Crime in the Western Balkans looks at the characteristics of hotspots of criminal activities. It then provides a granular analysis of particular border crossings, intersections or regions of vulnerability. What makes these places particularly vulnerable? Why are they attractive to criminals? After discussing these questions, the report connects the dots between these locations to identify possible links and patterns that tell us more about the geography of crime in the region. To contextualize these organized-crime hotspots, the report provides an overview of the current situation in the Western Balkans, as well as some general information on the main illicit flows. It then looks at hotspots close to border or (internal) boundary crossings. The other main section of the report focuses on major intersections of organized crime in the Western Balkans – mostly bigger cities

(particularly capitals), coastal towns and places where major highways intersect. One key observation of this report, which is important to highlight upfront, is that illicit flows through ports, cities and border crossings in the Western Balkans are enabled by a political economy of crime that is deeply entrenched in most countries of the region. The report therefore takes a look at the ecosystem of crime that creates an environment in which illicit activity can flourish. It concludes with a prognosis of potential future hotspots of crime.

Hotspots of Western Balkan organized crime

Author(s): **Walter Kemp**, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime

Abstract:

Certain parts of the Western Balkans are vulnerable to organized crime. They have become hotspots of illicit activity, either supply or trafficking. Why are some places more vulnerable than others? Where are these hotspots? And what is the impact of organized crime? The presentation will also look at hotspots of criminal activity around the world where groups from the Western Balkans are active. Why are these regions attractive for criminal groups from the Western Balkans and what is the impact of their activities on the region?

28. Working group on Rural Criminology (ERC)

Panel number: 101 – Presentation 1

"If you're going to live, leave a legacy" -- Rural Criminology's Future in a Century No Longer New

Author(s): **Joe Donnermeyer**, Ohio State University

Abstract:

The American poet, activist and Pulitzer Prize winner, Maya Angelou (1928-2014), once wrote: "If you're going to live, leave a legacy." In this presentation, the emergence of rural criminology is briefly reviewed as a way to discuss its future prospects. Specifically, this presentation will consider several significant issues for rural criminology's continued growth and for its prospects for informing the next generation of scholars who may be interested in rural crime studies. These include: a firm focus on examining the intersectionality of rurality with various criminological and criminal justice issues, continued development of a comparative, international approach to the study of rural crime, engaging in more self-critical dialogue about rural criminological theories and research methods, and examining several important rural criminological likely to emerge over the next several decades of the 21st century, including, among others, access to justice amongst rural peoples and communities.

Panel number: 101 – Presentation 2

Risk, surveillance and community. The production of safety in the Irish countryside

Author(s): **Artur Pytlarz**, TU Dublin

Abstract:

The last decade saw major changes in terms of crime prevention in the Irish countryside. One of the most noticeable shifts was the emergence of Text Alert Groups. This community based initiative combines neighbourhood wide surveillance with dissemination of information about suspicious activity among the members of the scheme via electronic communication ie. Text message. At the moment, according to the Department of Justice, there are about 600 groups nationwide with around 120,000 subscribers. Almost exclusively these groups are based in rural communities.

In this paper, I present data obtained during 12 months of engagement with two rural communities, one representing accessible rural while the other can be characterised as the remote rural. Both of them have the Text Alert scheme in operation. The data collected during that time was collected through participant observations and interviews with selected members of the community. The key findings are the impact of responsabilization imposed on the rural dwellers and the rise of widespread surveillance and changing model of crime prevention. The target hardening is achieved not so much by sole hardware solutions but more and more by being part of the information flow. Therefore for Irish rural dwellers being secure increasingly means being informed.

Panel number: 101 – Presentation 3

Desolation in the Countryside: How Agricultural Crime impacts the Mental Health of British Farmers

Author(s): **Kreseda Smith**, Harper Adams University

Abstract:

Agricultural crime – or rural/farm crime – is increasingly becoming a fact of life for farmers in Britain. While no official figures exist for this type of crime, key rural stakeholders such as insurers publish regular indicators of the level of the problem. However, these figures, and much of the extant academic research focus almost exclusively on the financial impact of agricultural crime. To date, no research has examined how agricultural crime impacts the mental health of farmers.

This research is the first to explore how agricultural crime impacts the mental health and wellbeing of farmers in Britain, but also how agricultural crime compares to other farming stressors in its impact on the mental health of British farmers.

An online survey was employed to reach farmers across Britain to obtain quantitative data, but also qualitative data relating to stressors. Results found that agricultural crime has a significant impact on farmer mental health, with numerous aspects of crime having a clear association with the experience of a number of mental health indicators.

The research concludes that there is a clear research gap regarding crime as a farmer stressor and the direct impact this has on farmer mental health. It is argued that the findings of this research support the need for a wider discussion among key stakeholders to examine how farmers can be better supported to address the crime-related factors that are now known to directly affect farmer mental health.

Panel number: 101 – Presentation 4

The role of the media in the fear of crime. Results from a Swiss city with low criminality

Author(s): **Amandine Da Silva, Lorena Molnar, Stefano Caneppele**, University of Lausanne, School of Criminal Justice

Abstract:

This study tests the model proposed by Gerber (2010) in which fear of crime is explained by the association between media consumption, former victimisation experiences, lack of coping strategies and the disorganisation of the neighbourhood. We used data from a representative victimization survey conducted in 2019 (N=7885) in a Swiss city with low victimisation rate. Firstly, we found that, on average, the participants of the study expressed low levels of fear of crime during the day (Mean = 1/5) and higher but still low levels of fear of crime during the night (Mean = 2/5). Our results also suggest that the most predictive variable of the fear of crime are the perceived level of crime in the neighbourhood and the perception of being able to defend oneself in case of aggression. Variables as the media consumption and the former offline victimisation experiences are the less predictive of the fear of crime. Based on our findings, we refute the interactive model and we propose to focus on the fear of crime on the cyberworld, for example, on the study of the relationship between media consumption, fear to cybercrime and former online victimisation, among other proposals.

Panel number: 101 – Presentation 5

Rural areas in Poland as a place to commit the crime

Author(s): **Emilia Jurgielewicz-Delegacz**, Faculty of Law, University of Białystok

Abstract:

The National Police Headquarters statistics provide important information regarding overall crime trends in Poland, but they don't identify differences among geographic areas. That is why, the presentation deals with the analyses based on the statistical data collected by the Police concerning the urban and rural areas because such data are the best source of criminality rate. But what's more, during the presentations author will try to answer few questions: Where and why the crime rates are higher (in urban or in rural areas)? What are the patterns of rural criminality in Poland? What are the differences in crime rates in rural and urban areas?

29. ESC working group on Policing

Panel number: 102 – Presentation 1

Uneven Global Mobilities and the Advent of Concierge Security

Author(s): **Conor O'Reilly**, University of Leeds

Abstract:

The 'mobility turn' within criminological scholarship has witnessed significant critical attention to the discouragement, containment and deportation of suspect global travellers. However, as unquestionably important as attention to oppressive global mobility regimes is, there has also been concurrent neglect in examining elite manifestations of the security-mobility nexus. This paper will examine how the commodified (in)security services that have emerged around elite mobility are being extended by a range of niche private actors. This expanding cadre of guardians of global mobility –from across such interconnected fields as security, healthcare, insurance, emergency response and evacuation services– offers highly bespoke and 'always-on' services that I term 'concierge security'. Technologies such as panic-buttons, GPS-tracking, and in-vehicle locator chips; infrastructure such as private air-terminals and standby air-fleets to extract clients from jeopardy; medical and travel security expertise available at the touch-of-a-smartphone anywhere in the world; entrepreneurial and innovative insurance products to cover the perils of global travel: all demonstrate niche security products and services tailored towards the globetrotting elite. Informed by scholarship concerned with elite mobilities, transnational policing and the commodification of security, this paper draws necessary critical attention to this (ostensibly) highly personalised security provision.

Panel number: 102 – Presentation 2

The Pluralised Landscape of Financial Investigations

Author(s): **Clarissa Meerts**, VU Amsterdam

Abstract:

Public-private relations continue to appeal to practitioners and academics alike. Much has been written about relations between police and private security personnel in general, however, relations between corporate investigators and the criminal justice system are far less researched. The purpose of this study is to 1) empirically explore public-private relations in the Netherlands in the context of internal investigations into financial crime; and 2) conceptualise these relationships. The study is explorative and as such, has a qualitative design, consisting of expert interviews (N=30) and case file research (N=7). Although there are many endeavours to cooperate, most of the work of corporate investigators seems to remain in the private sphere. When there is criminal justice system involvement, relations

often stay at the level of private-to-public information transfer. In such situations, one can hardly speak of ‘cooperation’. However, some interesting developments show that there are also instances in which corporate investigators and police cooperate on a more long-term, structural level. The findings are discussed in the context of how to conceptualise public-private relationships, leading to the conclusion that for the most part, these relationships are marked by bifurcation rather than a blurring together of public and private.

Panel number: 102 – Presentation 3

Private Security/Private Military: One Phenomenon or Two?

Author(s): **Adam White**, University of Sheffield

Abstract:

At the beginning of the 21st century, the terms ‘private security’ and ‘private military’ enjoyed relatively clear-cut meanings. While private security was used by criminologists to describe the market for policing in civil society, private military was used by international relations (IR) scholars to describe the market for soldiering in war zones. Twenty years later, however, significant ambiguity surrounds these distinctions. This is in part because criminologists have become ever more interested in more hard-edged forms of private security in violent civil societies and IR scholars have become increasingly preoccupied with more soft-edged forms of private military in post-war peacekeeping operations – itself a reflection of the growing overlap between the two disciplines. This paper critically assesses the ongoing value of the private security/private military distinction from two angles. On one side, it evaluates the claim that private security and private military labour markets do still represent different spheres of economic activity (following the traditional state-centric policing/soldiering bifurcation). On the other side, it weighs up the claim that these labour markets have converged into more or less the same sphere of economic activity (a global market for the protection of persons and property). It concludes that both claims continue to have analytical purchase and, as a consequence, we need to develop a more systematic way of handling these terms.

Panel number: 103 – Presentation 1

Desired competences and values for police officers: how they are selected and how they develop during their early career

Author(s): **Anse Stevens**, Ghent University

Abstract:

Police selection and socialisation have been studied internationally by numerous researchers from different angles. Generally these studies focused on either one or the other. With regards to police selection, different tests and instruments that are used in psychological and personality tests have been examined, whereas research on police socialisation has focused on (aspects of) police culture, ethical aspects and phases of police socialisation. The connection

between the two consecutive phases of selection and socialisation has not been fundamentally studied. Gaining an insight into this matter is important however as both phases are essential in identifying, selecting and stimulating the development of police officers to be, in order for them to meet the professional profile that is put forward. This is why in the present PhD study, we focus on both phases.

In this presentation the research design of our panel study will be presented, together with the results of a literature analysis concerning a number of desired competences and values that are included in the Belgian professional profiles for police officers. These competences and values are based on the pillars of community oriented policing. The survey will be conducted at three particular moments in the trajectory of police inspectors, chief inspectors and commissioners to be, based on the phases from the police socialisation as distinguished by John Van Maanen (1975).

Panel number: 103 – Presentation 2

“They don’t see the value in it because the organization isn’t valuing it” - A critical analysis of the role of learning in the development of police officers and the police organization in Scotland

Author(s): **Larissa Engelmann**, Edinburgh Napier University

Abstract:

Recent developments such as the growing interest in the black lives matter movement and the outbreak of the corona virus has put a renewed spotlight on police services. In particular, questions persist around the use of power, the training police officers receive to enable them to use this power effectively and more generally what kind of 21st century police force we are looking for. There is little evidence to date on how the Scottish police force is adapting to these challenges and how they empower and equip their officers to do their job.

This paper presents findings from a mixed methodology project which explores how Scottish police officers assess the role of learning in their development and their assessment of Police Scotland as a learning organization. Considering that Police Scotland does not act in a vacuum and increasingly needs to navigate a multi-disciplinary workspace, partner professions were asked about the role of learning in their organization and for effective partnership work with the police. Emerging findings suggests a disconnect between learning needs, existing learning structures and willingness and ability to change. Allied professions interviews also suggest an increasing gulf between public sector development and Police Scotland’s ability to stay up to date. This highlights the existence of substantial barriers to Police Scotland's commitment to being a learning organization and questions their ability to adapt to the challenges of the 21st century.

Panel number: 103 – Presentation 3

Voluntary Resignations from the Police Service: the impact of organisational and occupational stressors on organisational commitment

Author(s): **Sarah Charman**, University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

The numbers of police officers in England and Wales who are voluntarily resigning from the service has been increasing rapidly in recent years. Despite this, there has been scant attention paid academically or organisationally to this issue. Using the framework of organisational commitment, this paper seeks to consider police officer decisions to voluntarily resign from the police service. It does this through an analysis of a survey distributed to all police officer voluntary resigners from one English force between November 2014 until June 2019. What emerged from the findings was an indication that police officers who voluntarily resign from the police service highly value the occupation they have joined. They appreciate the nature of the work they are involved with, the opportunities that that work holds for fulfilling ambitions for public service and the satisfaction of working with policing colleagues as part of a team. The findings also indicate however that they are ultimately frustrated by the perceived inability of the organisation to manage the demands upon them and by a sense of organisational 'injustice' emanating from perceptions of a lack of 'voice', a lack of leadership, a lack of autonomy and a lack of support. This damages the exchange-based working relationship between officers and managers, causing a decline in the affective organisational commitment necessary to provoke an intention to remain.

Panel number: 103 – Presentation 4

Towards Creating a Good Barrell: Using Procedural Justice to Explain Police Integrity in a Comparative Context

Author(s): **Jon Maskaly**, University of Texas at Dallas, **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich**, Michigan State University, **Irena Cajner Mraovic**, University of Zagreb, **Wook Kang**, Korean National Police University

Abstract:

A pervasive problem involves officers lapses in police integrity because it systematically undermines the rule of law and the public's trust. There are four broad reasons for diminished police integrity, including the absence of effective organizational accountability and monitoring mechanisms. Most often people think these systems are designed to detect bad apples after they have engaged in misconduct and simultaneously exert a generalized deterrent effect. We posit that an additional strength of these organizational safeguards could come in the form of having officers believe in fairness and legitimate nature of these processes (i.e., procedural justice). Using data from Korea and Croatia, we test the assertion that police integrity is related to perceptions of procedural justice in two distinct cultural settings. The fundamental assertion being that police executive might be able to enhance police integrity by enhancing the perceptions of fairness in the organization's accountability systems, rather than simply strengthening the severity of punishments.

Panel number: 103 – Presentation 5

An Garda Síochána, divide from the inside: When silence means survival

Author(s): **Courtney Marsh**, Ghent University

Abstract:

There is an established body of international literature supporting a strong loyalty among police officers. However, in Ireland, there has been little research to date on An Garda Síochána, Ireland's national policing organisation, which leads to a lack of understanding in how loyalty manifests itself among officers. Underpinned by theories of social learning and social identity, this qualitative exploration analyses documents to understand under what conditions loyalty is valued in the organisation and what happens to those who do not follow the cultural norms. The data indicates that the organisation espouses a culture of conform or face the consequences. In these particular circumstances, officers must then either compromise their integrity or become pariahs in the organisation; officers must stay silent in order to survive.

Panel number: 104 – Presentation 1

Covid-19, Police Stops measures and Constitution in Portugal: the imperative of proportionality

Author(s): **Maria do Rosário Anjos**, IJP - Portucalense Institute for legal Research, **Mariana Henriques Martins**, Porto University and Edinburg University

Abstract:

The present study aims to analyze the police measures adopted by the Portuguese Republic to contain the COVID 19 pandemic, in the context of the state of emergency decreed by the government authorities.

The study is developed from the analysis of law, especially the strengthening of the police powers of detention due to non-compliance with the confinement rules imposed. A brief historical and comparative study is made between the situation experienced in 2020 and other past situations.

We focus the analysis on the police stops measures legislated, in order to examine their adequacy with the constitutional principles on individual rights, freedoms and guarantees.

In particular, this study intend to look at the proportionality of the measures adopted, in particular those requiring quarantined detention or house confinement.

The methodology adopted is based on a theoretical framework that comprised the study of legislation, administrative decisions, reports and opinions of various authorities. Available data were also collected to conclude on the degree of acceptance of the measures adopted and the behavior of the police in their execution.

The conclusions show the results of data collected and the degree of acceptance by people in general as to the restrictions adopted. From the legal point of view, some critical reflection is developed on the adequacy of the measures to the Constitution, from the point of view of their proportionality.

Panel number: 104 – Presentation 2

Police stops in Germany - between legal rules and informal practices

Author(s): **Hartmut Aden, Alexander Bosch, Jan Fährmann**, Berlin School of Economics and Law (FÖPS Berlin)

Abstract:

In most countries, stopping citizens in order to get information regarding their identity is an everyday instrument for policing. While most police officers perceive stops as routine, research results show that citizens are unequally concerned by police stops, depending upon their age, ethnicity and behaviour.

Compared to other European countries, the specific variation of rule of law established in Germany has led to a relatively dense legal framework for all kinds of police measures that potentially affect the citizens' fundamental rights. The German police do not have general powers to stop, question and search anyone, but rather stops are only allowed in specific situations, e.g. if someone is suspected to have committed a crime or is met at specific places labelled as 'dangerous'.

The paper shows that police officers develop practices and micro-politics that are guided rather by the police officers' professional experience and personal attitudes than by the legal rules governing police stops. While the legal rules would require a decision regarding the legal base to be applied before a stop begins, practitioners tend to start a stop if they feel that "something could be wrong" with the individual to be potentially stopped. Only while the stop is taking place, police officers generate the knowledge necessary to decide if their feeling concerning the individual was justified.

Panel number: 104 – Presentation 3

Analysis of police identity checks in Croatia

Author(s): **Ruža Karlović, Ivana Glavina Jelaš, Jasna Babić, Jurica Pačelat**, Police College (Ministry of the interior of the Republic of Croatia)

Abstract:

The aim of this research was to examine the characteristics of persons whose identities were checked by Croatian police officers. The aim was also to compare the number and certain characteristics of stopped persons by police who have been found to have committed a criminal offense or misdemeanor with persons not previously recorded in police records, or to examine the effectiveness of Croatian police officers in confirming suspicion of committing a certain misdemeanor or criminal offense. The research was conducted on a sample of identity checks performed in four county police administrations in the Republic of Croatia in the last three years. Socio-demographic data were taken into the analysis (gender, age, place of

identity checks, whether the stopped person is kept in some other records, whether the person is wanted). The paper will present the analyzed descriptive data on stopped persons; the ratio of the number of stopped persons and those who have been found to have committed a criminal offense or misdemeanor and the results of a chi-square test which will examine the differences between persons who have been and who have not been found to have committed a criminal offense or misdemeanor taken by the police.

Panel number: 104 – Presentation 4

The 2017 French Riots and Trust in the Police. A Quasi-Experimental Approach

Author(s): **Christof Nägel**, German Police University, **Mark Lutter**, University of Wuppertal

Abstract:

On February 2, 2017, French police officers brutally abused a young black man, leading to the first wave of 2017 French riots. The present study exploits the coincidence that the focal event occurred during the survey period of the European Social Survey (ESS) 2016 (Nov. 11, 2016 – March 11, 2017) in France, thus providing the basis for a Natural Experiment on the effect of media reporting on police misconduct on trust in the police. Data is analyzed by means of a Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) as well as more conventional regression analyses with heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors. In line with procedural justice theory as well as institutional theory, the present study finds support for the notion that this special case of police misconduct did decrease trust in the police. In addition, people reporting a migrant background show even less trust in the police after the event. Frequency of different media consumption does not appear to explain deterioration of trust in the police after the event. The results of this study increase the internal and external validity of the assumption that trust in the police can be explained not only by personal experiences, but also by the perceived unfair treatment of others. Results are robust to various placebo tests. There is some evidence that the effect seems to be short-lived, although the data basis is limited in this regard. Several fruitful approaches for future studies are discussed.

Panel number: 105 – Presentation 1

The relations between ICT and community policing: an analysis through the Catalan case

Author(s): **Gemma Galdón Clavell**, **Mariano Martín Zamorano**, Eticas Research and Consulting

Abstract:

Community policing (CP), born in the late 1970s, is an attempt to overcome the “car patrolling model” by making police more proactive and connected to citizens while ensuring its effectiveness (Weisburd & Eck, 2004). Such a philosophy was adopted by police forces worldwide in the last decades. The use of new technologies as part of CP operations was

expected to strengthen ties between citizens and the local police. ICT-based relations between these actors may render information exchanges smoother, trustable, and more productive (Schuck and Rosenbaum, 2008).

However, there is a lack of research on the nature and consequences of technological implementation in this domain. This paper shows the results of a project carried out during the year 2019, analysing whether the use of ICTs by CP boosts or weakens the original purposes of CP orientation. The research is based on a thorough literature review, a survey with 50 local police units in Catalonia, semi-structured interviews and four focus groups with local and regional police (Mossos d'Esquadra) as well as with social organizations in the region. Although a few technological solutions have been successfully adopted following CP principles, the analysis reveals a tension between the dominant techno-optimism of police and the general lack of planning and assessment behind technological adoption and implementation.

Panel number: 105 – Presentation 2

Technosocial green resistance: the uses of digital communication technologies in activist practice

Author(s): **Anna Di Ronco**, University of Essex

Abstract:

Over the past decades, digital communication technologies (DCTs) have substantially been used by networked social movements to visually expose police brutality and the repression of dissent, as well as to campaign and raise awareness of protests. Environmental movements are no exception to this trend: visual and textual material posted by them on social media have facilitated the emergence of unrecognised forms of environmental and ecological crimes and harms, and different framings of environmental protest, often differing from mainstream media frames. Drawing on the case of resistance to the Trans Adriatic Pipeline, commonly known as TAP, in southern Italy, and on mixed methods for data collection, this paper focuses on the use by this movement of DCTs in activist practice, and specifically addresses its strategic use of mobile cameras and social media for the crowdsourced counter-surveillance of law enforcement and corporate power.

Panel number: 105 – Presentation 3

Platforms and Privatizing Lines: Business Improvement Areas, municipal apps, and the marketization of public service

Author(s): **Debra Mackinnon**, University of Calgary

Abstract:

Cities and the private sector have rolled out a range of market and tech-based “solutions” to replace and augment forms of urban governance, policing and service delivery. Referred to as new public management or entrepreneurial urbanism, Business Improvement Areas and their

evolving practices, exemplify the confluence of these variegated corporate models. Fixtures on urban landscape, BIAs and their membership have become “frontline workers” left to navigate systemic urban problems such as affordable housing, informal settlements, cuts to social services, and more recently the opioid crisis. Not in the business of solving these problems – it’s not their job and they can’t – BIAs have focused on the performance of “clean and safe” areas for consumption. This paper focuses on an empiric case of corporatization, BIA private policing and City service delivery. Specifically, I examine how five Vancouver BIAs have used VanConnect – a citizen to government (C2G) application – to navigate the splintered streetscape. Who do BIAs work for, and what type of work are they doing? Rather than a straightforward case of entrepreneurialism, privatization, or responsabilization, I highlight the complex assemblage of public and private actors necessary for carrying out “clean and safe”, providing rich nuance to ongoing discussions of corporatization and marketization.

Panel number: 105 – Presentation 4

On Mobile City Applications and Why They Matter to Criminology

Author(s): **Lior Volinz, Lucas Melgaço**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

Local authorities worldwide develop and adopt mobile applications that enable residents to report urban incidents in a direct, rapid and relatively simple manner. In some cases, Mobile City Application can and are used by residents to complain on minor offenses such as graffiti and vandalism, illegal dumping or noise complaints. In this article we propose that the emergence of such apps transforms the policing and prevention of minor urban offenses. We propose several dimensions through which this transformation can be explored, while calling for a wider criminological attention to the digital transformation of urban space and its (dis)orders. By examining FixMyStreet, a international Mobile City Application in use in Brussels, we call attention to how Mobile City Applications bring forth new state-citizens interfaces for reporting minor offenses - without intermediaries, public, (semi)anonymized, aggregated and with minimal filters; to how reporting through mobile city applications promotes local authorities to pursue technical solutions to social problems instead of a wider prevention policy; and to how Mobile City Applications prompts individuals to report on one another rather than take collective action to the betterment of their community. We posit that these transformations are a criminological matter; and that by attending to new dynamics of policing and preventing of minor offenses we can gain early clues into different possibilities in the future of urban policing.

Panel number: 106 – Presentation 1

The Corona-Virus as an invisible Actant in a First Responders’ Ecosystem

Author(s): **Jonas Grutzpalk**, HSPV NRW

Abstract:

If we want to describe the impact of the corona virus on polices and their networks in an ecosystem of first responders we might feel tempted to make use of the Actor-Network-Theory (ANT). The advantage of ANT is that it integrates non-human elements, i.e. actants such as communication tools, legal regimes, or machinery and human social actors such as first responders from different institutions, or people belonging to vulnerable groups in a broader analytical framework. ANT follows actors through their daily routines to assess what kind of tools are used in what kind of circumstances and with what effects. By combining perspectives from human and non-human actors/actants a comprehensive representation of the complex processes, evolving in crisis response, can be produced.

The question the presentation envisages is how exactly and on what terms the ANT can be used in a such a manner that it helps to draw a realistic picture of policed societies during the pandemia.

Panel number: 106 – Presentation 2

The role of Police in enforcing lockdown rules

Author(s): **Francesc Guillén Lasiera**, Universitat Autònoma of Barcelona

Abstract:

Most European countries have established quite strict rules for people's confinement in order to prevent the contagion of Covid19. Those have implied very serious restrictions to the liberty of movement, religious freedom, political and labour rights, right to public demonstration and freedom of speech. The most usual actor in the enforcement of those rules has been the Police. The true question that should be discussed is which the aim of those restrictions is and, consequently, which the final goal of police intervention is. In some cases, it seems that a successful police intervention is only evidenced by millions of police reports denouncing offenders. In other cases, Police have also reduced their enthusiasm with reporting offenders when, due to a legislative gap, they started to believe that most of those reports wouldn't eventually imply a sanction for the citizen. "It is not worth then", they said. It is quite worrying that police actions are so focused on punishment and sanction. They seem to forget that their last goal is to assist the people to be protected from contagion, not reporting offences. At the same time, in other countries just some thousands of offenders have been reported by the police and the results for the population's health (in terms of contagion and dead people) have been even better. which should be police role? Of course, they are law enforcement agents and should apply the law. However, should fairness and proximity criteria temper their actions?

Panel number: 106 – Presentation 3

Level of exception in government responses to covid-19 among EU states

Author(s): **Sebastian Roché**, CNRS/SciencesPo-Grenoble Alpes University

Abstract:

Government institutions play a role in crisis management, disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery , and that a complex interplay between political leaders and bureaucracies is at stake . The “political culture” of the elite is an important in framing their decisions . This may be even more true in times of exception, when government decides on the legality of its powers, and on their limitations. We situate our approach at the crossroad of those traditions: a major pandemic is a shock during which government both protects / constraints their citizens, and maintains / escapes “checks and balances”. Government will decide on an equilibrium based on a complex set of factors, in which a democratic political culture may be critical. Based on an index of "exceptionalism" and mobilization of police and army, we find that a shock is propitious to infringements of rights of citizens and political opponents, and the least democratic government have a more authoritarian response according to preliminary findings.

Panel number: 106 – Presentation 4

Shifting patterns of policing in Europe during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis

Author(s): **Detlef Nogala**, CEPOL - European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training

Abstract:

Since the onset of the Covid-19 spread from early 2020 on, a major social crisis has taken grip on individuals and societies on local, regional, national and global level, by causing interruption, if not disruption of usual routines. As the massive risks for public health became swiftly clear, governments have declared the state of emergency and resorted to respective measures, massively curtailing social circulation and business. While most European countries have entered into a secondary phase of the pandemic, trying to normalise interaction on all levels as good as possible, police forces across Europe were called into action to deal with extraordinary challenges.

Policing general curfews, re-erecting intra-EU border controls and enforcing novel “social-distancing” rules on a large scale have created an irritating new reality, opening new grounds for conflicts and potential criminalisation, while opportunity structure for committing offences were shifting at the same time.

Soon after the initial shock of virus-induced emergency orders, a group of European police scholars have set-up a research observatory in March 2020 called “Policing Pandemia” in order to exchange observations about police actions and government’s actions and to examine specific policing patterns attributable to the pandemic situation.

This paper will present topics and will summarise main indicators that have been collected from the various European countries.

Panel number: 106 – Presentation 5

Policing the pandemic in Scotland: Policing practice, procedural justice and public compliance

Author(s): **Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

Covid-19 is the biggest global crisis in living history. Not only has it cost thousands of lives and affected the health of thousands more, but it resulted in unprecedented restrictions on our personal freedoms and civil liberties. Under the UK lockdown, the public was asked to follow a set of draconian regulations on social distancing, public gatherings and restricted public travel, as well as get to grips with even more complex, confusing and often contradictory guidelines issued by different governments. Police forces across the UK were given extraordinary powers to help tackle the spread of the virus, keep people safe and, ultimately, save lives. Such powers include the ability to detain someone suspected of being infected with Covid-19, issue Fixed Penalty Notices or even arrest people for not adhering to the regulations. The use of such powers raises significant questions for criminologists around public compliance with and acceptance of the restrictions, policing approaches and their adherence to principles of procedural justice, and the ultimate impact of the pandemic on public confidence in policing. This paper will provide an insider view on the police use of the Covid-19 powers during lockdown in Scotland and provide analysis from the perspective of policy, practice and the public.

Panel number: 107 – Presentation 1

Police generation of compliance amongst the street population: procedural fairness or deterrence?

Author(s): **Arabella Kyprianides, Ben Bradford**, University College London, **Jonathan Jackson**, LSE

Abstract:

Procedural fairness can motivate compliance through the mediating influence of police legitimacy, over and above beliefs about risk of sanction generated by perceptions of police effectiveness. Using survey data collected from 200 members of the street population, we examine (a) whether procedural justice is important to homeless people's compliance with the law, and whether police legitimacy mediates the relationship between procedural justice and compliance, (b) whether deterrence is important in generating compliance amongst this highly marginalized group by considering whether risk of sanction mediates the relationship between police effectiveness and compliance, and (c) whether these processes vary in relation to three different types of compliance behaviours (minor, street population specific and serious crime). Our results reveal that procedural fairness and perceptions of police legitimacy are not important in motivating any of the three types of compliance; whereas police effectiveness generates compliance via perceived risk of sanction but only when it comes to street population specific offences. We also found that compliance with the law occurs when members of the street population feel a moral or ethical obligation or commitment. Notwithstanding the picture for street population specific crime it appears that for this group

of 'regular customers' neither policing approach really works, and consequently the only real answer is not a policing one.

Panel number: 107 – Presentation 2

The impact of the introduction of body-worn video cameras by the London Metropolitan Police

Author(s): **Krisztián Pósch**, University College London, **Tom Davies**, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, **Paul Dawson**, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime

Abstract:

Body-worn video cameras (BWCs) were rolled out by the Metropolitan Police in London between September 2016 and September 2017, with different police forces adopting the new technology at various points during these two years. Staggered difference-in-differences method was used to assess the impact of the introduction of BWCs on police behaviour (based on official statistics collected by the police) and subjective citizen perception (based on the Public Attitudes Survey fielded by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime). Staggered difference-in-differences is a versatile statistical technique that allows the evaluation of various aspects of this gradual rollout: (1) the overall effect of BWCs during the implementation period, (2) the effect of BWCs depending on which month they were introduced (i.e., calendar time effect), and (3) the changes in the effect of BWCs after prolonged exposure to them (i.e., dynamic treatment effect). Although the overall effect of BWCs was statistically significant and positive for some aspects of police behaviour and citizen perception, these effects were more pronounced in certain months and only after or up to a certain period following the adoption of the new technology. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of the practical implications of these findings.

Panel number: 107 – Presentation 3

Police visibility and trust in police fairness: Exploring the role of the police in building collective efficacy

Author(s): **Julia Yesberg**, University College London, **Ian Brunton-Smith**, University of Surrey, **Ben Bradford**, University College London

Abstract:

Collective efficacy is a vital neighbourhood social process that has important benefits for crime prevention. Neighbourhoods are thought to be high in collective efficacy when residents know and trust one another, and are willing to act to address local problems. Policing is thought to be one antecedent to collective efficacy, but little empirical research has explored the role of police in building collective efficacy. Using three waves of survey data collected from London residents over three consecutive years, and multilevel Structural Equation Modelling, this paper tests the impact of police visibility and police-community engagement on collective efficacy. We test for direct effects and indirect effects through trust in the police. The findings showed that both levels of police visibility and police-community engagement predicted trust

in police. Trust in police fairness, in turn, predicted collective efficacy. There was a small indirect relationship between police visibility and collective efficacy, through trust in police fairness. In other words, police presence in neighbourhoods led to more positive views about officer behaviour, which in turn increased perceptions of collective efficacy. The findings have important implications for policies designed to build stronger, more resilient communities.

Panel number: 107 – Presentation 4

Procedural justice, group identification and police/public relation: On the identity dynamics of legitimacy and cooperation

Author(s): **Ben Bradford, Arabella Kyprianides**, University College London, **Jonathan Jackson**, LSE, **Julia Yesberg**, University College London

Abstract:

Social identity is a core aspect of procedural justice theory (PJT). Fair treatment at the hands of power holders such as police expresses, communicates and even generates inclusion, status and belonging within salient social categories. A sense of shared group membership engenders, in turn, trust, legitimacy and cooperation. Yet within criminology this aspect of PJT is rarely explicitly considered. Moreover, it rests on a number of under-examined assumptions – for example, that police represent a social group meaningful to the often marginalised people with whom they interact. In this paper we present results from two UK-based studies that explore the identity dynamics of PJT. First, we use a general population sample to show that identification with police, as well as with a superordinate category they can reasonably be said to represent ('the law-abiding'), mediates the associations between procedural justice, legitimacy, and cooperation. Second, a unique sample of people living on the streets of London is used to explore these same relationships among a highly marginalised group. Here, we find that identity and identification are if anything even stronger predictors of legitimacy and, in particular, cooperation. These results have important implications for our understanding of both police legitimacy (and public cooperation) and the extent to which police activity can serve to include – or exclude.

Panel number: 107 – Presentation 5

The paths of effectiveness, fairness and legitimacy for gaining public confidence and cooperation for the police in Monterrey Metropolitan Neighbourhoods

Author(s): **Luis Alberto Reyes Figueroa**, University of Edinburgh – School of Law

Abstract:

The extant research on Procedural Justice (PJ) theory has consistently tested its normative underpinnings (trust in police fairness) against instrumental competing frameworks (trust in police effectiveness) in influencing public confidence in policing (PCP) and cooperation with the police. This literature also points out the relevant role that public perceptions of police legitimacy play in mediating those relations. If people trust that the police are fair and

effective, they are more likely to perceive them as legitimate. In turn, police legitimacy could elicit confidence in the police and cooperation with them. However, such evidence has been largely produced in consolidated democracies, where crime and social disadvantage are lower than in Mexico. The limited evidence for Mexico suggests that effectiveness might be just as influential as fairness. Drawing on data from MMA, this study found support for the PJ claims, on the relevance of fairness and legitimacy in shaping PCP and cooperation. This evidence has important implications for the mix of policing strategies in MMA, possibly in conflict, such as actively engaging with citizens, while effectively fighting crime.

Panel number: 108 – Presentation 1

Police Stops II: Experiencing police stops in Europe: Knowledge, gaps and research opportunities

Author(s): **Randi Solhjell**, The Norwegian Police University College, **Torsten Kolind**, Aarhus University

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to map some of the experiences of police stops within a variety of European contexts. Documenting and analysing such experiences from individuals themselves is fundamental to the understanding of citizens' face-to-face encounter with the coercive power of the state (Delsol & Shiner 2015, p. 1). Reporting on experiences of police stops also addresses fundamental human rights issues within a European context, such as the practice of racial profiling, the targeting specific socio-economic disadvantage groups and neighborhoods, and the deprivation of freedom. These topics are widely researched in the Anglo-American literature (see e.g. Brunson, 2007; Cooper and Fullilove 2016; Delsol & Shiner 2006; Gabbidon et al 2011; Gau & Brunson, 2015; McAra & McVie 2005; Wortley & Owusu-Bempah 2011) but to lesser extent in eastern and southern Europe, as well as only to limited degrees in the central and Nordic contexts (see e.g. Haller et al. 2018; Miller et al 2008; Pettersson, 2013, Sollund, 2006, Solhjell et al 2018). As such, this paper aims at highlighting how targeted groups experience police stops in different European contexts and in so doing it will also address existing research gaps.

Panel number: 108 – Presentation 2

Police stops as a public issue in Belgium: a content analysis

Author(s): **Kristof Verfaillie**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:

Police stops are much more than technical procedures to control and prevent crime. They are practices that reflect and shape social order. In this paper we want to develop that point on the basis of a media content analysis of police stops in Belgium. We will see how police stops emerge as a public issue at very specific moments in time, and in such moments police stops are connected to specific contexts (e.g. crime and terrorism, migration, legal frameworks and

regulations, socio-economic developments, identity etc.). As such, the study of police stops as a public issue offers us a better understanding of a police practice and the society in which that practice is deployed.

Panel number: 108 – Presentation 3

Who polices /governs police stops across Europe?

Author(s): **Liz Aston**, Edinburgh Napier University, **Christian Mouhanna**, CESDIP France

Abstract:

The importance of the governance of police stops has become increasingly apparent given key policing matters of concern at present, e.g. policing of pandemics, social movements and protests, and police use of force. As part of the PolStops COST Action, involving 29 member countries, this paper explores some key aspects of governance across Europe. We compare different models of external accountability and oversight, the role of various stakeholders, and how these may be used to provide governance of police stops. In addition we consider the availability of data on police stops across Europe, the role of the public, and gaps filled by civil society organisations in the governance of stops. Using a comparative approach we analyse various approaches to governance of police stops evident in jurisdictions across Europe and consider implications for policing in a rapidly changing environment globally.

Panel number: 108 – Presentation 4

Police Accountability to the Public as a Framework for Interpretations of Long-Term Historical Developments in Policing

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

Abstract:

This paper reflects on police accountability to the public as crucial for conceptualising change in policing in Europe and North America from the 18th to the 21st century. Since the 1970s historians have focused on interpreting changing forms of poling in individual countries. This has left to social scientists to make sense of overarching transformations across European and North American societies, with concepts such as ‘modernity’ in policing or ‘democratic policing’. Unfortunately, these concepts are too general to capture the complexities and uneven chronology of long-term transformations. As these interpretations presume that democratisation in itself generates high quality – or at least ‘good enough’ – policing, they sometimes get in the way of meaningful discussions about improving standards in policing. Yet the historical reality is too messy to allow for interpretations of linear development or sustained progress. Instead, by isolating a crucial aspect such as police accountability to the public, we can measure and compare how this factor shaped the relationship between police and public. Empowering individuals and communities to challenge the police is key to rebalancing this inherently asymmetrical power relationship.

Panel number: 109 – Presentation 1

‘Gypsies? Travellers? We call them ‘no no’s’’: the continued criminalization of Gypsy and Traveller groups and their exclusion in the night time economy

Author(s): **Nikhaela Wicks**, University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

This paper provides some of the findings from my doctoral fieldwork which uncovers how race is produced and sustained in the policing of nightlife in a provincial context in the UK which I call ‘Greenshire’. I draw upon observations of, and interviews and informal conversations with, police officers, licensing officers, door staff, venue managers and street pastors. I argue that despite the Equality Act (2010) which outlines that Gypsy and Travellers are an ethnic group meaning they are legally protected against race discrimination, the exclusion of Gypsy and Traveller groups from the night time economy is an ordinary part of policing nightlife. I reveal how a racialized ‘gaze’ (Foucault, cited in Richardson, 2006), works both explicitly, through the use of CCTV cameras, radio systems and dress code policies, and implicitly, through an internal shared understanding amongst the public and private police that Gypsy and Travellers are problematic night time participants. These explicit and implicit forms of policing are used to exclude Gypsy and Travellers from nightlife. I reveal how ideals of acceptable whiteness (Bhopal, 2018) are used to police access to nightlife in Greenshire, resulting in the exclusion of Gypsy and Travellers who are essentialised as too loud and disrespectful of authority. I problematise the private operating practices of licensed premises which mean that the discriminatory actions of door staff and venue managers continue to go unchallenged.

Panel number: 109 – Presentation 2

Risk profiling by police, not a ‘black or white’ story: a legal exploration of the legitimacy of ethnic risk profiles

Author(s): **Jop Van der Auwera, Dirk Van Daele**, KU Leuven, **Geert Vervaeke**, KU Leuven / Tilburg University

Abstract:

"Not all Muslims are terrorists, but all terrorists are Muslims" is one of the many (incorrect) catchphrases that became popular after the attacks of 9/11. Most of the time, and especially in airports, people coming from the Middle East or North Africa are perceived as high-risk. This labelling process sometimes leads to additional identity checks and additional baggage controls. In media coverage related to these practises, risk profiling at airports is – not always justifiably – equated with ethnic profiling. In particular from a legal perspective, this expression should be nuanced. Not every risk profiling practice that includes the variables 'ethnicity, religion or race' automatically violates the principle of non-discrimination. Although there is no binding international or European rule explicitly prohibiting ethnically profiling, the case law of both the European Court of Human Rights and the UN Human Rights

Committee appears to be quite strict in this respect. Despite the available jurisprudence, to this day there is still a lot of uncertainty about the legal demarcation of ethnic profiling, especially when focusing on the scope of police and customs powers in connection with the inclusion of 'ethnicity', 'race' or 'religion' in risk profiles. For this reason, this presentation will delve deeper into the legal component of ethnic profiling, including the legal scope and pitfalls of the concept.

Panel number: 109 – Presentation 3

Croatian Emigrants' Views of Police Integrity

Author(s): **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich**, Michigan State University, **Valentina Pavlovic**, Independent scholar, **Marko Prpic**, University of Zagreb, **Yang Liu**, Michigan State University, **Irena Cajner Mraovic**, University of Zagreb

Abstract:

This paper explores the Croatian emigrant views of police integrity in Croatia and the USA. The Croatian emigrants residing in the United States of America were surveyed in 2017. The questionnaire contained six hypothetical vignettes describing examples of police corruption and it instructed the respondents to evaluate how serious these examples of police corruption are and to estimate how serious police officers in both countries would evaluate these behaviors. The results show that the Croatian emigrants assessed the seriousness of different types of police corruption very similarly in both countries, but expected that the Croatian police would evaluate these behaviors as much less serious than they expected the police in the United States would. An in-depth exploration indicates that their own estimates of seriousness are dependent on neither their emigrant status nor frequency of their visits to Croatia.

Panel number: 109 – Presentation 4

Suspect's 'culture' and the construction of the criminal case

Author(s): **Anna Pivaty**, Maastricht University

Abstract:

Criminal justice systems face increasing numbers of suspects with a 'different' cultural origin. Disparity research provides evidence of differentiated outcomes for criminal suspects belonging to racial and ethnic minorities. Most respective inequalities are likely to occur at the policing stage of case processing. However, the mechanisms of how culturally-based inequalities are enacted in criminal justice systems remain underresearched. Ethnographic research is needed to provide a close-up view of these processes. Existing ethnographies on 'culture, ethnicity and crime' focus on police stops and arrests or immigration controls. Other studies based in legal anthropology are linguistically-oriented and focus on court proceedings. This study combines police and court ethnography to examine the process of 'culturalisation'

of criminal suspects and its influence on the construction of criminal cases. This process is understood as comprising two elements: the construction of the investigation dossier (evidence) by police, and of legal charges by police and courts. This research aims to examine how the suspects' 'culture' influences this process, and why this happens, focusing on the structural (organisational, policy) reasons. This paper reports on the first phase of the study, namely mapping of the theories to help explain how and why 'cultural' information may influence police investigations and the construction of the evidence.

Panel number: 109 – Presentation 5

The Rights of Young People being Questioned by the Police in Ireland: Perspectives of Young People, Gardaí, Lawyers and Parents

Author(s): **Louise Forde, Ursula Kilkelly**, University College Cork

Abstract:

Criminal justice systems face increasing numbers of suspects with a 'different' cultural origin. Disparity research provides evidence of differentiated outcomes for criminal suspects belonging to racial and ethnic minorities. Most respective inequalities are likely to occur at the policing stage of case processing. However, the mechanisms of how culturally-based inequalities are enacted in criminal justice systems remain underresearched. Ethnographic research is needed to provide a close-up view of these processes. Existing ethnographies on 'culture, ethnicity and crime' focus on police stops and arrests or immigration controls. Other studies based in legal anthropology are linguistically-oriented and focus on court proceedings. This study combines police and court ethnography to examine the process of 'culturalisation' of criminal suspects and its influence on the construction of criminal cases. This process is understood as comprising two elements: the construction of the investigation dossier (evidence) by police, and of legal charges by police and courts. This research aims to examine how the suspects' 'culture' influences this process, and why this happens, focusing on the structural (organisational, policy) reasons. This paper reports on the first phase of the study, namely mapping of the theories to help explain how and why 'cultural' information may influence police investigations and the construction of the evidence.

Panel number: 110 – Presentation 1

Pluralised policing of quasi-public space: Improving Private Security–Youth Relations

Author(s): **Elsa Saarikkomäki**, University of Turku, **Pauliina Lampela**, Nuorten Palvelury, Finland

Abstract:

The global growth of the private security sector is connected to the increasing number of quasi-public spaces policed as private spaces but used as public spaces. The intensive private policing of young people in shopping centres has, however, led to problematic private security–youth relations. Improving policing agents’ fair treatment is a widely discussed topic. This article focuses on a new method in which youth workers train security guards to improve their relations with young people in shopping centres in Finland. The study uses qualitative content analysis to explore unique data – guards’ daily reports (n=1139). The encounters displayed ‘control, care and cooperation’: security guards controlled the youths’ activities and delinquency but we also found that they talked with and helped young people. This paper suggests that the role of security guards is even more plural and blurred than previously understood, as they cooperate with public, private and third sector agents. Finally, the study highlights the importance of developing procedurally just policing, both in theory and in practice.

Panel number: 110 – Presentation 2

Trend or tradition? Exploring the collaboration between the Danish police and military in a historical context (1968-2018)

Author(s): **Mette Volquartz**, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract:

It is widely acknowledged that the blurring boundaries between the police and the military in Western societies is a recent trend. It is clear, that a sector convergence is taking place especially due to a reinforced threat from terrorism since the early 2000s. One outcome of this development is a growing requirement for more capabilities traditionally associated with military assets (weapons, equipment, tactics etc.) However, by interpreting the blurring boundaries between the police and the military as a novelty, one overlooks specific national conditions, continuities and particularities of policing, which are necessary to include when analyzing historical trends. In this paper, I therefore apply a qualitative historical approach to the question and argue that militarization of the police and military armed assistance to the police in Denmark is a traditional phenomenon and not a new policing paradigm. It is rather part of a long-term process of shifts in social attitudes towards soldiers doing police work, thus making it more public and visible.

Panel number: 110 – Presentation 3

(Post-)crisis policing and the private security sector in Belgium

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

Abstract:

After Europe became the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic, various essential sectors were at risk. Besides worries that vital services like healthcare workers, emergency responders and firefighters would face capacity issues because of suspected infections, similar fears grew

towards public law-enforcement officials. Very early in the crisis, the private security actors already emphasized their readiness to support the public police forces and their ability to continue operations. At a European level, for example, the Confederation of European Security Services (CoESS) stressed that private security services were ready for an enhanced public-private partnership. Similarly in Belgium, the Association of Security Services (BVBO) stated towards the government that security firms were prepared to take on a crucial role in the provision of security during the lockdown situation. This paper explores the effects of the crisis on the provision of (private) security, and its potential to change the policy landscape in Belgium. It focusses on the balance of supply and demand in the security sector, the challenges the security industry faced and the opportunities it perceived due to the crisis.

Panel number: 110 – Presentation 4

Policing the Labour market

Author(s): **Synnøve Jahnsen**, NORCE

Abstract:

Because no direct English translation of the Norwegian concept 'Arbeidsmarkedskriminalitet' exist, the Norwegian government uses the term 'labour-market crime' interchangeably with concepts such as 'undeclared work' and 'fair working conditions', when communicating internationally. Its Norwegian definition is however much wider and has successfully incorporated and reconceptualised former policies against economic and organised crime, as well as policies against discrimination and exploitation of migrant workers. Since 2015 three national strategies have been launched to ensure political and administrative commitment. Simultaneously significant organizational restructuring has taken place at the national, regional, and local level, where co-located multi-agency task forces has been set up to strengthened policing and intelligence capacities in the areas. This paper examines the changing morphology and convergence of governance structures taking place within policies against social dumping, human trafficking, and work-related crime, and how these policy areas corresponds strengthened and expanding border security measures. It also looks at some of the tensions and dilemmas reported by agents in the field.

Panel number: 110 – Presentation 5

Private policing and community self-governance in China's COVID-19 lockdown

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

Abstract:

Much is made about the Chinese government's power to impose coercive measures during the COVID-19 lockdown. However, it is rarely acknowledged that the police service strength in China is quite weak (approximately 143 per 100,000 people) compared to the global average standard (351 police officers per 100,000 population). As a result, tasks such as movement

control are largely fulfilled by private security guards. These guards are mainly employed by estate management companies. They have contractual duties to protect residents in private urban communities (xiao qu). Fulfilling these duties might involve imposing restrictions on residents. It is usually the Residents' Committees that approve these restrictions on behalf of all community members. This self-governing model was praised by academics, but it was challenged during the COVID-19 lockdown. The first predicament arises when the collective interest of the community clashed with the individual rights of residents. There were numerous cases where security guards stopped residents (usually medical professionals) from returning to their homes for the fear that they might bring in the virus. It is debatable whether contractual duty and collective consent entitled the guards to such actions. Moreover, Chinese local governments frequently used private security guards as quasi-police forces in the monitoring of suspicious cases. It seems that the private security sector can be easily co-opted by the state control system.

Panel number: 111 – Presentation 1

Online violent extremism policing: How semantic social network analysis can help key actors identification

Author(s): **Maxime Berube**, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Abstract:

In order to combat terrorism and political violence, a growing number of policing and intelligence efforts seek to limit the proliferation of hate speech online. These efforts consist mainly of the blocking of problematic groups and diffusion channels, or the censorship of incitement to violence. However, due among other things to the heterogeneity and the porosity of the groups, as well as the multiples social media platforms they use, these approaches often do not prove to be very effective when they are used independently. The objective of this paper is to contribute to policing efforts with forensic science techniques by proposing a semantic social network analysis (SSNA) approach to target the most radically-speaking individuals of a terrorist network. More specifically, we use natural language processing and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling to analyze the speeches of 267 individuals who participated in the production of 205 English-language videos for al-Qaeda and Islamic State groups in the Middle East between 2006 and 2016. In light of these analyses, we can locate these individuals across their network, which allow us to better assess the number of violent individuals in such network, and to identify subgroups that seem to be more prone to violence.

Panel number: 111 – Presentation 2

Social media and Missing persons: An exploration of platform differences between Facebook and Twitter

Author(s): **Simona Ciobotaru, Carl Adams, Craig Collie, Karen Shalev Greene**,
University of Portsmouth

Abstract:

In order to combat terrorism and political violence, a growing number of policing and intelligence efforts seek to limit the proliferation of hate speech online. These efforts consist mainly of the blocking of problematic groups and diffusion channels, or the censorship of incitement to violence. However, due among other things to the heterogeneity and the porosity of the groups, as well as the multiples social media platforms they use, these approaches often do not prove to be very effective when they are used independently. The objective of this paper is to contribute to policing efforts with forensic science techniques by proposing a semantic social network analysis (SSNA) approach to target the most radically-speaking individuals of a terrorist network. More specifically, we use natural language processing and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling to analyze the speeches of 267 individuals who participated in the production of 205 English-language videos for al-Qaeda and Islamic State groups in the Middle East between 2006 and 2016. In light of these analyses, we can locate these individuals across their network, which allow us to better assess the number of violent individuals in such network, and to identify subgroups that seem to be more prone to violence.

Panel number: 111 – Presentation 3

Police Communications & Social Media

Author(s): **Nigel G. Fielding**, University of Surrey

Abstract:

This paper considers the affordances of Web 2.0 social media tools for the communication functions of the police and discusses their role in public communications by forces in England and Wales. Police communicate with the public for numerous purposes. They do so to Publicise (e.g. a successful police initiative); Advise (e.g., how to source and install crime prevention hardware); Inform (e.g. how to recognise the signs of domestic abuse); Warn (e.g. a terrorist alert); and Appeal (e.g. requesting public help in seeking a criminal suspect or missing person). To these should be added a requirement to Engage, a function often neglected compared to more immediate and/or instrumental purposes. Engagement is the bedrock of neighbourhood policing and SM has a considerable potential for building public engagement. This paper presents empirical data collected in exploratory fieldwork with a sample of police personnel in five police forces. In addition to manifest functions such as enhancing the effectiveness of appeals to the public for information in missing person cases and in the monitoring of community sentiment in relation to counter-terrorism, social media have a subtle but pervasive effect on inter-rank relations and in challenging traditional hierarchical relations in the police organization.

Panel number: 111 – Presentation 4

Visuals used in interrogations with suspects: what & how

Author(s): **Gabry Vanderveen**, **Willem-Jan Verhoeven**, Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam, **Lotte van Dillen**, Social, Economic and Organisational Psychology, Leiden University and Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, **Simone Kruit**, Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:

In a multidisciplinary, mixed methods research project we examined the use of visual materials in Dutch suspect interviews and how this influences decisions and behavior of both suspects and police interrogators. The purpose of the interrogation, from the perspective of the police, is to obtain detailed information from the suspect about the crime. The police use several techniques to get a suspect to talk, including the use of visual materials, like showing the suspect a photograph of the crime scene or victim. Visuals can enhance comprehension and understanding, but they can also distort and lead to biases.

New technologies have led to an increase in visuals. In this presentation, we will focus on what specific visuals are used and how they are used in the interrogation. Findings are based on analyses of jurisprudence, media reports, (grey) literature, interviews with professionals, a focus group with investigative psychologists and 54 transcripts of audio-visual recordings of interrogations.

Images from cameras are available and used in the interrogations most frequently, but other visuals (e.g. maps, drawings) are used as well. Visuals are named, displayed, modified or made, both in an information gathering and accusatorial mode. Findings indicate that more advanced visuals (e.g. 3D-models in virtual reality) will become more common in the future. This raises questions on the conditions under which fair use is guaranteed with minimal risks of bias and distortion.

30. ESC International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) Network

Panel number: 112 – Presentation 1

Self-Report Delinquency Study: Update and Information (ISRD)

Author(s): **Ineke Haen Marshall**, Northeastern University, **Christopher Birkbec**, Salford University, **Dirk Enzmann**, University of Hamburg, **Janne Kivivuori**, University of Helsinki, **Anna Markina**, University of Tartu, **Majone Stekete**, Verwey Jonker Institute & Erasmus University

Abstract:

This is an informational meeting organized by the Steering Committee of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD). The ISRD is an international research study that aims to describe and explain adolescents' experiences with crime and victimization, to test criminological theories, and to develop recommendations for prevention and interventions. Researchers participating in the ISRD project come from different disciplinary backgrounds

and utilize a variety of conceptual and theoretical models to describe, analyze and explain adolescents' experiences with crime and victimization. Thirty-five national teams conducted the ISRD3 survey between 2012 and 2019. Starting in 2020 (ISRD4), regular data collection waves with shorter intervals (5 years) will take place. The fourth wave of data collection (ISRD4) is planned for 2020-2022, and includes about 50 national teams.

There will no formal paper presentations at this session, the panel provides a forum for updates as well as discussion for members of the ISRD network. The meeting is intended primarily for the national partners of the ISRD project, but everybody interested is welcome. The meeting also will present the opportunity for those not familiar with the ISRD project to familiarize themselves with the project and to explore joining the ISRD international research team.

31. Additional Panels

Panel number: 113 – Presentation 1

The Quality of The Police Emergency Call-out Process in the County of Skåne—Public Satisfaction in 2005 – 2006

Author(s): **Elefalk Kjell**, Trygghet och Management

Abstract:

The Emergency Call-out Police Process in the County of Skåne - an unpublished report of an quantitative method of assessing police efficiency. Skåne is a province located at the most southern tip of Sweden, just a stone's throw across the water to Copenhagen, Denmark. The County of Scania has a population totaling some 1.2 million. Its three major cities are Malmö (population: 280,000), Helsingborg (approx. 124,000) and Lund (approx. 105,000). There are also 30 other towns and municipalities of importance as an administrative and political geographical area. The Scania Police Authority was divided into five Police areas with 14 community Police areas. The Authority also had a criminal investigation unit and a number of other county-wide entities. The Scanian Police Authority has about 3,300 employees and a budget of just over EUR 125 m. The Police's emergency call-out activities, prospects of helping members of the public when they make 112 calls and their level of satisfaction with Police service in Skåne was at that time been the subject of near-chaotic debate for some time. The media, politicians and many citizens have been highly critical of the Police's emergency call-outs. For example, the storm of criticism after what occurred in county of Skåne in the spring 2004 triggered the ambition to study what actually happens when a member of the public contacts the Police in Skåne for emergency assistance, or to provide information that the Police should act on. Accordingly, measuring the quality of the emergency call-out process from the user's perspective was a hot topic in policing.

Panel number: 113 – Presentation 2

The potential role of police bodycam footage in investigations and legal decision-making

Author(s): **Annelies Vredeveldt, Linda Kesteloo, Alieke Hildebrandt**, VU University Amsterdam

Abstract:

The use of bodycams by the police is on the rise in many countries. The present study investigated how bodycam footage can contribute to police investigations and legal decision-making. The research consisted of three parts: a literature review, a field experiment and a legal analysis. This presentation will focus on the field experiment, in which 102 police officers took part in a training scenario and then wrote a police report about it. Half of the officers wrote a police report, then watched the bodycam footage and were allowed to adapt their report; the other half first watched the footage and then wrote a report. Unexpectedly, we found no significant differences between groups, but we did find that adapted reports were significantly more complete and accurate than original reports in the first group. Based on our findings and the legal analysis, we recommend that police officers first write down their memories in a police report, and only then use the bodycam footage to correct and add to the police report. Possible explanations for and implications of the findings will be discussed.

Panel number: 113 – Presentation 3

Victims with Severe Mental Illness and their Interaction with the Police and Justice System

Author(s): **Janita Sommer, Michael Lindemann**, Bielefeld University

Abstract:

Based on the inadequate state of current research about people with SMI and their access to the criminal justice system after victimization, the collaborative research project “ViReO”, conducted in Germany, aims to produce a more complete understanding of the impediments which victims with SMI have to face during criminal proceedings.

The underlying empirical research incorporates a multi-perspective approach, examining both the experiences of victims with SMI and those of law enforcement and legal professionals when interacting with each other. Research pertaining to victims was carried out by researchers from Bethel clinics, while researchers from Bielefeld University focused on legal professionals and LEOs.

The latter employed a mixed-method study, collecting data in qualitative interviews and focus groups on one hand and in a quantitative questionnaire survey on the other hand. The results showed that the participants felt challenged on multiple levels while dealing with cases involving victims with SMI. They also indicated that police officers wished to get better training to avoid secondary victimization and support victims with SMI. To address these wishes, the results were then used to develop an evidence-based prevention program, which aims to improve the situation for both parties: mentally ill victims and law enforcement officers.

Panel number: 113 – Presentation 4

The case of mentally disordered offenders in Portugal – Risk, expertise and justice

Author(s): **Filipe Santos**, Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra

Abstract:

In the context of the penal system, the mentally disordered offenders under security measures tend to be a forgotten minority. These individuals are confined in particular sites where risk, social control, forensic mental health services, law and expertise converge: the psychiatric and mental health clinics of the prison system. In order to examine the execution of the “security measures” imposed to these individuals, it will be necessary to study the roles, practices and representations of a wide range of actors – inmates/patients, courts, social workers, forensic experts, and clinical staff. By adopting an interpretative and qualitative methodological approach, my research plan will involve and combine documental analysis with interviews and ethnographic non-participant observation. Since the subject population is relatively unknown and somewhat made invisible because of its “double stigmatisation”, results are expected to provide insights into social processes of judicial adjudication and management of “risky” individuals, and to assess the social understandings of ethics and solidarity in practice.

Panel number: 114 – Presentation 1

Assessing the opacity of business ownership to understand money laundering threats and vulnerabilities at macro level

Author(s): **Stefano Guastamacchia, Antonio Bosisio, Maria Jofre, Michele Riccardi**, Transcrime – Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Abstract:

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regulators suggested the level of opacity in the ownership structure of a company as a risk factor for identifying companies involved in laundering of criminal proceeds. However, few studies have proposed how to effectively measure it at micro and macro level.

The present paper, resulting from the research activity of EU-funded Project DATACROS, aims to improve the understanding of illicit corporate behaviour by developing ad-hoc risk indicators to be further used to identify macro-level threats and vulnerabilities. Thereby, opacity of ownership is measured through a set of risk indicators drawn from relevant AML principles and guidelines at international level, and calculated on a sample of 13,4 million companies in Europe. Three factors/components are considered for this end: anomalous complexity of ownership, links to risky jurisdictions (e.g., tax heavens), and unavailability of information on beneficial owner(s).

Risk indicators are then aggregated at macro level (by geographic area and business sector), showing where possible vulnerabilities tend to concentrate. These macro-level indicators are

then compared with aggregated measures of money laundering or criminal conducts by companies and companies' owners. The results show positive and strong correlations, highlighting how the opacity of ownership can be considered as a key factor for assessing money laundering threats and vulnerabilities in specific geographic areas and economic sectors.

Panel number: 114 – Presentation 2

Predicting illicit corporate behaviour through the assessment of the opacity of ownership structures

Author(s): **Maria Jofre, Andrea Maenza, Antonio Bosisio, Michele Riccardi**,
Transcrime – Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Abstract:

Combating money laundering and the proliferation of related threads has been a central concern for several competent authorities as to protect the international financial system from misuse, and to promote integral and transparent financial markets. Even though Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regulatory entities have done a remarkable job at setting international standards to appropriately prevent and control the laundering of criminal proceeds, there is still room for the enhancement of risk assessment processes that take into consideration not only macro-level features but also characteristics at the micro-level, such as information on ownership structure and corporate governance.

The present paper, resulting from the research activity of EU-funded Project DATACROS, aims at improving the tasks of detection and prediction of money laundering and related offences through the implementation of a machine learning approach to first, validate relevant corporate risk indicators related to the opacity of the ownership structure, and second, use them to better identify companies and companies' owners that are more prone to commit illicit activities. Results show that the proposed risk indicators have a predictive power in identifying companies linked to negative evidence and that the inclusion of macro-level information, such as geographic location and business sector, improves the understanding of the phenomenon significantly.

Panel number: 114 – Presentation 3

Controlled deliveries of illegal drug consignments into Scotland

Author(s): **Ana Morales-Gomez, Fernando Pantoja, Susan McVie**, University of Edinburgh

Abstract:

While drug trafficking remains extensively linked to Organised Crime Groups (NCA 2018) and regional networks of distribution (Tzanetakis 2018), in recent years the emergence of new technologies, especially the internet, have prompted the move of some illegal markets from physical into online spaces. Empirical research about law enforcement strategies to contain the illegal trade of drugs linked to internet activities is scarce, and thus, very little is known

about the factors that influence the decision of authorities to proceed with further actions when an illegal consignment is detected. Using administrative data provided by the National Crime Agency, this research explores the spatial distribution of parcels with illegal consignments seized by the UK Border Force with a delivery address in Scotland, in order to identify whether the characteristics and sociodemographic profile of their destination affect the decision of the law enforcement authorities to proceed with a controlled delivery. This study offers a novel empirical analysis of the illegal trade of drugs through the postal system and the law enforcement strategies used to tackle the illegal distribution of drugs. We discuss the limitations of this approach and the opportunities for further work.

Panel number: 115 – Presentation 1

Spiritual Jewish criminology - the basic premises and the pyramid

Author(s): **Yitzchak Ben Yair**, Zefat Academic College

Abstract:

Spiritual Jewish Criminology refers to knowledge existing in Jewish scriptures regarding criminological and psychological issues as knowledge that can be applied in modern secular society. In the course of the study, 39 participants were interviewed, some of whom endowed with a rich knowledge of Judaism, and some of whom by virtue of their personal journeys, able to point to the criminological motifs in the Jewish scriptures. The interviewees were divided into five groups: 5 were experts in the various fields of Judaism from academe; 9 were rabbis engaged in rehabilitation in the community; 7 were working in religious rehabilitation; 10 were newly religious and 8 were ex-convicts who were also orthodox Jews since birth or early childhood.

The main findings will be presented in the poster using a theoretical model developed during the study. Spiritual Jewish Criminology sees the person's life as a spiritual journey described by the pyramid model. The pyramid is built on two axes describing man's desirable movement. One ranging from Egocentrism (self-centeredness) to Altrocentrism (Focus on others). The second axis ranging from Materialism to Spirituality. Criminality perceived as the result of man's egocentric and material consolidation.

Panel number: 115 – Presentation 2

Western Criminology vis-à-vis Nigerian Criminology

Author(s): **Chijioko Nwalozie**, De Montfort University, Leicester, UK

Abstract:

In the study of crime and criminal behaviour, Nigerian criminologists always have recourse to Western criminological theories. Even when Western theories cannot provide full explanations of the phenomenon or phenomena being studied, Nigerian scholars still use them

because there is no available local option or alternative. This book chapter is part of a study of convicted armed robbers in Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison, Lagos, Nigeria. It argues that Western theoretical perspectives are inadequate to fully explain crime and criminal behaviour in the Nigerian social structure. The chapter suggests the development of Nigerian criminology that can fully explain crime and criminal behaviour in a Nigerian way.

Panel number: 115 – Presentation 3

Innocence Project in Croatia

Author(s): **Lucija Sokanović**, Faculty of Law, University of Split, **Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička**, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb

Abstract:

Innocence project in Croatia was approved by Croatian Science Foundation in 2019. The project started in February 2020 and should be completed by the end of January 2024. The project gathered legal and medical (DNA) experts in Croatia and the USA. The CroINOP project is intended to realize itself through six chief goals. Firstly, through the establishment, development and upgrading, then through the planning and creating of a subject development strategy and the research scope, thirdly, the goal would be to apply CroINOP in practice via the counseling of convicts with a basis for a new trial by means of subsequent DNA analysis and proceedings through the engagement of intellectual service providers (attorneys). Based on the research and collected data, a CroINOP database would be established, developed and upgraded. All the data would be analyzed and the results would be a basis for the gathering of new knowledge and the suggestion of new solutions, which also constitutes the sixth goal, the presentation of the project results. The primary purpose of the project would realize justice through providing expert aid to persons convicted, despite them not being culprits (this is the case of the so-called factual innocence which is not directly tied with possible procedural breaches). In this presentation, first initial data will be presented.

Panel number: 115 – Presentation 4

Biological evidence – from safe-heaven to “ready-made” evidence – exploring the narratives constructed through judges’ lens

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

Abstract:

While each piece of forensic evidence is the product of the work carried out by different epistemologies, it falls to the judge, as the ‘expert of experts’, to consider all the evidence which is collected at the crime scene and conveyed to the courtroom. In that process, the court emerges as an ‘accumulation centre’ where all the evidence and the work of the varied epistemic cultures converge. It is up to the judge to gather all this conglomerated information and attempt to fit together the pieces of the puzzle that have been brought to court.

This presentation aims to look at biological evidence through the lens of Portuguese judges in order to understand their social representations. It is important to assess its value as an aid to justice and how using it in court contributes to the delivery of justice in Portugal. The main question this study aims to answer is: How Portuguese judges value biological evidence? Fourteen semi-structured interviews were carried out with Portuguese judges in 2017. In this presentation the main results and narratives produced by judges will be presented.

It is argued that there is a cultural rift between the worlds of science and law that leads to biological evidence being treated as 'ready-made' when it arrives in the courtroom, thus placing limits on the judge's role in its appraisal.

Panel number: 116 – Presentation 1

Case study on DAESH in terms of court judgements in Turkey

Author(s): **Hüseyin Şik**, General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses/Foreign Relations Department

Abstract:

Radicalization and terrorism have been on the front border of the world in recent years. The best known example of religious abuse based radicalization is the DAESH terrorist organization. One research of the efforts is the response of criminal justice system to DAESH as "last resort". The terror crimes, which in the second half of the 20th century were considered part of the 'enemy criminal law doctrine' of Genter Jakobs, has become a problem for many of the countries. Moreover, tailored interventions rather than the classic approach are also necessary. Court decisions can be dealt with in the light of criminal law and criminal procedure law principles. However, in this study, Turkish or foreign defendant's statements, especially those contained in court decisions, were included. The records of those who took part in DAESH and those charged with this charge shall be mentioned as much as possible in their own sentences from their testimonies. There are two backbones of the study: a) defendant statements and b) the courts' assessment. It is not based on the fact that the defendant's statements are true or false. The evaluations of the courts on this issue are presented to the reader. In addition, some details are presented that do not have direct contact with the action subject of the trial but are seen as interesting: e.g. some excerpts from the defendant's statement the organization allows to grow a beard, but does not allow the moustache, smokers are punished.

Panel number: 116 – Presentation 2

Effects of ostracism on value radicalisation

Author(s): **Lisa-Maria Reiss**, University of Greenwich

Abstract:

Terrorism and radicalisation research faces the problem of being mostly based on interviews, and theoretic approaches. Results of these studies offer important insight, but fail to predict future behaviour. Weggemans, Bakker, and Grohl's (2014) interviews with convicted terrorists showed that convicts seem to share the experience of being excluded by their former peers, such as their mosque, friends and family. This In our study we aimed to empirically measure the effects of this perceived exclusion and to investigate the influence of in- and inter-group inclusion, and exclusion on central values. After filling out a random half of the Schwartz value survey (SVS; Schwartz et al., 1992) participants received feedback on their most important value. Their important value was displayed during a consecutive game of cyberball (Williams & Jarvis, 2000) against two computer opponents who were also identified by showing their most important value. For one half of the sample, this was the same value as the participants (in-group), for the other half it was one value the participant had rated of low importance (out-group). We suspect that out-group exclusion might lead to a categorisation threat (Branscombe, Ellemers, Spears, & Doosje, 1999). These results offer valuable insight into group-related behaviour which is vital for understanding the process of radicalisation. , whereas an exclusion by the in-group leads to an acceptance threat (Hogg, 2007).

Panel number: 116 – Presentation 3

Terrorism and Political Legitimacy

Author(s): **Anina Schwarzenbach**, University of Harvard, **Gary LaFree**, University of Maryland

Abstract:

Nowadays, the availability of large databases on terrorist events allows researchers to shed light on patterns of terrorist activities and provides for new insights on how and where terrorism proliferates. Still, we know little as to why in some countries, and periods in time, terrorist activities are much more frequent than in others. As for now, popular explanations of the roots of terrorism, such as poverty, have resulted in inconsistent empirical evidence. Other concepts widely applied in political science and criminology, such as approaches drawn from political legitimacy, have been neglected in the study of terrorism.

Building mainly on the work of Weber (1956) and Weatherford (1992), I test the contribution of three political legitimacy measures, namely government accountability, efficiency, and fairness, to the study of terrorism. The findings rely on the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and on measures of good governance retrieved from the Varieties of Democracy Project (V-Dem). The analyses control for potential confounding factors in the relationship between political legitimacy and terrorism, such as poverty rates, population size and exposure to conflicts.

Results from a longitudinal analysis of terrorist activities covering 124 countries from 2000 and to 2017 suggest that political legitimacy impacts terrorism.

Panel number: 116 – Presentation 4

The Agrogate scandal and war crimes in North-Western Bosnia: What is the link?

Author(s): **Mirza Buljubašić**, Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology, and Security Studies, Bosnia, **Nejra Veljan**, De Montfort University

Abstract:

In 1987 a large-scale fraud in the company Agrokomerc - a pillar of the Yugoslavian economy - was discovered. Its manager Fikret Abdic was indicted for \$500 million promissory notes fraud but released two years later. The Agrokomerc economy stopped and 13.000 employees were eagerly waiting for their saviour - Fikret Abdic - to return. The Agrogate scandal would mark an ending of Yugoslavian economy and beginning of the inter-Bosniak war in Bosnia. In 1990, on the first democratic elections, Abdic won a presidential seat but had to step down and hand over the presidency. Then, Fikret Abdic, an informal lord of North-Western Bosnia has returned to (re-)build a business empire - the Agrokomerc. In 1993 Fikret Abdic declared independence from Bosnia and the intra-ethnic war between the Agrokomerc and government began. Abdic' charisma, managerial successes and political defeats attracted 'small cogs' (employees) in the Agrokomerc' military, while frauds and illicit trade had a pivotal role in the inter-Bosniak war machinery. The Agrokomerc facilities became detention camps overnight, while employees became soldiers. In 2004 Abdic was convicted in the Republic of Croatia for war crimes, but the impunity never ended for the Agrokomercs' financial-war crime nexus. By contrasting relevant literature and testimonies, this presentation aims to shed light on this, relatively unexplored, link between the Agrokomercs' illegal business and war crimes in North-Western Bosnia.

Panel number: 117 – Presentation 1

Behavior and attitudes towards pets during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in Portugal: an exploratory study

Author(s): **Susana Costa, Vera Duarte, Catarina Cardoso, Mariana Soares**, ISMAI/UICCC

Abstract:

The current pandemic moment of the new coronavirus (Covid-19) has caused many uncertainties to everyone and also constitutes a threat to the welfare of pets. However, although there is no scientific evidence that pets (dogs and cats) are infected with the coronavirus or may carry the disease, people are afraid that they may get sick and spread the virus. A misinformation that can lead to fear, abandonment of the animal and its abuse/mistreatment.

It was in this context that the research team of the project ""The relationship between animal abuse and interpersonal violence"", which is being developed at the Research Unit in Criminology and Behavioral Sciences of the Instituto Universitário da Maia (UICCC/ISMAI), created and applied an online questionnaire on behavior and attitudes towards pets before and during the lockdown in Portugal. The questionnaire was applied between May 11 and June 1, 2020, with 2198 validated responses. The purpose of this communication is to present some

data resulting from this study, seeking to answer the following questions: What is the impact of the pandemic on the relationship of people with their pets? How has the "new normality" created by the pandemic changed people's relationship with their pets? To what extent does the pandemic place pet animals most at risk?

Panel number: 117 – Presentation 2

Policing wildlife and animal-related crime: The importance of taking crimes against animals seriously

Author(s): **Melanie Flynn, University of Huddersfield**

Abstract:

This paper introduces the key legislation governing wildlife and animal cruelty offences in England & Wales, before briefly outlining the enforcement approaches taken to this type of crime. The challenges faced by those tasked with policing wildlife and other animal-related crime are also considered; notably that such crime is 'hidden', there are limited dedicated resources, and that often investigations can be complex, require specific knowledge and expertise, and may be hampered by a lack of evidence or witnesses. Similar concerns are also briefly noted in relation to prosecutions and sentencing, the latter of which is often lenient, inconsistent and not commensurate with the harm caused. All of this means there is little deterrence against committing such offences, which are generally not viewed within enforcement as 'serious'. In response to such challenges, the key arguments set out in this paper relate to why such crime should be taken seriously, considering four key areas: The Link, offender versatility and self-selection policing, the harm and suffering caused to animals who are 'victimised', and the wider impacts of these types of offence. The paper concludes with suggestions for policy responses.